

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

# THE NEW LEADER

SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
One Year..... \$2.00  
Six Months..... 1.25  
Three Months..... .75

VOL. III. No. 16

Published Weekly at  
7 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1927

Entered as Second Class Matter, January  
19, 1924, at the Post Office at New York,  
New York, under act of March 3, 1912.

Price Five Cents

## World-Wide Plea For Sacco-Vanzetti Places State of Massachusetts on Trial



**GOVERNOR FULLER** of Massachusetts should be deluged with letters and telegrams urging him to appoint that impartial commission to hear the evidence in the Sacco and Vanzetti case for which their Defense Committee has asked. On this request, coming from those most responsible for the conduct of the defense, we must unite. It is a tragic reproach to American justice in general, and Massachusetts justice in particular, that such an extra-legal method must be taken. I still do not believe that the Supreme Court was rigidly required by the law of Massachusetts to make the decision which it made. Nevertheless, that decision will constitute a precedent which may in the future condemn other innocent men to the prejudicial legalism of an aged or incompetent judge. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the Massachusetts Legislature should be urged to enact legislation affording proper review of evidence to men who may be that of these two Italian radicals. Finally, I do not see how lovers of justice can be satisfied without considering whether there may not be a possibility of impeaching Judge Thayer. It is a terrible thing to think that a man in his condition of mind should have power virtually extending to life or death over his fellow human beings. But all these matters yield in importance to the necessity of urging the appointment of a commission to consider the evidence in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

As executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy, which prides itself on the extent of its work in the colleges, I am sorry that the League cannot claim any credit whatever for the existence or the courage of the Liberal Club of the West Chester Normal School. We did not know of its existence until it became famous. All of us must rejoice in the stand of the undergraduates of the club and of the professors who have been dismissed. We can join in the demand for the thoroughgoing reorganization of a so-called educational institution which, at the request of the American Legion, makes it a crime of less majesty for students to criticize the foreign policy of their own government. This is a bit raw even for our growing imperialism. And our would-be censors of thought, military and patriotic, may be taught a wholesome lesson as a result of this episode.

It looks as if President Coolidge himself were less sure of the righteousness of his Nicaraguan policy than the American Legion of West Chester, Pa. Anyway, he has sent an investigator, and that is something. Mr. Stimson's own imperialism of thought makes it all too probable that what he will give us will be a thick coat of whitewash for all acts of the marines. Nevertheless, he can hardly fail to suggest a constructive policy that will not be better than our present hypocritical denial that intervention is intervention.

From the standpoint of our relations with Latin America and with the weakening nationalism of Asia, President Coolidge's long message explaining his veto of a Philippine referendum on independence was both a revealing and an alarming document. The President has given us almost a classic argument of the usual imperialist sort. It is an argument not without good intentions and not without some measure of truth on its side, but wholly lacking in understanding of the sensitive spirit of peoples who are tired of being "uplifted" even by competent representatives of an arrogant race. It is quite true that the simple referendum for which the Philippine Legislature voted was not ideally the best approach to the settlement of the difficult problems connected with a happy, peaceful and prosperous separation of the islands from the United States.

### COMMUNIST USE OF GANGSTERS REVEALED

"Little Oscar's" Case  
One of Many—Other  
Developments in Fur  
Situation

THE workers in the New York fur district are being subjected to a deliberately planned and executed reign of terror in which underworld elements are being employed by the recently deposed Communist Joint Board, according to detailed charges made by Samuel Markewich, counsel for the International Fur Workers Union. It is the aim of the Communists to prevent by force the fur workers from registering their allegiance to the American Federation of Labor, according to Mr. Markewich. He cited four recent cases in which seven men claiming to be members of the Communist group are facing charges of assault. One of these, he said, has been convicted and is serving six months in the workhouse and is at present on trial on assault charges in Mineola and is facing similar charges in Bronx county.

Other developments in the fur union situation during the week were:

1. The adjournment for a week of the investigation into alleged bribery by the police of the Communist leaders during last year's fur strike.
2. Testimony by Isadore Shapiro, given before the adjournment, which revealed that the Communist-led union has no record of how the alleged "fixer" of the police, now deceased, spent the \$51,000 given him.
3. Arrangement for trial of Ben Gold, leader of the Communists, and a group of associates, among them several gangsters, in Mineola, Long Island, on a charge of felonious assault against two employees.
4. The committing to jail of Gold and others when the court in Mineola refused to release them on bail.

Edward F. McGrady, secretary of the American Federation of Labor Committee which is reorganizing the furriers' union, supported the charges made by Mr. Markewich. Mr. McGrady, who is in active charge of the reorganization details, revealed that between 55 and 90 police officers, in addition to the entire Industrial Squad, have been on duty in the fur district daily for 3 weeks in answer to specific complaints and requests for protection made by non-Communist workers.

"Unknown to the vast majority of the citizens, there exists today in the fur district a reign of terror."

### "Prosperity" of Italian Masses Bared as Propaganda of Facism

War Brought Increased  
Consumption — Drop  
Has Set In Since 1922

By Gaetano Salvemini  
(University of Florence, Italy)

It is to be believed that "propaganda," the condition of the Italian working classes improved wonderfully after the Fascists captured the government (October, 1922). Such an improvement must have had as its results an increase in the consumption of food, clothes, beverages, etc. Therefore, Signor Luigi Villari, the official propagandist of the Fascist government in England, asserts: "No one who comes to Italy today after an absence of a few years can fail to be struck by the improved appearance of the people and by their manners of living. One need only visit the country districts of Italy and the working class quarters of the towns, notice the clothes and shoes worn by the common people, see the food they buy, the toys which they give to their children, the manner in which they furnish and keep their houses, and compare these conditions with those obtaining before the war, to realize the immense material improvement."

### Shall They Die?



### NINE LABOR FEDERATIONS TO ATTEND CONFERENCE AT PAN-AMERICAN GROUP

WASHINGTON. — The Pan-American Federation of Labor reports a splendid response to the call for the Fifth Congress of the Federation, to be held here beginning July 18. Labor and progressive organizations all through Latin-America are showing keen interest in the Congress.

Already the labor organizations of nine nations: Nicaragua, Cuba, Argentina, Venezuela, El Salvador, Panama, Mexico, Honduras and the Dominican Republic, have answered the call and signified their intention of being represented by delegates. The labor movement of Porto Rico has also responded and will have a delegation. Favorable responses are expected to be received soon from virtually every country in Central and South America.

### STUDENTS DEFY PENN. SCHOOL AUTOCRAT

Liberal Club Meets Despite Ban—Dr. Kerlin and Prof. Kinne-man State Their Case

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

WEST CHESTER, Pa.—The laurels of victory in the fight for academic freedom now being waged in the State Normal School here are divided between reaction and progress.

Students, through their Liberal Club, have defied the injunction that the club be disbanded and are meeting as usual. Threats of expulsion made by Dr. Andrew T. Smith, principal, have failed to materialize. Though the matter is by no means definitely settled in favor of the students and their Liberal Club, the result to date appears to be a complete breakdown by Dr. Smith and victory for the eighty student defenders of free speech.

Meanwhile things are moving more slowly in the cases of Dr. Robert T. Kerlin and Prof. John A. Kinne-man, instructors, suspended from the school, the first because of his "attitude toward Socialism" and his "over-emphasis of the social amalgamation of the races," and Prof. Kinne-man because he supported a "progressive" Democratic in a Republican State.

(Dr. Kerlin has contributed articles, at times, to The New Leader. He is an ardent supporter of the League for Industrial Democracy.) It was the American Legion which appears to have started the ball rolling in the present war against free thought in the State Normal School. Behind the Legion, however, and undoubtedly the moving spirit in the campaign, is the influence of business interests which choose to remain in the background at this moment. In this connection it is recalled that John R. Hollinger, business manager of the school, whose word with the trustees (Continued on page 10)

### MAC DONALD ARRIVES AT PIER A, NORTH RIVER, FRIDAY AT 1.30 O'CLOCK

Ramsay MacDonald will arrive in New York city Friday, April 15, at 1.30 p. m. The city tug "Macom" will go down the harbor with a committee of Socialists and labor leaders to greet him. They will greet him on the Aquitania and take him off the boat. The party will board the "Macom" for the sail in. A large delegation is expected to receive MacDonald at Pier A. He will then go to City Hall.

### "Now I Am Ready to Meet My Maker," Judge Thayer Says After Sentence

DEDHAM, MASS.—To those who attended the proceedings in the courtroom where Sacco and Vanzetti were sentenced to death, it seemed that Judge Webster Thayer rather than the two Italian radicals were on trial. The contrast between the two men before the bar and the man seated in the judge's seat was startling. The judge seemed much nearer death than the condemned. He was aged, weighed by age and sickness, admittedly worried by the flood of protests against his condemnation of the radicals. His face was a yellowish pallor.

On the other side stood Vanzetti, at ease, though fervently in earnest, as he stated his case. Twice during the thrilling speech the prisoner sought to ease the discomfort of the judge by apologizing for the way he was speaking "to an older man." There was a smile on Vanzetti's face from time to time, as he realized the irony of the things he was saying. Judge Thayer was vindictive to the last. When it was all over, he was plainly shaken. His words indicated the great weight that lay on his conscience.

After sentencing Vanzetti, as he had done Sacco, to "punishment of death by the passage of a current of electricity through your body," Judge Thayer omitted the usual prayer, "may God have mercy on your soul."

Later, in his chamber, he remarked to friends, "Now I am ready to meet my Maker this minute."

### SHALL SIX LONG YEARS OF TORTURE BE FOLLOWED BY DEATH?

NOT since the Mooney case has there been a criminal trial that has attracted the attention of the people of the world as the trial of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. Since its inception a defense committee has kept us informed of the case and the trial in all of its amazing phases. After six years of tortuous court procedure the two men are now condemned to die in the electric chair in July.

Consider the atmosphere out of which this case issued. Post-war mania was at its height. All foreigners were suspects—especially if they were workingmen. Nationalist hysteria was rampant. Illegal arrests and raids were the order of the day. Every strike—and there were many—was denounced as "Bolshevism." A psychic fear of some unknown but dreadful thing was widespread.

The nations had just crawled out of the bloody welter of war and the background of alien prejudice made it certain that the workman of alien origin would have little standing in court. In fact, thousands of them were seized and deported without a formal hearing in court, without an opportunity to consult counsel, to obtain witnesses or to gather evidence in their behalf.

### VICTIMS OF THE WAR-TIME HYSTERIA

In April, 1920, two men were killed in a robbery at South Braintree, Mass. The murderers escaped. Some three weeks later Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested and accused of the crime. The first thing asked of them was their economic and political views. Were they Socialists, Anarchists, Communists?

Why these questions? The prosecution was looking for "radicals." The murderers were wanted, of course, but what an accomplishment if the crime could be related to "radicalism"! It was—in the view of the prosecution. Two Italians! Not Italian bankers or masters of industry. Their dollars would have invoked a certain measure of respect for them, for even the foreigner rises in the social scale in proportion to the dollars he gathers in.

So here are two Italian workmen, men who speak broken English, one a fish pedler and the other a shoemaker. And radicals. What a catch! We'll show 'em, the wops. If they ain't guilty they ought to be.

We do not exaggerate the psychology of the period in which Sacco and Vanzetti were brought to trial. And what of the trial? Men like John Dos Passos, Felix Frankfurter and Richard Washburn Child, and newspapers like the New York World, have investigated the trial and have condemned it as unjust to the accused men. The Boston Herald, at first accepting the verdict, now earnestly urges careful consideration of the remarkable article of Felix Frankfurter in the March number of the Atlantic Monthly.

### TIME FOR ACTION IS PASSING SWIFTLY

Consider one fact alone in relation to this notorious trial. By witnesses who remained unshaken under cross-examination and whose character was not assailed by the prosecution, Sacco's movements on the day of the murder were checked almost hour by hour in his journey to Boston, where he had gone to get a passport, and back home. Vanzetti also proved by competent witnesses whose testimony was unshaken that he was delivering fish to customers in Plymouth at the time the murder was being committed in South Braintree.

But no matter. The whole trial bears evidence of malice against two humble Italian workmen. They are sentenced to die in the electric chair. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has never passed on the evidence that was employed to convict the accused or the new evidence which the defense has gathered. Judge Thayer presided at the original trial. No other judge has reviewed the case and Judge Thayer is accused of prejudice. In Massachusetts the Supreme Court merely ruled that Judge Thayer followed a legal course, and it has no power to consider anything else.

So two human lives are to be sacrificed to a rigid and heartless legalism unless Governor Fuller intervenes. Or the Legislature may decide to investigate while the execution is postponed. In any event appeals should go to Governor Fuller to stay execution. To the many that are pouring into his office from organizations and eminent men and women abroad should be added the appeals of our readers and the resolution of every sympathetic organization.

Sacco and Vanzetti are near death. Do your part to save them from an unmerited fate. Act now!

### DEATH SENTENCE ROUSES STORM OF PROTEST

Workingclass Groups  
Here and Abroad  
Flood Governor Fuller  
with Demands for Justice

BOSTON.—The eyes of the United States and all of Europe are on Massachusetts. And in Massachusetts the spotlight rests on Sacco and Vanzetti, now in jail awaiting execution July 10 for a crime of which they are innocent.

The situation has placed Massachusetts on trial before enlightened public opinion. Sacco's and Vanzetti's dramatic speeches in court Saturday before they were sentenced to die in the electric chair have brought the entire situation to a climax.

Labor, Socialists, liberals and persons and organizations conservative in their outlook have, as one, flooded Governor Fuller with demands for the release of the two radicals, or, at least, an investigation which may lead to a new trial. The pressure has been felt in the State Legislature. There Representative Roland D. Sawyer has introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of the case and postponement of the execution pending the result of such an investigation. About 30 years ago Mr. Sawyer was an active member of the Socialist Party. He is now a Democrat.

The next move is up to Governor Fuller, and there seems to be no doubt that he will have to accede to the world-wide demand that he act to save the lives of the two men who are believed by all familiar with the case to have been the victims of war-time hysteria compounded with the heartless use of legal red tape. To ignore the demands that have come to the State House on behalf of the Italian labor and radical leaders would be to flout a most definite feeling that a great injustice is being done.

Looking over the possible avenues of procedure to bring about the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, their lawyers see no possible appeal further through court channels. The only hope seems to be a concerted and insistent demand on the part of the public. This alone, it is felt, will bring about favorable action.

One of the first messages of protest received was from the Socialist and Labor International, which sent the following cable from its office in Zurich, Switzerland:

"To the Governor of the state of Massachusetts:  
"Seven million workers, organized in the Labor and Socialist International, are convinced of the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti. I ask you not to allow an execution that (Continued on page 9)

### Sacco, Vanzetti Protest Meeting Tonight (Friday)

A mass meeting will be held in Cooper Union this (Friday) evening, April 15th. The object of this meeting will be twofold. First, it is in the nature of a protest demonstration against American intervention in China and against the possible alignment of forces that will inevitably lead to another World War. Secondly, to protest against the possible execution of Sacco and Vanzetti and to add one more emphatic request to the Governor of the State of Massachusetts to use his power and office in behalf of an investigation and a new trial of the case. The speakers will be Morris Hillquit, Norman Thomas, Judge Jacob Pan-ken, James Oneal and Ziang-Ling Chang, Chinese Consul General, with rank of Minister Plenipotentiary. Chairman will be Esther Friedman. Morris Hillquit will particularly speak on the Sacco and Vanzetti case. The meeting has been organized by the Socialist Party.



# Sacco and Vanzetti Make Remarkable Pleas in Court

**D**EDHAM, Mass.—Following is the text of the court proceedings today at the sentencing to death of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti:

Mr. Wilbur—May it please the Court, the matter under consideration at this session is indictments Nos. 5,546 and 5,548, Commonwealth vs. Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

It appears by the record of this court, if your Honor please, that on indictment No. 5,546, Commonwealth vs. Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, that these defendants stand convicted of murder in the first degree.

The records are clear at the present time, and I therefore move the Court for the imposition of sentence. The statute allows the Court some discretion as to the time within which this sentence may be imposed.

Having that in mind, and at the request of the defendants' counsel, to which the Commonwealth readily assents, I would suggest that the sentence be imposed shall be executed some time during the week beginning Sunday, July 10, next.

Clerk Worthington—Nicola Sacco, have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon you?

**Sacco's Statement**

Nicola Sacco—Yes, sir. I am not an orator. It is not very familiar with me, the English language, and as I know, as my friend has told me, my comrade Vanzetti will speak more long, so I thought to give him the chance.

I never knew, never heard, even read in history anything so cruel as this court. After seven years prosecuting they still consider us guilty. And these gentle people here are arrayed with us in this court today.

I know the sentence will be between two classes, the oppressed class and the rich class, and there will be always collision between one and the other. We fraternize with the people with the books, with the literature. You persecute the people, tyrannize over them and kill them. We try the education of people always. You try to put a path between us and some other nationality that hates each other. That is why I am here today on this bench, for having been the oppressed class.

Well, You are the oppressor. You know it. Judge Thayer. You know all my life. You know why I have been here, and after seven years, we that you have been persecuting, me and my poor wife, and you still today sentence us to death. I would like to tell all my life, but what is the use? You know all about what I say before, and my friend—that is, my comrade—will be talking because he is more familiar with the language, and I will give him a chance.

**Refers to Friends**

My comrade, the kind man, the kind man to all the child, you sentence him

“Not Right for Man to Exploit Man,” Vanzetti's Ringing Defense of His Beliefs

Well, it may be a boast. My father and my uncle can boast themselves and say things that people may not be compelled to believe. People may say they may be poor when they are to consider to give me a position every time that I want to settle down and for a family and start a settled life.

Well, but there are people maybe in this case court that could testify to what I have said and what my father and my uncle have said to me is not a lie, that really they have the means to give me position every time that I want it.

Well, I want to reach a little point further, and it is this: That not only have I not been trying to steal in Bridgewater, not only have I not been in Braintree to steal and kill and have never steal or kill or spit blood in all my life, not only have I struggled hard against crime, but I have refused myself the commodity or glory of life, the pride of life of a good position, because in my consideration it is not right to exploit man.

I have refused to go in business because I understand that business is a speculation on profit upon certain people that must depend upon the business man, and I do not consider that is right and therefore I refuse to do that.

**Pays Tribute to Debs**

Now, I should say that I am not only innocent of all these things, not only have I never committed a real crime in my life—though some sins, but not crimes—not only have I struggled all my life to eliminate crimes, the crimes that the official law and the official moral condemn, but also the crime that the official moral and the official law sanctions and sanctifies—the exploitation and the oppression of the man by the man, and if there is a reason why I am here as a guilty man, if there is a reason why you in a few minutes can doom me, it is this reason and none else.

I beg your pardon (referring to paper).

There is the more good man I ever cast my eyes upon since I lived, a man that will last and will grow in ways more near and more dear to the people so long as admiration or goodness and of sacrifice will last. I mean Eugene Debs.

I will say that even a dog that killed chickens would have found an American jury to convict it with the proof that the Commonwealth has produced against us. That man was not with me in Plymouth or with Sacco when he was on the day of the crime. You

two times, in the Bridgewater case and the Dedham case, connected with me, and you know he is innocent. You forget all this population that has been with us for seven years, to sympathize and give us all their energy and all their kindness. You do not care for them.

Among that peoples and the comrades and the working class there is a big legion of intellectual people which have been with us for seven years, not to commit the iniquitous sentence, but still the Court goes ahead. And I think I thank you all, you peoples, my comrades who have been with me for seven years, with the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and I will give my friend a chance.

I forgot one thing which my comrade remember me. As I said before, Judge Thayer know all my life, and he know that I am never guilty, never—not yesterday nor today nor for ever.

Clerk Worthington—Bartolomeo Vanzetti, have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon you?

**Vanzetti is Called**

Vanzetti—Yes. What I says is that I am innocent, not only of the Braintree case, but also of the Bridgewater crime. That I am not only innocent of these two crimes, but in all my life I have never stole and I have never killed and I have never spilled blood. That is what I want to say. And it is not all. Not only am I innocent of these two crimes, not only in all my life I have never stole, never killed, never spilled blood, but I have struggled all my life, since I began to reason, to eliminate crime from the earth.

Everybody that knows these two arms knows very well that I did not need to go in between the street and kill a man to take the money. I can kill a man with my two arms and live well.

But besides that, I can live even without work with my arm for other people. I have plenty of chances to live independently and to live what the world conceives to be a higher life than not to gain our bread with the sweat of our brow.

My father in Italy is in a good condition. I could have come back in Italy and he would have welcomed me every time with open arms. Even if I come back there with not a cent in my pocket, my father could have given me a position, not to work, but to make business, or to oversee upon the land that he owns. He has wrote me many letters in that sense, and other well-to-do relatives have wrote me many letters in that sense that I can produce.

can say that it is arbitrary, what we are saying, that it is good and he applied to the other his own goodness, that is incapable of crime, and he believed that everybody is incapable of crime.

**Tells of Suffering**

Well, it may be like that, but it is not. It could be like that, but it is not; and that man has a real experience of court, of prison and of jury, just because he went the world a little better he was persecuted and slandered from his boyhood to his old age, and indeed, he was murdered by the prison.

He know, and not only he, but every man of understanding in the world, not only in this country, but also in the other countries, know that we have provided a certain amount of a record of the times. They all stick with us, the flower of mankind in Europe. The better writers, the greatest thinkers of Europe have pleaded in our favor.

The scientists, the great scientists, the greatest statesmen of Europe have pleaded in our favor. The people of foreign nations have pleaded in our favor. It is possible that only a few on the jury, only two or three men, who would condemn their mother for worldly honor and for earthly fortune—is it possible that they are right against what the world, the whole world, has say it is wrong, and that I know that it is wrong?

If there is one that should know it, if it is right or if it is wrong, it is this man. You see it is seven years that we are in jail. What we have suffered during these seven years no human tongue can say, and yet you see me before you, not trembling, you see me looking you in your eyes straight, not blossoming, not changing color, not ashamed or in fear.

**Quotes Debs' Words**

Eugene Debs said that not even a dog—something like that—not even a dog that kill the chickens would have been found guilty by American jury with the evidence that the Commonwealth have produced against us. I say that not even a leopards dog would have his appeal refused two times by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts—not even a leopards dog.

They have given a trial to Madeiros for the reason that the Judge had either forgot or omitted to tell the jury that they should consider the man innocent until found guilty in the court or something of that sort. That man has confessed, and the court gave him another trial. We have proved that there could not have been another Judge on the face of the earth more prejudiced and more cruel than you have been against us.

We have proven that; still they refuse the new trial, we know, and you know in your heart, that you have been against us from the very beginning, before you see us. Before you see us you already know that we were radicals, that we were underground, that we were the enemy of the institutions, that you can believe in good faith in their goodness—I don't

## Radicals, in Shadow of Chair, Protest Their Innocence and Breathe Defiance to Judge and Prosecutors

two times, in the Bridgewater case and the Dedham case, connected with me, and you know he is innocent. You forget all this population that has been with us for seven years, to sympathize and give us all their energy and all their kindness. You do not care for them.

Among that peoples and the comrades and the working class there is a big legion of intellectual people which have been with us for seven years, not to commit the iniquitous sentence, but still the Court goes ahead. And I think I thank you all, you peoples, my comrades who have been with me for seven years, with the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and I will give my friend a chance.

I forgot one thing which my comrade remember me. As I said before, Judge Thayer know all my life, and he know that I am never guilty, never—not yesterday nor today nor for ever.

Clerk Worthington—Bartolomeo Vanzetti, have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon you?

**Vanzetti is Called**

Vanzetti—Yes. What I says is that I am innocent, not only of the Braintree case, but also of the Bridgewater crime. That I am not only innocent of these two crimes, but in all my life I have never stole and I have never killed and I have never spilled blood. That is what I want to say. And it is not all. Not only am I innocent of these two crimes, not only in all my life I have never stole, never killed, never spilled blood, but I have struggled all my life, since I began to reason, to eliminate crime from the earth.

Everybody that knows these two arms knows very well that I did not need to go in between the street and kill a man to take the money. I can kill a man with my two arms and live well.

But besides that, I can live even without work with my arm for other people. I have plenty of chances to live independently and to live what the world conceives to be a higher life than not to gain our bread with the sweat of our brow.

My father in Italy is in a good condition. I could have come back in Italy and he would have welcomed me every time with open arms. Even if I come back there with not a cent in my pocket, my father could have given me a position, not to work, but to make business, or to oversee upon the land that he owns. He has wrote me many letters in that sense, and other well-to-do relatives have wrote me many letters in that sense that I can produce.

can say that it is arbitrary, what we are saying, that it is good and he applied to the other his own goodness, that is incapable of crime, and he believed that everybody is incapable of crime.

**Tells of Suffering**

Well, it may be like that, but it is not. It could be like that, but it is not; and that man has a real experience of court, of prison and of jury, just because he went the world a little better he was persecuted and slandered from his boyhood to his old age, and indeed, he was murdered by the prison.

He know, and not only he, but every man of understanding in the world, not only in this country, but also in the other countries, know that we have provided a certain amount of a record of the times. They all stick with us, the flower of mankind in Europe. The better writers, the greatest thinkers of Europe have pleaded in our favor.

The scientists, the great scientists, the greatest statesmen of Europe have pleaded in our favor. The people of foreign nations have pleaded in our favor. It is possible that only a few on the jury, only two or three men, who would condemn their mother for worldly honor and for earthly fortune—is it possible that they are right against what the world, the whole world, has say it is wrong, and that I know that it is wrong?

If there is one that should know it, if it is right or if it is wrong, it is this man. You see it is seven years that we are in jail. What we have suffered during these seven years no human tongue can say, and yet you see me before you, not trembling, you see me looking you in your eyes straight, not blossoming, not changing color, not ashamed or in fear.

**Quotes Debs' Words**

Eugene Debs said that not even a dog—something like that—not even a dog that kill the chickens would have been found guilty by American jury with the evidence that the Commonwealth have produced against us. I say that not even a leopards dog would have his appeal refused two times by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts—not even a leopards dog.

They have given a trial to Madeiros for the reason that the Judge had either forgot or omitted to tell the jury that they should consider the man innocent until found guilty in the court or something of that sort. That man has confessed, and the court gave him another trial. We have proved that there could not have been another Judge on the face of the earth more prejudiced and more cruel than you have been against us.

We have proven that; still they refuse the new trial, we know, and you know in your heart, that you have been against us from the very beginning, before you see us. Before you see us you already know that we were radicals, that we were underground, that we were the enemy of the institutions, that you can believe in good faith in their goodness—I don't

want to condemn that—and that it was easy on the time of the first trial to get a verdict of guiltiness.

**Accuses Judge of Hostility**

We know that you have spoke your hostility against us with friends of yours on the train, at the University Club of Boston, on the golf club of Worcester, Mass. I am sure that if the people who know all what you say against us would have the civil courage to take the stand, maybe you Honor—I am sorry to say this because you are an old man, and I have an old father—but maybe you would be beside us in good justice at this time.

When you sentenced us at the Plymouth trial you say to the beat of my memory, of my good faith, that crimes were in accordance with my principle—something of that sort, and

you take off one charge, if I remember it exactly, from the jury.

The jury was so violent against me that they found me guilty of both charges, because there were only two. Before they would have found me guilty of a dozen charges against your Honor's instructions. Of course I remember that you told them that there was no reason to believe that if I were the bandit I have intention to kill somebody, so that they will take off the indictment of attempt to murder. Well they found me guilty of what? And if I am right, you take out that and sentence me only for attempt to rob with arms, something like that. But, Judge Thayer, you give more to me for that attempt of robbery than all the 448 men that were in Charlestown.

All of these that attempted to rob, all those that have robbed, they have not such a sentence as you gave to me for an attempt at robbery. I am willing that everybody that does believe me that they can make commission, they can go over there, and I am very willing that the people should go over there and see whether it is true or not.

There are people in Charlestown who are professional robbers, who have been in half the prisons of the United States, that they are steal, or hurt the man, shoot him. By chance he got better, he did not die. Well, the most of them guilty without trial, by confession, and by asking the aid of their own partner and they got eight to ten, eight to twelve, ten to fifteen. None of them has twelve to fifteen. You gave me for an attempt at robbery.

And besides that, you know that I was not guilty. You know that my life, my private and public life in Plymouth, and wherever I have been, was so exemplary that one of the worst fears of our prosecutor, Katzmann, was to introduce proof of our life and of our conduct. He has taken it off with all his might and he has succeeded.

You know if we could have Mr. Thompson, or even Mr. Katzmann, in the first trial in Plymouth, you know that no jury would have found me guilty. My first lawyer has been a partner of Mr. Katzmann, as he is still now. The first lawyer of the defense, Mr. Vaher, has not defended, and has sold me for thirty dollars money like Judas sold Jesus Christ. If that man has not sold to you or to Mr. Katzmann that he know that I was guilty, it is because he know that I was not guilty.

**Denounces First Lawyer**

That man has done everything indirectly to hurt me. He has made long speeches with the jury about things that do matter nothing, and on the point of essence to the trial he has passed over with few words or with complete silence. This was a premeditation in order to give to the jury the impression that my own defender has nothing good to say, has nothing good to urge in defense of myself, and therefore go around the bush on little things that amount to nothing and let pass the essential points either in silence or with a very weakly resistance.

We were tried during a time that has now passed into history. I mean by that, a time when there was a hysteria of resentment and hate against the people of our principles, against the foreigners, against slackers, and it seems to me—rather, I am positive of it, that both you and Mr. Katzmann has done all what it were in your power in order to work out, in order to agitate still more the passion of the juror, the prejudice of the juror, against us.

I remember that Mr. Katzmann has introduced a witness against us, a certain Ricci. Well, I have heard that witness. It seems that he has nothing to say. It seemed that it was a foolishness to produce a witness that has nothing to say. And it seemed if he were called by the Commonwealth to tell to the jury that he was the foreman of that laborer that was near the scene of the crime and who claimed—and it was testified in our behalf—that we were not the men and that this man, the witness Ricci, was his foreman, and he has tried to keep the man on the job instead of going to see what was happening, so as to give the impression that it was not true that the

else also against us that was not true. If I understand well, there have been agreement of counsel during the trial in which the counsel of defense shall not produce any evidence of my good conduct in Plymouth and the counsel of the prosecution would not have let the jury know that I was tried and convicted another time before in Plymouth.

Well, I call that a one-sided agreement. In fact, even the telephone poles knew at the time of this trial at Dedham that I was tried and convicted in Plymouth; the jurymen know that even when they slept.

On the other side, the jury have never seen I or Sacco, and I think they have the right to incline to believe that the jury have never approached before the trial any one that was sufficiently intimate with me and Sacco to be able to give them a description of our personal conduct. The jury don't know nothing about us. They have never seen us. The only thing that they know is the bad things that

Professional Thieves at Large, Innocent Men Jailed, Court Told

All of these that attempted to rob, all those that have robbed, they have not such a sentence as you gave to me for an attempt at robbery. I am willing that everybody that does believe me that they can make commission, they can go over there, and I am very willing that the people should go over there and see whether it is true or not.

There are people in Charlestown who are professional robbers, who have been in half the prisons of the United States, that they are steal, or hurt the man, shoot him. By chance he got better, he did not die. Well, the most of them guilty without trial, by confession, and by asking the aid of their own partner and they got eight to ten, eight to twelve, ten to fifteen. None of them has twelve to fifteen. You gave me for an attempt at robbery.

And besides that, you know that I was not guilty. You know that my life, my private and public life in Plymouth, and wherever I have been, was so exemplary that one of the worst fears of our prosecutor, Katzmann, was to introduce proof of our life and of our conduct. He has taken it off with all his might and he has succeeded.

You know if we could have Mr. Thompson, or even Mr. Katzmann, in the first trial in Plymouth, you know that no jury would have found me guilty. My first lawyer has been a partner of Mr. Katzmann, as he is still now. The first lawyer of the defense, Mr. Vaher, has not defended, and has sold me for thirty dollars money like Judas sold Jesus Christ. If that man has not sold to you or to Mr. Katzmann that he know that I was guilty, it is because he know that I was not guilty.

**Denounces First Lawyer**

That man has done everything indirectly to hurt me. He has made long speeches with the jury about things that do matter nothing, and on the point of essence to the trial he has passed over with few words or with complete silence. This was a premeditation in order to give to the jury the impression that my own defender has nothing good to say, has nothing good to urge in defense of myself, and therefore go around the bush on little things that amount to nothing and let pass the essential points either in silence or with a very weakly resistance.

We were tried during a time that has now passed into history. I mean by that, a time when there was a hysteria of resentment and hate against the people of our principles, against the foreigners, against slackers, and it seems to me—rather, I am positive of it, that both you and Mr. Katzmann has done all what it were in your power in order to work out, in order to agitate still more the passion of the juror, the prejudice of the juror, against us.

I remember that Mr. Katzmann has introduced a witness against us, a certain Ricci. Well, I have heard that witness. It seems that he has nothing to say. It seemed that it was a foolishness to produce a witness that has nothing to say. And it seemed if he were called by the Commonwealth to tell to the jury that he was the foreman of that laborer that was near the scene of the crime and who claimed—and it was testified in our behalf—that we were not the men and that this man, the witness Ricci, was his foreman, and he has tried to keep the man on the job instead of going to see what was happening, so as to give the impression that it was not true that the

else also against us that was not true. If I understand well, there have been agreement of counsel during the trial in which the counsel of defense shall not produce any evidence of my good conduct in Plymouth and the counsel of the prosecution would not have let the jury know that I was tried and convicted another time before in Plymouth.

Well, I call that a one-sided agreement. In fact, even the telephone poles knew at the time of this trial at Dedham that I was tried and convicted in Plymouth; the jurymen know that even when they slept.

On the other side, the jury have never seen I or Sacco, and I think they have the right to incline to believe that the jury have never approached before the trial any one that was sufficiently intimate with me and Sacco to be able to give them a description of our personal conduct. The jury don't know nothing about us. They have never seen us. The only thing that they know is the bad things that

the newspapers have said when we were arrested and the bad story that the newspapers have say on the Plymouth trial.

**Attacks Agreement of Counsel**

I don't know why the defense counsel have made such an agreement, but I know very well why Katzmann has made such agreement, because he know that half of the population of Plymouth would have been willing to come over here and say that in seven years that I was living amongst them that I was never seen drunk, that I was known as the most strong and steadfast worker of the community.

As a matter of fact I was called a mule, and the people that know a little better the condition of my father, and that I was a single man, much wondered at me and say, "Why you work like a mad man in that way when you have no children and no wife to care about?"

Well, Katzmann should have been satisfied on that agreement. He could have thanked his God and estimate himself a lucky man. But he was not satisfied with that. He broke his word and he tell the jury that I was tried before in this very court. I don't know if that is right in the record, if that was take off or not, but I hear with my ears. When two or three women from Plymouth come to take the stand, the woman reach that point where this gentleman sit down in their place, and Katzmann asked this woman if they have not testified before for Vanzetti, and they say "Yes," and he tell to them, "You cannot testify." They left the room. After they testified just the same. But in the meanwhile he tell to the jury that I have been tried before. That, I think, is not to make justice to the man who is looking after the truth, and it is a frame-up with which he has split my life and doomed me.

**Denounces Law's Delays**

It was also said that the defense has put every obstacle to the handling of this case in order to delay the case. That sounds sweet for us, and I think it is injurious because it is not true. If we consider that the prosecution, the State, has employed one entire year to prosecute us, that is, one of the five years that the case has last was taken by the prosecution to begin our trial, our first trial. Then the defense make an appeal to you and you waited, or I think that you were resolute, that you had the resolute in your heart when the trial finished that we will put up every appeal that we will put up to you.

You waited a month or a month and a half and just lay down your decision on the eve of Christmas—just on the evening of Christmas.

We do not believe in the fable of the evening of Christmas.

**Would Live Same Life Over Again, Parting Defi of Prisoner to Judge**

What I want to say is this: Everybody ought to understand that the first defense has been terrible. My first lawyer did not stick to defend us. He has made no work to collect witnesses and evidence in our favor. The record in the Plymouth case is a pity. I am told that they are almost one-half lost. So that the defense had a tremendous work to do in order to collect some evidence, to collect some testimony to effect and to learn what the testimony of the State has done. And in this consideration must be said that even if the defense take double time of the State without delay, double time that they delay the case, it would have been reasonable; whereas it took less than the State.

Well, I have already said that I not only am not guilty of these two crimes, but I never commit a crime in my life—I have never steal, and I have never kill, and I have never spit blood, and I have fought and I have sacrificed myself, even to eliminate the crimes that the law and the Church legitimate and sanctify.

This is what I say: I would not wish to a dog or a snake, to the most low and misfortune creature of the earth—I would not wish to any of them what I have had to suffer for things that I am not guilty of. But my conviction is that I have suffered for things that I am guilty of. I am suffering because I am a radical, and indeed, I am a radical; I have suffered because I was an Italian, and indeed I am an Italian; I have suffered more for my family and for my beloved than for myself; but I am so convinced to be right that you could execute me two times, and if I could be reborn two other times I would live again to do what I have done already. I have finished; thank you.

**Court Pronounces Sentence**

The Court—Under the law of Massachusetts the jury says whether a defendant is guilty or innocent. The Court has absolutely nothing to do with the question. The law of Massachusetts provides that a judge cannot deal in any way with the facts. As

the evening of Christmas, neither in the historical way nor in the church way. You know some of our folks still believe in that, and because we do not believe in that then it don't mean that we are not human. We are human, and Christmas is sweet to the heart of every man. I think that you have done that, to hand down your decision on the evening of Christmas, to poison the heart of our family and of our beloved.

I am sorry to be compelled to say this, but everything that was said on your side has confirmed my suspicion until that suspicion has changed to certitude. So that you see that one year it has taken before trying us.

**Case Was Pre-Judged**

Then the defense, in presenting the new appeal, has not taken more time than you have taken in answer to that. Then there came the second appeal, and now I am not sure whether it is the second appeal or the third appeal where you wait eleven months or one year without an answer to us, and I am sure that you have decided to refuse us a new trial before the hearing for the new appeal began.

You take one year to answer it, or eleven months—something like that—so that you see that out of the five years, two were taken by the State from the day of our arrest to the trial, and then one year to wait for your answer on the second or the third appeal.

Then on another occasion that I don't remember exactly, Mr. Williams was sick and the things were delayed, not for fault of the defense but on account of the fault of the prosecution. So that I am positive that if a man take a pencil in his hand and compute the time taken by the prosecution in prosecuting the case, and the time that was taken by the defense to defend this case, the prosecution has taken more time than the defense.

And there is a great consideration that must be taken in this point, and it is that my first lawyer betrayed us—the whole American population were against us. We have the misfortune to take a man from California, and he came here and he was ostracized by you and by every authority, even by the jury, and is so much so that no part of Massachusetts is immune from what I would call the prejudice—that is, to believe that each people in each place of the world, they believe to be the better of the world, and they believe that all the other are not so good as they.

So, of course, the man that came from California into Massachusetts to defend two of us, he must be licked if it is possible, and he was licked all right. And we have our part, too.

Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven. This is the sentence of the law.

It is considered and ordered by the Court that you, Bartolomeo Vanzetti—Vanzetti—Wait a minute, please, Your Honor. May I speak for a minute with my lawyer, Mr. Thompson?

Mr. Thompson—I do not know what he want to say.

The Court—I think I should pronounce the sentence.

Bartolomeo Vanzetti suffer the punishment of death.

Sacco—You know I am innocent. This is the same words I pronounced seven years ago. You condemn two innocent men.

The Court—By the passage of a current of electricity through your body within the week beginning on Sunday, the 10th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven. This is the sentence of the law. We will now take a recess.

**Five Ousted Georgia Students Taken Back**

Five University of Georgia students, ousted for editing the Iconoclast, an independent students publication which printed criticism of university policies and professors, have been readmitted after apologizing for "any language which might be considered disrespectful."

**OUR SPECIAL MAY DAY ISSUE**

Order a Bundle

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.

This Number will be off the Press Thursday Evening, April 28th, ready to be shipped in time for your meetings.



## CUBAN DICTATOR POSTPONES ELECTIONS

**Machado Makes Himself Sovereign Until 1932—He Is Coming Here**

By Chester M. Wright  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—If President Gerardo Machado of Cuba comes to Washington April 20, as he says he will, he will come with the structure of his dictatorship completed and made permanent until 1932. It will be the finest example of unlimited power in the Western World.

Early in the year the Cuban congress, upon demand of the president, enacted a law by which the congress abdicated, so far as important powers were concerned, turning those powers over to the president.

Now, under the spur of the same pressure, the Cuban congress has enacted a law, known in Cuba as the prorogue, extending the term of the president until 1932, abolishing the next general election and abolishing also the vice-presidency.

This is rated as the most amazing piece of power grabbing yet witnessed in Cuba, where power grabbing is not new.

The support of the congress for the president's bill was assured in advance. It was assured first by the presidential control of congress through the lottery and second by the fact that the bill extends the terms of members of congress, assuring the incumbents their soft berths without a struggle for re-election until 1932, four years and more beyond the proper terms of many of the members.

For the sake of appearance the bill contains a few provisions that seem to be progressive, including a provision for women's suffrage in 1932. These can be annulled without difficulty as 1932 approaches. But in any event, the Machado dictatorship insures itself unquestioned power until 1932, and a few progressive promises constitute small payment for that rich prize.

Meanwhile the dictatorship that is responsible for the destruction of trade union organization and for the assassination, imprisonment or deportation of hundreds of wage earners, continues without essential change of character. Exposure has brought some slight modification, so far as the most brutal excesses are concerned, but it retains all of its power and all of its oppressiveness.

## Latin American Students Appeal to Youth in U. S.; Sympathy Latent Here

Latin American students have broadcast an appeal to all American college students, asking them to roundly denounce their government's stand in Nicaragua. The appeal was sent to the New Student, an intercollegiate magazine, by the General Association of Latin American Students of Paris.

Some American collegians have already registered their disapproval of the government's policy in Nicaragua. The Westchester Post of the American Legion has succeeded in bringing about the dismissal of professors who were in sympathy with the liberal normal school collegians.

In January a mass meeting of about 400 students from colleges in New York City dispatched a petition to the President protesting against the "unjustified invasion" of Nicaragua and demanding immediate withdrawal of all marines. During the intervening months similar petitions have gone forth from the following undergraduate sources: A mass meeting of 400 University of Chicago students; the entire student bodies of Antioch College, Ohio, and the University of Tulsa, Okla.; over 1,500 students of Columbia University, Barnard College and associated graduate schools; a Pan-Pacific conference at Lawrence, Kans., attended by delegates from eight Kansas schools and a Pan-Pacific conference at Seattle, Wash., attended by delegates from colleges of the Northwest.

## 'Mr. Hyman, Informer'

**That's the Headline The Daily Worker Would Give It—We Simply Call Him Demagogue**

Mr. Louis Hyman and the other "ex-leaders" of the ladies garment workers in New York have a sanctioning aversion to prejudicing the public against people by calling them Communists when they are not. As is usually the case, an excess of virtue hides hypocrisy.

The Italian Waist and Dress-makers' Union went into court to prevent Mr. Hyman from issuing bogus membership cards in the name of the union. Mr. Louis B. Boudin is counsel for Mr. Hyman, as might have been expected, presented an ingenious defense.

Mr. Hyman's petition, made under oath, denounces Morris Sigman, president of the union, as an ex-I. W. O. and a "convicted syndicalist." Israel Feinberg, a former vice-president, Hyman denounced as an anarchist, and Luigi Antonini, Mr. Hyman protested, was once a member of the Communist Party. In fact, says Mr. Hyman, Antonini "is a communist and has been for many years."

## Ramsay MacDonald Here; Will Make 2 Radio Talks; Daughter Is With Him

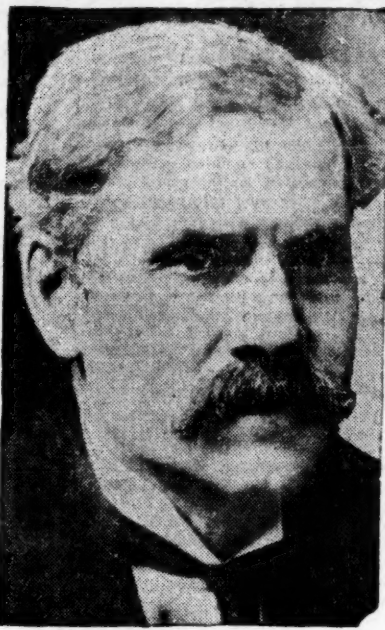
New York Socialist and labor circles are preparing to greet Ramsay MacDonald, the outstanding figure in the international Socialist movement, who arrives Friday, April 15. By the time this is read Mr. MacDonald, accompanied by his daughter, Isabel, will have arrived on the Aquitania.

Mr. MacDonald, who was the Socialist and Labor prime minister of Great Britain for almost a year, arrives as the guest of the Jewish Daily Forward, to take part in the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Jewish Socialist daily. Since his coming here is part of a vacation from strenuous duties at home, he will make few public addresses. Two, however, will be broadcast through a string of radio stations and Socialists will thus have an opportunity to hear him.

The present leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons will be heard in an address broadcast from the Century Theatre, at 3 p. m., April 24. This meeting is part of the Forward's celebration. He will be introduced by Morris Hillquit, International Secretary of the Socialist Party.

Both speeches will be heard over stations WJZ, WBZ, WBZA, KDKA and KYW. Mr. MacDonald will also be guest at a private dinner to be tendered him by the Forward.

Mr. MacDonald also will speak



Ramsay MacDonald

## MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC PLANT EARNS \$550,000 FOR OKLAHOMA CITY

The City of Ponca City (Okla.), and Mr. George Smee, the city manager, are to be congratulated on the excellent record for public utility service and financial assistance rendered this year by Ponca City's municipally owned electric plant.

Much had been said and written about this plant, which uses Nordberg Diesel engines for power, but when the city manager reported \$550,000 profit for the five-year period ending June 30, 1926, a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce was appointed to make a study and report on the accomplishments of the city light plant. Their report was as follows:

"A careful analysis of the records of the Ponca City electric department indicates that this municipality has a wonderful profitable business in this enterprise.

"During the five years ending June 30, 1926, the profits of the municipal electric plant have amounted to nearly \$550,000, and of this amount more than \$330,000 has been diverted into general revenues of city government, resulting in a saving to the taxpayers of this city.

"In other words, the taxpayers of this city would have been compelled to pay \$330,000 additional in taxes—an average of \$66,000 a year—if we had never owned the electric plant, and if we had made the expenditures that we have made in the way of supporting our police department, fire department, parks, library, health and sanitation, including street sweeping and collection of city garbage.

"Just what this means can be realized when it is understood that at the present time under the 6-mills maximum levy we can raise by taxation for general fund purposes only about \$35,000 annually."

This report was filed on the eve of an election to vote \$300,000 in bonds for plant extensions. The vote was five to one in favor of the bond issue. These bonds will be retired at the rate of \$50,000 a year for six years. It is estimated that the plant will produce a net profit of \$100,000 in addition to the debt charges and the other improvements, and depreciation.

Ponca City has had no general city tax rate for the past three years except for sinking fund purposes. There are tax rates, however, for school, county and state purposes.

Ponca City has had no general city tax rate for the past three years except for sinking fund purposes. There are tax rates, however, for school, county and state purposes.

Ponca City has had no general city tax rate for the past three years except for sinking fund purposes. There are tax rates, however, for school, county and state purposes.

Ponca City has had no general city tax rate for the past three years except for sinking fund purposes. There are tax rates, however, for school, county and state purposes.

Ponca City has had no general city tax rate for the past three years except for sinking fund purposes. There are tax rates, however, for school, county and state purposes.

## STANDARD OIL FAKED PLEA ON CHINA

**Intervention Demand by Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai Unauthorized**

(By Nationalist News Agency)

Shanghai.—The statement of the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai demanding United States intervention was not authorized by the membership of that organization, it was learned by the Nationalist News Agency. It was prepared by the executive committee comprising the heads of the Standard Oil Company, the British-American Tobacco Company and the banks.

A member of the chamber said that the statement was not submitted to the membership. Fear of incurring criticism of the membership caused the statement to be given to the correspondents on a pledge from the latter not to publish it locally.

## Drunken Japanese Sailor Caused Deaths In Hankow Fighting

(By Nationalist News Agency)

Hankow, April 9.—The regrettable incident which occurred in the Japanese concession on Monday was the result of a drunken Japanese sailor stabbing to death a Chinese who, it is reported, was remonstrated with another sailor who kicked a ricksha coolie over a question of fares. A large crowd gathered. The Japanese landed forces which further provoked the crowd.

Firing by the Japanese resulted in heavy Chinese casualties. The Chinese authorities immediately sent police as well as military reinforcements, which quickly restored order. As a precautionary measure, the Japanese placed their nationals on board ships.

Although the Japanese primarily were responsible for the incident, it is believed that the Chinese authorities will continue their present calm and restrained attitude. Stringent orders have been issued by the Chinese authorities not only for the protection of the Japanese concession, but for the protection of all Japanese outside of the concession as well.

## Communists Don't Want Communism in China

Shanghai.—A complete disavowal of any intention of the Communist Party of China to work for a proletarian revolution is contained in a manifesto jointly signed by Chen Tu-shou, for the Communist Party, and Wang Ching-wei, the closest lieutenant of Sun Yat-sen, for the Kuomintang. Wang Ching-wei has just returned from France and is looked on as the man of the hour who will heal the differences in the Kuomintang Party. The manifesto says:

"The rule of the working class cannot be effected in China. Different countries with different economic systems cannot pass through the same stages of political and economic development. Unlike other people, the Chinese people are an oppressed race and therefore in China there is need of an alliance of the non-possessing classes with all other classes in the revolutionary struggle. Judging by the recent tendencies of the Chinese revolution the question of rule by the working class certainly will not arise at present or in the near future. What China needs now is a democratic government by all the classes that have been suffering at the hands of the counter-revolutionaries and imperialists.

## Lovett Again Heads Democracy League; Year's Work Reported by Dr. Laidler

The League for Industrial Democracy reports the following have just been elected officers of the League for coming year: President, Robert Morris Lovett; vice-presidents, John Haynes Holmes, Vladimir Karapetoff, James H. Maurer, Vida D. Scudder; treasurer, Stuart Chase; executive directors, Harry W. Laidler, Norman Thomas; field secretary, Paul Blanshard.

The Board of Directors is as follows: Devere Allen, Leroy E. Bowman, Paul F. Brissenden, Louis Budenz, McAllister Coleman, H. W. L. Dana, Solon DeLeon, Robert W. Dunn, Elizabeth Gilman, Timothy Healy, Paxton Hibben, Jessie Wallace Hughson, Paul Jones, Florence Kelley, Nicholas Kelley, William Pickens, Evelyn Preston, Mary R. Sanford, Nellie Marguerite Seeds, Helen Phelps Stokes, Bertha Poole Weyl.

At the annual meeting of the League, Secretary Laidler summarized the League's activities during 1926. Paul Blanshard, field secretary, visited sixty-six colleges and addressed some 38,500 students. He also gave fifty-eight addresses before city groups with an aggregate attendance of over 13,000. Norman Thomas, besides directing the L. I. D. editorial service and actively participating in the administrative activities of the League, delivered seventy-nine addresses before 5,700 college students in 25 colleges and schools. He spoke at seven other college conferences and at 100 other meetings before some 40,000 citizens, in addition to scores of addresses at political and strike meetings. Harry W. Laidler, the co-executive director,

## "Prosperity" of Masses In Italy Is Revealed As Fascisti Propaganda

(Continued from page 1)

as against 9 in pre-war times. The fact is that the annual consumption of tobacco per individual, after having risen from 528 grammes in 1913-14 to 743 in 1921-22, fell in 1925-26 to 700 grammes. The increased expenditure is the result not of an increase in consumption, but of the increase in the cost of tobacco.

**Soldiers Boost Coffee Consumption**  
Coffee.—According to Signor Villari, we have an increase in consumption per individual per annum of from 800 grammes to 1,300. The truth is that from 787 in 1914, the figure rises to 1,422 in 1918—an increase due almost entirely to the consumption of coffee by the soldiers at the front. Once the war was over, the consumption decreased; the figure for 1919 is 1,010 grammes. But the upward tendency immediately reappears; the figure for 1921 being 1,290 and that for 1922 1,270 grammes.

That is to say, the habit acquired by the soldiers at the front was kept up in time of peace. But in 1925, the third year of the "New Era," consumption fell again to 1,047 grammes.

**Oil—It is sheer invention to state that oil consumption increased from 19 to 29 kg. per individual per annum. During the period 1921-24 it averaged a little less than 5 litres (5 kg.) per individual per annum.**

**Electric Energy.—I am not in the position to check the figures of the consumption of electric light bulbs. The propagandist heaps statistics on statistics without ever troubling to quote the source of his information, thus making it impossible for the reader to verify his figures. But it is possible to state the consumption of electricity for light and power. The total consumption energy in Italy (in millions of kilowatt hours) was as follows: 1913-14, 2,312; 1919-20, 4,696; 1924-25, 7,050.**

**Fascism Gets Unearned Credit**  
Whereas during the six years from 1914 to 1920 consumption increased by 103 per cent. it increased only 50 per cent. in the five years from 1920 to 1925. The propagandist ignores the figures of 1919-20, gives Fascism the credit for the whole progress made between 1919 and 1925, and pretends that the electric lights would have gone out throughout Italy if Mussolini had not become prime minister on October 30, 1922. He might just as well

ists. China does not need a dictatorship of the proletariat."

The manifesto expressly states that the Communist Party endorses the Kuomintang statement and will not attempt to take the concessions by force. It says that the imperialist enemies of the revolution in Shanghai are deliberately spreading rumors about the intentions of the labor masses to lead an armed attack upon the concessions, which are fabricated falsehoods. Any split between the parties now, the manifesto says, would be playing into the hands of the militarists and imperialists, which are deliberately trying to create a schism.

## JOHN S. O'CONNELL OF BIG SIX DEAD

John S. O'Connell, for sixteen years secretary-treasurer of Typographical Union No. 6, New York City, and one of the most beloved printing trades officials in the United States, died April 2. Death was due to pneumonia contracted while he was attending the State typographical convention at Newburgh, N. Y.

Mr. O'Connell was born in Greencastle, Ind., January 4, 1873. He became a printer at an early age, working later in the Government Printing Office at Washington, on the Boston Globe and on the New York Globe.

While devoting most of his effort to administrative and research work, visited sixteen colleges throughout the year and addressed some 2,600 students, and likewise spoke before scores of city gatherings.

In the fall, Kenneth Lindsay of Oxford spoke in 23 colleges in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, addressing over 4,000 students. Dr. Nellie Seeds, Dr. William Pickens, Captain Paxton Hibben and others visited ten colleges and universities and addressed 3,000 students at meetings arranged by the League.

The League also added several publications to its literature the most important of which was "New Tactics in Social Conflict," a symposium edited by Harry W. Laidler and Norman Thomas. It held several conferences and assisted in the organization of the American Committee for Strikers Relief, in the Committee on Coal and Power and the Committee for Justice to China. "The History of Socialist Thought," written by Dr. Laidler, published by Thomas Y. Crowell and Company, will issue from the press the latter part of this month.

The most recent pamphlet of the League presents the addresses on "The Future of Capitalism and Socialism in America" delivered at the annual dinner by Sam A. Lewisohn, vice-president of the Miami Copper Company; M. C. Rorty, vice-president of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation; Scott Nearing, author and lecturer, and Morris Hillquit, attorney and international secretary of the Socialist Party of America.

The headquarters of the League is 70 Fifth avenue, New York City.

## SOCIALISTS WIN MILWAUKEE ELECTION

**Five School Board Seats Are Retained—Mrs. Berger President**

MILWAUKEE.—Receiving 38,310 votes, Mrs. Meta Berger has been re-elected to the school board. Martin C. Baumann, also a Socialist, was elected to the board, polling 22,153 votes.

It was Mrs. Berger's third re-election to the board since she was first elected in 1909. On completion of her new term, Mrs. Berger will have served 24 consecutive years.

With the exception of Edward Schroeder, nonpartisan, who received 40,883 votes, Mrs. Berger, supported by nonpartisans and Socialists, received the highest number of votes cast for any school board candidate.

In nonpartisan wards she received a total of 18,347 votes, running second in the 19th, 22d, 23d and 13th wards, all nonpartisan.

**First Woman President**  
The election gives the Socialists the same strength on the board they have at present, as the terms of George O. Strehlow, Dr. John Mudroch and Mrs. Marie K. Whitnall have not expired.

Besides her record for continuous service and her popularity with nonpartisans and Socialists alike, Mrs. Berger has the added distinction of having been the first woman in the United States to be elected president of a school board. She served as president of the board in 1917. She is a member of the building and legislative committees.

## CIGAR MAKERS SETTLE 'NATURAL BLOOM' STRIKE

The Joint Advisory Board of the Cigar Makers' International Union of New York announces that the long strike conducted against the Natural Bloom cigar factory has been settled satisfactorily to the union. The strike was one of the longest and most bitterly fought in the history of the union, having lasted for over a year.

The strike was the union's answer to a lock-out made by the employers. The firm agreed to reinstate the workers gradually, while it is liquidating its plant established in Passaic, New Jersey which was established there during the strike.

A mass meeting is being arranged for this coming Thursday evening, April 21, at the Harlem Educational Center, 62 East 106th street. This is one of a series of meetings that are being arranged as part of the drive to organize the open shops in the industry. The speakers at this meeting will include August Claessens, Charles Simons, International organizer for the union, and Jack Melhado, secretary of the N. Y. advisory board. The International Union is carrying on a strong campaign for organization in New Jersey, as well as in Philadelphia.

## Let's See Your Tongue!

If you don't feel so well today, if you lack energy and ambition, if you are tired and lazy and feel as if you would like to run away from yourself, just take a mirror and look at your tongue. If your tongue is white and coated, it is a sure sign that your liver and bowels are not in perfect order and must be regulated at once.

# EX-LAX

**The Sweet Chocolate Laxative**  
will, within a few hours, cleanse your system, evacuate your bowels, regulate your liver, and restore your ambition and vitality. Get a 10-cent box at once and be convinced.

## 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.

256 Pages - - - - - Price \$1.50

Published by the  
**RAND BOOK STORE**

7 EAST 15th STREET, NEW YORK-CITY



# The Legal Subterfuges That Doom Sacco and Vanzetti

By Louis Waldman

Will Sacco and Vanzetti be killed by the State of Massachusetts? If Judge Thayer has his way, they will.

This case will test whether there is any vitality in enlightened public opinion in this country to prevent a legalized, premeditated and deliberate murder of two men whose commission of the crime for which they were convicted is to be doubted. If there is such vitality, the rigidity of Massachusetts law and legal procedure will have to be sidetracked. Justice for which the courts are meant to be a vehicle will have to travel a different road.

If Sacco and Vanzetti are not saved, then the State of Massachusetts will have brought upon itself discredit and shame. Saving these men does not mean giving them a commutation of sentence. Nor, if they are innocent, as indeed it seems they are, their incarceration for the rest of their lives as common murderers is torture worse than death.

It may be found, under the general laws or by a special act of the Legislature, by which a new trial can be granted them, good and well; if not, it is the duty of the Governor to give the defendants their absolute freedom. They are entitled to it, and more. The Governor has that power. Public opinion must impress upon the Governor that his high powers for pardon have never been more justly used than it would be in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti.

## Frankfurter's Book

The gross obstinacy in refusing to rectify a serious wrong and grave injustice committed under the guise of judicial process, will convince a large portion of the population that the Massachusetts courts are more interested in observing legal formalism than to do justice. In the face of the record, and in the face of all that has transpired since the trial of these two unfortunate Italians over six years ago, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, in affirming Judge Thayer's denial of the defendants' motion for a new trial, has confessed that it does not possess the capacity to correct grave injustices committed in its own tribunals.

Men everywhere ask, shall two human lives, claiming to be absolutely innocent of the crime charged, be sacrificed to an unbending and uncivilized legal mechanism? A leading metropolitan paper said that the whole world is now asking of this nation: What next? And the nation is asking of the State of Massachusetts: What next?

Professor Felix Frankfurter, of Harvard Law School, has joined forces with liberal America to enable this nation and the Bay State to give an answer that is humane and just. He has written a book called "The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti" (Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1927). It should have been entitled, "The Shame of the State of Massachusetts."

Professor Frankfurter is a great lawyer and a teacher in a great law school. He has attempted to set forth in a book consisting of some one hundred and twenty pages, impartially, the important facts in that case; the nature of the evidence used; the conduct of the prosecution; the atmosphere of hysteria and hate in the court room, the expert testimony given and the deceptions practiced on the court and jury. His sense of fairness and lucid style make the book of extreme value as well as of interest to the student.

## Not a Robbery Case

Officially, the Sacco and Vanzetti case is that of robbery and murder. That is what the defendants are charged with. That is what they were tried for. Whence, then, this immense movement all over the world to save these defendants from this conviction? In his preface, Professor Frankfurter answers that, by saying:

"This is no ordinary case of robbery and murder. More issues are involved in it than the lives of two men. Had that been all, its history could never have been so prolonged. Other factors, little known and less understood, explain its extraordinary vitality. What they are, these pages seek to make clear, for the first time as far as the general public is concerned."

I must say those pages do make the issues clear. The author's story moves swiftly. Added to all the mystery of a great murder trial there is set forth in this little volume, with consummate skill, the social forces and the strong currents of post-war hysteria, hate and persecution. Using the

## A Noted Jurist Draws an Indictment of the Procedure That Has Brought Innocent Men to the Point of Death

### The Manner of Man Who Defends Sacco and Vanzetti

Professor Felix Frankfurter, the author of the survey on which Mr. Waldman bases his present article, is conceded by all to be one of the most distinguished legal minds in the country. Born in Vienna, he came to this country in 1894 at the age of twelve. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree from the College of the City of New York, and a law degree at Harvard. From 1906 to 1910, he was assistant United States District Attorney in New York. From 1911 to 1914, he was the law officer of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department. He has been professor of law in Harvard Law School since September, 1914. He was major and judge advocate of the Officers Reserve Corps in the United States Army. He has served as assistant to the Secretary of War and as assistant to the Secretary of Labor. He served President Wilson's Mediation Commission as counsel. In June, 1918, he was appointed chairman of the War Labor Policies Board. He is a member of the boards of directors of the Institute for Government Research, and the Utilization Bureau. Societies in which he holds membership are the American Bar Association, the American Political Science Association, and the Academy of Political Science. He resides in Boston where he has an excellent opportunity to observe the progress of the Sacco-Vanzetti case first-hand.

were committed in broad daylight, and it bore all the earmarks of a "job" done by professional gunmen and robbers. The amount robbed was \$15,775.51. Not a penny of this alleged robbery was traced to either Sacco or Vanzetti. Although the prosecution admitted there were five men in the car at the time of the shooting, none of the other three supposed associates were ever located.

Professor Frankfurter shows conclusively that the "identifications" of Sacco and Vanzetti were absolutely incredible. He also clearly shows that far from being a fair and dispassionate inquiry as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants, the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti was conducted with reckless disregard of all fairness and in violation of the elementary canons laid down for trial judges and prosecuting attorneys. Both prosecutor and presiding judge whipped the jury into patriotic hysteria against the two defendants, who were, admittedly, anti-war, draft dodgers, radicals and "Reds."

### Judge Thayer's Conduct

From the author's bare statement of the facts, the conduct of Judge Thayer in the trial of the case seems

to me to have been highly prejudicial to the defendants. Of his opinion, denying the motion for a new trial, Prof. Frankfurter says (Page 104):

"By what is let out and by what is put in the uninformed reader of Judge Thayer's opinion would be wholly misled as to the real facts of the case. Speaking from a considerable experience as a prosecuting officer, whose special task for a time it was to sustain on appeal convictions for the government, and whose scientific duties since have led to the examination of a great number of records and opinions based thereon, I assert with deep regret, but without the slightest fear of disproof, that certainly in modern times Judge Thayer's opinion stands unmatched, happily, for discrepancies between what the record discloses and what the opinion conveys. His 25,000-word document cannot accurately be described otherwise than as a farago of misquotations, misrepresentations, suppressions and mutilations. The disinterested inquirer could not possibly derive from it a true knowledge of the new evidence that was submitted to him as the basis for a new trial. The opinion is literally honeycombed with demonstrable errors, and infused by a spirit alien to judicial utterance."

No worse indictment against a trial judge in a capital case could be drawn. Few men could draw it with greater authority than Professor Frankfurter.

Under the circumstances, the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, rendered this week affirming Judge Thayer's decision, denying Sacco and Vanzetti a new trial, is, indeed, something for lawyers and legislators of Massachusetts to think about. It seems that as a general proposition, it is the law of Massachusetts that the Supreme Judicial Court, even in a capital case, cannot review the facts upon which a conviction was based. In New York and in many States, such is not the law.

But even under the law of Massachusetts, the Supreme Judicial Court could have decided otherwise. Instead, they sidestepped the issue. The test as to when new trials will be granted as laid down by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, itself, requires a reversal of Judge Thayer's decision. In the case of Davis vs. Boston Elevated Railway, 231 Mass. 452, the high court of Massachusetts lays down the following test:

"The various statements of the extent of the power and of limitations upon the right to grant new trials . . . must yield to the fundamental test, in aid of which most rules have been formulated, that such motions ought not to be granted unless, on a survey of the whole case, it appears to the judicial conscience and judgment that otherwise a miscarriage of justice will result."

### Governor's Move Next

Measured by this important test, it

was the duty of the Appellate Court of Massachusetts to say whether "on a survey of the whole case it appears there was no miscarriage of justice" in the Sacco and Vanzetti case. But the court did not seem to follow this test. It preferred another.

The conscience of the people of the state of Massachusetts as well as of the other states of the Union revolts against the court's failure to grant the defendants a new trial, which meant to grant them a fair trial; thus far they have not had it. All that the friends of Sacco and Vanzetti ask for them is that they be given their day in court. To deny them that is to deny them due process of law, in the broadest sense of the term. In my judgment such a claim, however, may not technically prevail in the Federal courts.

Now that the courts have shut their doors to these defendants, Professor Frankfurter's book will serve as an important document in arousing public opinion to prevail upon Governor Fuller to appoint an impartial commission of lawyers and public men to investigate this whole case. Should the report disclose that an injustice has been committed and that two innocent men are about to be sent to the chair, the Governor has ample power as chief executive of the state and should use that power to give Sacco and Vanzetti their liberty.

### BRONX SHOE STORES LOCK OUT SALESMEN AND SECURE INJUNCTIONS

A number of shoe stores in the Bronx that do most of their business with workers have locked out their employees because a number of them organized into a union.

The salesmen working in shoe stores put in an average of 14 hours a day. They attempted to organize a union that would bring their hours down to twelve a day. As soon as the bosses found out the workers were organizing they locked them out.

The following shoe stores locked out their workers, the first five of them having gone so far as to secure injunctions against the union: Lebowitz Brothers, two stores, at 907 Prospect avenue and Southern Boulevard, near 163d street; Leibenstein Shoe Store, at 877 Prospect avenue; Silber Shoe Store, 870 Prospect avenue; the Gotham Shoe Store, at 869 Prospect avenue; the K. & N. Bootery, 950 Prospect avenue, and the French Bootery, at Southern Boulevard and Alder street.

The Shoe Salesmen's Union appeals to the public to help them by patronizing only union shops.

### Great Interest Shown In Salvemini Lecture

Considerable interest is being shown in the informal dinner which will be tendered to Prof. Gaetano Salvemini, the distinguished anti-Fascist and former professor of history at the University of Florence, on next Wednesday evening, April 20, at 6:30 o'clock, at the Fifth Avenue Restaurant, 200 Fifth avenue, New York city.

The dinner will be held under the joint auspices of the Salvemini committee and the New York chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy. Tickets at \$2.50 may be obtained at the headquarters of the League for Industrial Democracy, 70 Fifth avenue, New York city, Chelsea 3877.

Professor Salvemini for years occupied the seat of professor of history at the University of Florence during the Fascist regime. He was arrested on the charge of assisting in the circulation of literature against the Fascist government. While afterward acquitted, he was refused a passport out of the country, and finally fled from Italy.

He has since been lecturing at Oxford and at the Sorbonne, and has just completed a three months' trip through the United States, where he has endeavored himself to thousands of people by his vigorous championing of democracy in his native country. This will be, perhaps, one of the last opportunities of his friends to greet him prior to his sailing for Europe.

Sixty Cups of the Finest Tea you ever tasted—for 10 cents.

WHITE LILAC TEA

At All Grocers. 10c a Package

### Opticians

MAX WOLFF OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN 224 W. 125 St., Bet 8th and St. Nicholas Aves.

DR. E. LONDON SURGEON DENTIST

951 Eastern Parkway Near Troy Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## A City Free From Money-Lenders

By Jacob Panken  
Judge of the Municipal Court, N.Y.C.

GOVERNMENTS, city, state and national, spend untold millions annually. Millions of men are employed by the federal, state and city governments. They constitute the largest employers and the largest disbursements of money. It can be said with truth that the city, state and national governments are the greatest spenders in the body politic.

To object to this is far from my purpose. It would be well if the activities of these public bodies were further extended to include the basic industries as well as other social functions. The objection is to the character of the governments rather than to their functions, and particularly to the insane financial and social methods practiced.

Governments are large economic organizations. They own tremendous economic units outright and in some instances are part owners of important economic factors. For instance, the ownership of the water supply system, roads, streets, express companies, post office, gas and electric plants and traffic systems. These are only a few of the economic units that governments own either outright or in part. It may not be generally known that the national government is extensively engaged in the express business. Inquire of the industrial world the use to which it puts the parcel post branch of the post office and you will have some idea of the extent of that business. The government is the largest carrier of parcels in the country. There are still several private express companies doing business. Some of the largest, however, have been unable to meet the competition of the government, and have been compelled to retire. The Adams Express Company has disappeared; and it was a large organization. The American Express Company has developed an entirely new business. Its extensive express activities have practically been abandoned. It no longer engages widely in the transportation of packages or commodities. The water supply systems are city owned and have driven out their competitors. There are now only a few privately operated water supply companies. The schools are government-owned and conducted as public enterprises. The private school is no longer able to answer the needs of the people.

Municipal Functions

The functions of city administration in a modern and civilized country are manifold and complex. Take, for example, New York. It has many departments that deal with all branches of life. The Health Department takes care of all phases of both public and private health. It is charged with the duty of safeguarding the public against contagious diseases; it has in its hands the vital statistics, to wit, births, marriages, deaths and data relative to diseases from which the individual may suffer. It is charged with the duty of supervising the sale and the inspection of our food.

It may be news to many that the Health Department has not only the inspection of milk, but that it is required to inspect all vegetables and other edibles brought to the city for human consumption. The Health Department has the power to condemn foodstuffs and order the destruction of any that does not come up to standard. Decayed fruit or vegetables must

be destroyed upon order of the Health Department. Flour and cereals, meat, cheese, butter, may be, and sometimes are, condemned upon order of the Health Department and destroyed. It may even order the destruction of buildings if it deems them unsafe or unhealthy for human occupancy.

Then there are other departments, such as Welfare, Tenement, Building, Police, Fire, Street Cleaning, Education, License, Dock, etc. Each of these departments employs many thousands of workers and spends many millions of dollars yearly. In addition there is the judicial system, the city administration, and in larger cities, county administration. In New York there is added the borough offices and their administration, all spending millions of dollars yearly.

New York's Budget

The budget of New York, for example, for the year 1926 amounted to the stupendous sum of \$437,000,000. In 1927 it was increased by almost \$40,000,000, so that the cost of running the City of New York will come to almost half a billion dollars, the actual figures being \$474,883,300.

The personal service charges, that is, wages paid to employees of the city in 1926, amounted to \$213,584,188.44. There are many other interesting figures in connection with the city's expenditures to which reference will be made. One set, however, stands out prominently as an indictment of most unsound methods employed by the city in its financial management. It is by far the largest sum provided for in the budget. It exceeds the provision made for educational and recreational purposes. The city budget provides for the education of more than one million students, the libraries of the city, parks and for the College of the City of New York and Hunter College, etc., the sum of \$95,762,605.66. The same budget provides the sum of \$130,909,554.31 for debt services and deficiencies. In simple English, this provides for interest payment on the city debt for excess expenses.

The Department of Education under our law is separate. It got \$31,935,802.14, while the interest paid on the city's indebtedness is more than that. We pay in interest on our debts 16 times more than we spend annually to maintain our Health Department. The city's debt is upwards of \$2,000,000,000.

The City's Credit

The city has good credit. It obtains its money at very low rates. There are two reasons for this. In the first place, the city is extremely rich. The property of the city for tax purposes is assessed at about \$18,000,000,000. Second, interest paid on city bonds is exempt from taxation. The Federal government cannot tax income received from the city under the income tax law. The theory is that the subtraction of revenue received by persons or corporations from city or state taxation would be an invasion of the sovereignty of the state, and also it would interfere with the sanctity of contracts entered into by states or subdivisions of the states with individuals. We still hold to the idea that ours is a union of several sovereign governments or states. Each of the 48 states is a component part of the Federal government and each does in many respects retain some sovereign power.

The fact that the receipts are exempt from income tax is quite an important factor in fixing the value of money obtained on credit given to cities or states. This will be readily understood when a concrete example is given. Assume for that purpose that one has a million dollars' worth of city bonds bringing in 4½ per cent

## How the City's Indebtedness Squanders a Huge Part of Its Income

per year; the yearly income on this would come to \$45,000. That income would be clear. No part of it is payable to the national government in income tax. On the other hand, the same million dollars invested in bonds bringing 5 per cent, in a private enterprise would bring \$50,000 a year—\$5,000 more every year. But the income would be subject to a 25 per cent tax and thus be reduced to a net income of \$37,500.

Municipal Credit Easier

Of course, the element of security of the principle is a further consideration. Cities, states and nations do not go bankrupt. At least, they are not likely to become bankrupt as readily as private enterprises. As a matter of fact, cities get their money at a much cheaper rate than the most prosperous industrial enterprises.

It may not be amiss before we go into the economic and financial management of cities to direct our attention for a moment to the policies of the present administration of the national Treasury Department under the supposedly financial wizard and captain of industry, Mr. Mellon. The budgetary system of the Federal government is carefully prepared. Congress makes its appropriations in accord with the budget. The revenues collected are supposed to be sufficient to meet expenditures.

Since the Mellon administration it was found necessary, repeatedly, to issue what is called "short term notes" to obtain liquid funds for the required current expenses. On occasion, as, for instance, the proposed refund of some \$175,000,000 to supposedly mistaken income taxpayers, liquid funds became necessary.

Income Tax "Mistakes"

It is claimed that some men and some corporations have through mistakes paid greater income taxes than they were required to under the law. Some of the corporations are to receive refunds of millions. One is to receive more than \$5,000,000, and of course, the Treasury Department believes that these magnates and business men made inconsequential mathematical errors, resulting in these small overpayments. They are more likely underpayments.

The Treasury Department issues short term notes to raise the sums required. Of course interest bearing notes, and so the interest charges mount. The National Government now pays about \$800,000,000 a year in interest. We are loaded with interest and no plan is proposed to lighten that burden. But that is another story.

What we are concerned with primarily in this article is city management. A study of the city finances will help us to understand National finance too. The same underlying principle governs both situations.

The City's Debt

We have seen that the City of New York owes the huge sum of more than \$2,000,000,000; that the interest paid on the city's indebtedness comes to the sum of over \$800,000,000 yearly, and the city's indebtedness is constantly growing. The exact figures of the city's indebtedness as of January 1 is \$2,167,628,726.10.

It is accepted in every well managed business that indebtedness should be reduced to cut over-head charges. Interest payments are overhead charges. It is the aim of every business of whatever nature or character it may be to reduce the interest charge by paying off the principal.

The enormity of the stupidity of the present financial management of New York (and that applies to most every city in the nation) can only be gauged if it is understood that for every dollar borrowed the city pays at least \$2.20. To wipe out the debt we will have to pay not only the two billion dollars we owe, but an additional \$2,400,000,000. To put it a little clearer the city will have to pay more than twice the amount it received. It is not my desire to give the reader a headache by the constant use of these large figures, but there is no other way for me to explain the situation.

The Borrowing System

It must also be understood that the repayment of matured bonds is met by the issuance of new ones. In other words, borrow from Paul to pay Peter. Under the present method of financing the city we cannot escape everlasting indebtedness. Even should we refrain from increasing the total of the city's obligations we are bound to remain captive to the bond holders and coupon cutters.

The city raises funds by bond issues. To explain: Whenever the city needs

money and has not exceeded its borrowing capacity, bonds, usually payable in thirty years, are placed on the market for sale. To each of these bonds is attached a series of coupons, which certify that they represent the yearly interest on the bond for each one-half year or for each year. Assume that the bond shows that the loan made to the city was the sum of \$100. That bond will represent in payment to the holder the sum of \$235 if it be a 4½ per cent bond. If it is a 4 per cent bond it will represent \$220. The city will have to pay \$235 or \$225 for the \$100 it got.

When the bond becomes payable, under our present financial arrangements, the city will have to raise the principal by issuing new bonds. It will sell them and will obtain money to redeem the old ones. That's what was meant when it was said that the city operating under present methods cannot ever escape the money lender.

A Mortgage City

In fact the city is mortgaged, and mortgaged for eternity to the money lenders. The practice has been to borrow always more, as the debt limit is extended. It may be necessary to explain what is meant by the debt limit. Under the law the city can only borrow to the extent of a fixed percentage of the taxable value of the property in the city. Each increase in the taxable value of the property in the city results in a corresponding increase in the city's debt limit. To illustrate: If the city is allowed to borrow to the extent of 10 per cent of the assessed value of the property and the value of the property is assessed at twenty billion dollars, the debt limit in that case would be two billion dollars. However, if the value of the property be assessed at 25 billion dollars, the debt limit would automatically be raised to \$2,500,000,000.

A study of the city's finances shows that as the value of the property increases, the debt of the city increases proportionately. It has been a steady climb upwards and of course a like climb in the interest charges paid by the city.

In thirty years, even if the city's debt is not increased, the city will have paid out at least \$2,400,000,000, and though only owing at the present time \$2,000,000,000, after paying \$400,000,000 more than we owe, we shall still owe the original two billion.

The city raises its funds by taxing all property. I have been informed by General Berry, the Comptroller of the City of New York, that there will be no deficiency for the year 1927. In fact, it is now estimated that there may be a possible small surplus. That means that the tax collected by the City of New York will come to practically 500 million dollars—\$500,000,000. The tax rate is therefore about \$2.70.

80 Millions for Housing

About one-sixth of the money paid out by the City of New York every year brings no return. It adds nothing to the city's property or assets, nor is it used in the payment for services rendered to the public. A sane financial system for the management of cities would require the raising of funds necessary to meet the obligations of the city by taxation. Instead of borrowing money upon which interest is to be paid, money should be raised by taxation as it is needed.

It cannot be urged that borrowing is analysis it is the taxpayer, be he owner of property or renter that pays the interest upon the city's debt. This payment of interest stands in the way of many needed public improvements.

Imagine that the city had available for a housing program the sum of \$0 million dollars annually for, say, five or six years. That would enable the city to tear down the entire slum district and replace the ramshackle buildings and disease-breeding hovels into modern homes with gardens for the people.

Imagine that the city had \$0 million

(Continued on page 5)

### Rivers

By Herman Kobbe

THE flow of water in a river depends upon the nature of the vegetation on the water-shed. Where the water-shed is covered with forests the flow of the rivers is nearly uniform the year round. For the forest soil, composed of decayed leaves and bound together by living roots, acts as a sponge to hold the rain water. The forest is in fact a reservoir for holding water underground, and from this reservoir it runs out slowly, in dry seasons as well as wet.

Where the forests have been ruined all this is changed. Every heavy rain washes the mud down into the rivers, leaving the fields gashed by furrows and gullies. In the course of time whole hillsides are stripped of their soil, leaving only bare stones and washed-out gravel banks. The muddy water from the fields empties suddenly into the rivers, which rise sharply, and overflow their natural channels. Instead of the clear and evenly-flowing stream, there is a muddy and destructive torrent, making navigation almost impossible, and often carrying

away trees and fences, and even houses. A dry spell is enough to cause the river to shrink almost to nothing, since the soil holds no water in reserve. Streams which normally have enough water for sizable steamboats may shrink to a point where navigation is too dangerous to pay the risks.

This is the sad history of every large river here in the East. Ruined forests, soil washed out by erosion, swollen torrents washing everything before them, followed in a few days by shrunken streams running between rocks and sand bars.

Add to this that every river is considered the proper place to dump the waste products of industry, as well as the tragic and sordid story of waste and neglect, and criminal disregard of the welfare of the future generations.

Where, oh conservative Professors of Political Economy, is your law of supply and demand? There was a demand for lumber. Therefore the woods were cut down. Double result: Good bye soil and good bye rivers.

### Socialist Party

Upper West Side Branch

Meets every first Tuesday in the month, at 8:30 P. M., at

245 West 74th Street

All Socialists and friends in the 7th, 9th, 11th and 13th Assembly Districts are invited to attend.

A. REGALDI, Organizer.

Books Reviewed in The New Leader and All Other Books for Sale at

RAND BOOK STORE

7 East 15th Street

NEW YORK CITY

Careful Attention to Mail Orders

Write for Complete Catalog

### Dr. Theodora Kutyn

Surgeon Dentist

Telephone TRAFALGAR 3030

247 West 72d Street

MODERATE PRICES

SUNDAY MORNINGS

Dr. L. SADOFF,

DENTIST

1 Union Square, Cor. 14th St.

Room 602. 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.



# A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

## About Blessings Of Suspensions

NO USE getting excited about the present suspension. If it wasn't for the suspension, you fellows would have been suspended two months ago. The only thing that kept you at work was the knowledge that you would quit work on April first because in this blessed coal industry, periodical suspension is the only remedy against periodical unemployment.

How long will the suspension last? Search me. One month, two months, or perhaps even five or six months. The separate agreement arrangement will keep many miners at work right off the bat. As time goes on, these numbers will increase for it is against human nature to twirl one's thumbs while competitors swipe our market.

What we got now is a flexible front. Foch won the war by something like it. The miners' union was built by the same tactics. A slice of bread today, another tomorrow, and so on makes a whole loaf in the end. One step toward the lunch counter is not a meal, but keep on stepping and the meal will be forthcoming.

Meanwhile, keep cool. Warm weather will soon be here. It's always easier to keep cool in warm weather than in cold weather, because it don't take so much food, fuel and clothing to keep warm.

P. S.—If you can't find any sense in that sentence, it isn't my fault, you know nothing about the effect of rising temperature in lessening the intensity of the struggle for existence.

Some folks wonder why miners usually strike with the coming of the bluebirds. They seem to think the time to strike is when coal is needed the most. Well, maybe so. But who wants to go fishing when the streams are covered with ice; who wants to journey forth into the woods and meadows when the landscape is full of slush and sleet? Who wants to sit by the babbling brooks when the brook has frost in his whippers? Who wants to listen to the mocking bird when he's a raven croaking "cray-craw"? Who wants to bathe his feverish brow in zephyrs from Hudson bay? No, no folks, the time for a suspension is when nature wakes from its yearly suspension and goes to work filling the land with sunshine, flowers, and hope, or as the immortal Tennyson said: "In the spring, a young man's fancy, easy turns to thoughts of loathing." Besides, soft coal isn't used so much to keep people warm in their homes as to make them sweat in industries which on the whole would do more good by shutting down than by keeping up, being that there is an over-production in almost everything.

You know fellows, if I had my way, I would declare April, May and June legal holy months and then pass an ordinance prohibiting all but farm work during July and August. Of course I would permit the women folks to cook, scrub, wash and patch our clothes to keep them in practice (I mean the women), but as far as we men are concerned, we're working entirely too darned much as it is.

The good Lord never intended man to be an ant, else he would have put him in an ant-heap instead of into paradise. Sure, I know all about that old chestnut, "go to the ant, thou sluggard," and learn to work, I suppose, but I also know a few things about the ant that the author of that slogan did not know. According to the latest information, the ant is the dumbest critter in creation. Where its brain ought to be, it has an alarm clock. It's all instinct, and no thinking. In the ant-heap there is a mamma ant and a few papa ants, and they do all the loving while the working ants are natural born old maids and bachelors. When the alarm clock goes off in their fool heads, they snap into action and bring home the milk for somebody else's brats until the self-stopper puts an end to their misery at sundown.

They found petrified ants in geological formations a hundred million years old, and they were exactly like the ant that crawled up your pants leg yesterday. Of all of God's creatures, the ant is the only anti-evolutionist. All the others either made some progress or politely laid down and became extinct when they found out they did not have brain enough to keep up with the procession.

Fish crawled out of the water and became frogs, birds, and monkeys, and monkeys climbed down from the trees to become high-diving bathing beauties, aviators, and submarine crews just to show their ancestors that they could beat them at their own game. But the fool ant just stayed where she was—the sort of thing that Henry Ford and his kind are trying to make out of you and me an automat equipped with self-starter, accelerator, and perpetual motion wheel. Don't talk to me about the virtue of work. If I hadn't worked so much in my youth, I wouldn't be as dumb as I am, and if I had worked more, I'd be still dumber. What's that? "Paderewski practiced 12 hours a day. Edison sleeps only four. All the great artists, scientists, and inventors are tireless workers." So you call that sort of thing working, do you? Well, Buddy, you're off your base as usual. The people you mention do not work. They play. They are not workers, they are creators.

Boring holes in the face of coal day after day, year after year, with nothing to show but big holes made of little holes—that's work. Standing all day long in front of a machine stamping can lids out of sheets of tin, that's some more work. Boring dove holes in the forty-second part of a rocking chair or kicking the fifty-seventh part of a shoe out of cowhides is still more work, and that is precisely what I got against our machine civilization with its specialization, speeding, and piece work in the mass production of pieces of something, we scarcely know what. Machines as aids to creation, well and good, but man as an adjunct of machines and production as the goal of creation, please excuse me.

To say that a ninety-year-old Michael Angelo chipping a statue out of a block of marble by candle-light on the ground that his chipping years would soon be over is a worker, or that Edison monkeying 18 hours per with some contraption on his brain is a worker—that, Buddy, is rank sacrilege. Work is something that we must do or starve. Creation is something that we must do even if we starve doing it.

So I say that any working man, woman or child who can think of some collective hook or crook whereby to dodge work has my blessing, approbation, and moral support. For what the world needs is not more things but more things; not more goods, but more goodness; not more noise, but more peace; not more hustle and bustle, but more leisure, peace and meditation.

The problem of production, that is, supplying mankind with the wherewithals of existence is solved and more than solved. What we want now badly, very badly, nay damn badly, is enough people to think out ways and means of distributing the product of labor before they smother us under an avalanche of material superfluities. And if any of you boys during the present suspension can come up with ideas contributing over so little toward the solution of that problem, you have rendered a greater service to humanity than if you had worked three shifts every day and increased the existing over-supply of coal by another 500 million tons.

Adam Coaldigger.

## The Socialist Party Debates on Sabotage; It Is Denounced; Haywood Is Recalled

(Continued from last week)

SABOTAGE was an illusive and evasive word. It meant what any exponent of it meant, and all exponents did not mean the same thing. We shall reserve further consideration of this question for the next chapter. Here we shall consider the question itself as it came before the convention. The storm broke when the committee reported article 2, section 6. An amendment to the wording of the section as reported by the committee was later adopted, and the complete section reads:

Any member of the party who opposes political action or advocates crime, sabotage or other methods of violence as a weapon of the working class to aid in its emancipation shall be expelled from membership in the party. Political action shall be construed to mean participation in elections for public office and practical legislation and administrative work along the lines of the Socialist Party platform.

Of course this amendment did not come out of the thin air, and yet there were delegates who professed surprise that it had been brought into the convention. The debate was a spirited one and can only be summarized here. Its opponents argued that there were different views of what is meant by sabotage and that the party members would become involved in useless controversies over its meaning if the amendment were carried. But the discussion had already reached the stage of a controversy before the convention met. It was contended that the Boston Tea Party was a case of sabotage which is approved of even by conservative Americans, and this was answered by the assertion that if the amendment was defeated agents provocateurs of the ruling classes would encourage irrational actions in order to compromise the organizations of members who commit these actions. Several speakers traced the history of the use of sabotage out of the anarchist and syndicalist movements, one speaker exclaiming, "There is no bridge between Socialism and anarchism; there was no bridge when Karl Marx and Bakounin were fighting to a finish." One opponent created merriment when he read an editorial by Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, who wrote that "each of the 500,000 Socialist voters and of the 2,000,000 workmen who

### "Whence This Communism?" By James Oneal

instinctively incline our way, should, besides doing much reading and still more thinking, also have a good rifle and the necessary rounds of ammunition in his home, and be prepared to back up his ballot with his bullets, if necessary." Mr. Berger protested that the quotation was torn out of its context. As a matter of fact, he had written a number of times of the revolutionary right to revolt in case a majority decision in an election is set aside, and the last twelve words of the above quotation was merely a repetition of this sentiment. It is not a revolutionary, a Socialist, a syndicalist, or an anarchist view. Men and women of all views, except extreme reactionaries, acquiesce in the right and duty of a people to resort to armed revolution if their will is thwarted by some reactionary class, group, or clique.

Not all those who voted with the advocates of sabotage in the convention favored sabotage as a method in labor struggles. A number voted with them because they believed that a political organization should take no action regarding an economic weapon. Others answered that certain of the party's speakers and writers were already committing the Socialist Party to sabotage and that it was impossible to ignore it. On a motion to strike out the section prohibiting the advocacy of sabotage the vote stood 90 for to 191 against.

Mr. Eugene V. Debs, the party's presidential candidate, was not a delegate to the convention, but he had come to the same conclusion that supporters of the amendment had reached. "I am opposed to sabotage and direct action," he wrote, "I have not a bit of use for the propaganda of the deed. These are the tactics of the anarchist individualists and not of Socialist collectivism. If I regarded the class struggle as guerrilla warfare I would join the anarchists and practice as well as preach such tactics. If sabotage and direct action, as I interpret them, were incorporated in the tactics of the Socialist Party, it would at once be the signal for all the agents provocateurs and police spies to join the party and get busy."

As a result of the decision on this question a small group drifted from the Socialist Party and became syndicalists. William D. Haywood, a

leading representative of the I. W. W., was recalled from the National Executive Committee in February, 1913, and then severed his affiliation with the Socialists. Haywood became a pronounced anti-political actionist. The evolution of the "Left Wing" within this organization in eight years therefore provides an interesting study. In 1904 the "Left Wing" emphasized political action, but regarded economic organizations of the working class as "crutches," the sooner destroyed the better. In 1912 the "Left Wing" had completely reversed its views. It abandoned political action, accepted sabotage as a weapon of labor, and gave its attention to economic organization exclusively. The fundamental contradiction involved in these respective attitudes is apparent. The history of the working class movement enforces the belief that neither position is sound, that both lead to pessimism and sterility. Of course, we have in mind countries of normal political and economic development. Where it is impossible for workingmen to organize politically, as was the case under Czarism, other forms of struggle are necessary. As we have seen a number of times, when political action is abandoned, the inevitable tendency is a drift to anarchism. When economic organizations are repudiated the tendency would be to make the political organization a place for careerists, adventurers having no interest in the problems and struggles of the working class in industry and merely seeking to gratify personal ambitions.

The group that left the Socialist Party was not large and the party did not seem to injure it. At the end of the year it reported the largest membership it ever had. It also received the largest vote in its history for its presidential candidate in 1912, and this despite the fact that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt was the Progressive Party candidate, whose program included a mass of reforms which the Socialists believed were intended to attract Socialists, Socialist sympathizers, and radical voters in general.

A resolution relating to physical force as a weapon was adopted without any debate in the Socialist Party convention of 1908. This resolution referred to the industrial depression of the period and the practice of the

employing class to employ detectives and other agents to provoke workers to acts of violence. The resolution affirmed that such acts injured the cause of the organized workmen and helped "the ruling class to maintain its power," and concluded with the following paragraph:

"We, therefore, urge all who desire the triumph of the working class to refrain from violence and from words inciting to violence, and to put all their energy into the economic fight waged by the unions and the political fight waged by the Socialist Party."

The advocacy of sabotage and syndicalism had not yet developed by 1908, and the anti-force resolution was adopted as a matter of course without discussion. The fact that a minority group in the convention four years later vigorously opposed adoption of the anti-sabotage clause of the party constitution registered the extent to which some members were willing to tolerate a vague and often dangerous form of force, in theory at least. Yet this group represented a tendency, rather than a faction. It is a remarkable fact that while many radical publications of that period regarded sabotage as a unique and indispensable revolutionary weapon, within a few years it was hardly mentioned. Today the word itself is rarely found in any of the radical and revolutionary journals. For a time sabotage was foremost on the agenda of discussion. Today it is not only neglected; it has been almost completely forgotten.

Proceedings of the National Convention of the Socialist Party, Chicago, 1912. For the debate see pp. 123-135. As some of the defeated delegates asserted that the division in the convention was between "proletarians" and "intellectuals," Mr. W. J. Ghent some weeks later showed by an analysis of the vote that between 67 and 76 percent of those who voted in favor of sabotage could not be classified as proletarians. Ohio had one of the best State organizations, and it is interesting that all of this State's twenty delegates except two voted to strike out the anti-sabotage clause—interesting because this State organization was one of the few "captured" by the Communists in the party "split" of 1913. †Miners' Magazine, June, 1912.

Proceedings of the National Convention of the Socialist Party, 1908, p. 102.

## Scanning the New Books

### A Triad of Biography

An Incongruous Trio—Darwin, Hubbard and Mohammed—As Seen in Current Biographies

By Samuel Chugerman

"DARWIN," by Gamaliel Bradford (Houghton Mifflin Co.); "Elbert Hubbard of East Aurora," by Felix Shay (Wise & Co.); and "Mohammed," by R. F. Dibble (Viking Press), and the April sunshine over our shoulder, and we are doubtful whether we are in heaven or in hell. What peculiar uses men put their brains to and their emotions as well. The wonder is that they are not misused more. Of their uses, the less said the better. But this is a review, not a tract, and spring is beckoning and there is more in it than in all biographies, Horatio.

Darwin, Elbert Hubbard, Mohammed, a trio that seem so utterly incongruous as to look like a crazy-quilt mosaic of humanity. The enigmas of their careers, against the background of their ages, seem to evolve themselves. Not only the manner in which these men made their living determined their psychology and character, but their ideas and opinions were reflected in the history of their cultures. And there is at least the saving grace in each of these well written and interesting books that we are able to look into minds of these men and see them as they really were.

Mohammed was a self-made man, and a man-made god. He wore a halo but took it off on many occasions, especially at night. The management of his many wives was a task not to be sneezed at even by a modern Bluebeard. Was the Prophet a fraud, a liar and a thief? Were his displays of actual genius and evidences of generosity, the shadows of a Superman or was he after all, human, all too human? One wonders less when he sees what more modern men have done with love and religion. "There is no god but Allah, and Mohammed is his Prophet," said the angel to Mohammed. More modern seers have also heard and repeated various slogans from on high: "Peace without victory"; "Make the world safe for democracy"; "America for Americans"; "My Country, right or wrong," etc. But that is another matter.

An Exciting Character  
The book is exciting because Mohammed is an exciting character. He

cobbled, sewed, and milked goats; he hated dogs and pictures, and believed that "every painter will be in hell." He detested onions and would eat no food cooked with them. He had a perfect mania for toothpicks, so much so that he gradually wore away his gums. He was especially fond of sweets, cucumbers and ripe dates, and loved women to the point of adoration. Yet he married only twelve of them, of whom only one was neither a widow nor a divorcee. And he had no living son.

Mohammed was no more crazy than any preacher of today. Perhaps less. He was a charlatan and a genius in about equal proportions, and his "call" is found in all of us. He had dreams, believed them to be revelations from God and missed by some centuries the gulch-board, the sciences and the ecotopias of this year of grace, 1927. Read the book, my readers, even if the gentle spring and laugh, not at but with this very human man of the human comedy.

Another Seer  
"Elbert Hubbard of East Aurora," is another kettle of fish. Read it and weep. And if you find it difficult to read a kettle of fish, cry into it with sweet tears of gratitude for the evidence of American backwoods culture. When Macaulay's New Zealander will dig book out of the ruins of America's lost civilization, he will laugh himself sick at the authentic picture of the early 20th century America. The chameleon career of Fra Elbertus was not that of a poor and neglected Stephen Crane, Walt Whitman, Ambrose Bierce or Edgar Poe. Hubbard lived and died surrounded by check books and fountain pens, post-Victorian. "Kultichur" and the gaping admiration of the babblery of all yokel-dom. When he was 35 he had \$75,000, "all the money he wanted," and began his education in earnest by attending Harvard of which he soon tired. He went to England, met William Morris and became a devotee of "the beautiful and good and plain and simple." The Roycroft shop where he would build beautiful things and strike out against all that was cheap and shoddy, was the result. A flood of pseudo-art was the aftermath. The author of this biography was general manager of the



MAXIM GORKY  
Whose "Decadence" has just been published by McBride.

Roycroft Shop and professes to know the master mind of Roycroft more intimately than any other ever knew him.

Pilgrims and conventions, hoboes and freaks from all over the western continent, blew in at East Aurora, N. Y. It seemed as if culture and labor were about to unite. Was this the nucleus of the true social life, where every one did both brain and physical labor? At the opening of the 20th Century Hubbard's "Message to Garcia" casually issued in the "Philistine" caught the eye of Big Business and the turning point of Hubbard's career was upon him. This parable on Initiative and Thoroughness was a message to American Youth, that Rockefeller, the New York Central Railroad and other lovers of humanity could not allow to die in the dusty pages of that "butcher-paper" magazine. And Hubbard became the voice of American business and fell into writing advertisements. He became a glorified victim of the mechanical value-destruction of civilization of America. He was its general defender, at a price. The Saturday Evening Post and the Rotarian Clubs are his debtors forever and ever.

In a word, we see in this biography the decline and fall of an able man. He started out with sincere ideals, to live an artistic and literary and rebel life and betrayed his ideal to the lure of success. Upton Sinclair's "Bread and Cheese" has the other and truer side of his picture, but this biography is valuable. Through it we can see in bold outline the sham and charlatan of America reflected through Fra Elbertus, the sender of America's "Message to Garcia."

He decided it would pay to be a booster. So he had a good word for Christian science in the most flowery language of bunk, and heaped cheap scorn on old Mark Twain for the latter's devastating satire on this modern craze. Hubbard became a rationalist whose chief mission was to see preachers better paid, evidently because they were the most cultured and intellectual class in America. He even expanded his best super-eulogues on the lunatic prophet of Zion City, John Alexander Dowd. But he never opened his books to show how many copies of his magazine were paid for from that center of truth. Not even the many fat volumes in expensive bindings that made a bid for fame can hide the hollowness and tinsel of his achievements. Almost any page contains an advertising boast thinly disguised. He tried to build an American pyramid of culture, but sprawled an advertisement in glaring colors all over his edifice, with flamboyant and bunk-laden writings of Elgin watches and Rockefeller's or Armour's industries.

Lo, the gentle Darwin! What a relief to come to this deep and patient and lovable scholar and man. This biography of 285 pages has practically no discussion of organic evolution or the theory of natural selection. The scientific and religious riot that this country squire of Down turned loose on his prim Victorian world does not interest this biographer in this book, though it has interested and upset so many others. This is as it should be because it is a book about a man and not about a theory, an interpretation of a personality and not of a scientific hypothesis. It is just as important to know how gentle a soul and honest a man was Charles Darwin as to know the effects of his epoch-making work.

He loved his fellowmen and declared that fame, honor, "pleasure, wealth" are dirt compared with affection. "A devout old woman, who was told that Darwin must go to hell for his doctrines, answered, 'God Almighty can't afford to do without so good a man.'"

Let the Fundamentalists who froth at the mouth read this biography and find comfort in the fact that Darwin was much milder and less positive of his assertions than the public thinks. Darwin is one of the most misunderstood and misinterpreted men that ever lived.

We want to compare the age, the culture, the psychology of Mohammed, Hubbard and Darwin, and show how they are all necessary and consistent products of social forces, but the spring sun beckons. Selah!

## The Chatterbox

WE LIKED Russia's reply to the world over the Peking insult to her national honor. It is the first pronouncement coming direct from the Kremlin in recent months that carries the promise of sanity in Soviet political upbringing. In fact we just glowed all over with admiration for the officials who framed the classic and hung it up before the international die-hards to look at and lump it. The English imperialists must have swallowed a series of Adams-apples in disappointment. The Japs must have done some giggling in their inwards. The French must have winked under a cocked hat, and our own Wall Streeters wandered about in a daze, trying to puzzle out the episode. In fact the whole Chinese situation is a picturesque situation to most everybody but the British. John Bull has invited the world to attend a show, the import of which is unintelligible to all his guests. He alone stands and sits at intervals, quite overcome with the plot. He alone knows what it is all about. And it is no great exercise of invention to disclose that the British may have been behind the diplomatic outrage at Peking in order to provoke Russia into a war that would alienate Chinese good-will from Moscow, and give the discordant allies of Christian civilization a holy war pretext to rally around.

But, ah, we are becoming too profound and learned here. Why shall we even dare to swipe thunder from the editorial columns of this here paper, the Nation, the New Republic, et al. We should remain within our province of leaving serious matters to editors and Second Avenue cafeterias. All we dare say in conclusion is that while we certainly give the handshake to Moscow for its humanitarian stand and noble outpourings of the ideal under intense provocation—we still cling our best fist at her brutality in keeping Socialists and dissenters in jail. This national Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde business in Soviet Russia is devilishly incongruous. Between Mussolini and Stalin there is a brotherhood in outrage that is incestuously strange. With the hysterical capitalism that dooms two innocent men like Sacco and Vanzetti to death, Facismo and Russian Communism make a detestable Trinity.

What gets our gentle nanny in this new crusade that ousted Christian traffic squads to Paradise announce. They are determined to carry on in China. They have a celestial call to baptize the Celestials. Like sundry catholic remedies, the holy infants of the Yangtze-Kiang cry for them. It is quite naïvely explained that since the Standard Oil and other commercial interests have not as yet removed their industrial staffs from their immense plants, it is certainly the duty of true Christian missionaries to remain. This martyrdom of theirs to oil and commerce lends a dazzling halo of sainthood to every one of them. One immediately sees the old days of Roman persecution in a gigantic close-up. All the ancient idealism, all the rare fortitude, all the inspiring self-sacrifice of the early followers of the Christ have come to a re-birth, and the grand old Presbyterian building on Fifth Avenue these days just radiates to the non-oxidized heavens with unearthly light. We see sixty-year-old spinsters tripping about with aured sprightliness on their long forgotten faces. Heavy jeweled and portly paunched shapes shuffle about with an airiness light enough to keep them safe and dry for a hike over the Sea of Galilee. Offices buzz with prayer and burst open with sermonized thunder. Maps are strewn about, tomes are flung upon and fingered, Bibles are being heaped and packed in heavy shipment cases—A new Jerusalem is to be torn out of the hands of a new Infidel. The Cross shall displace the Dragon. Every Marine of ours is a Gourd de Leon, every warship an armored stallion steaming for the fray. The pennons flying to the sea-wind flutter the legend—"SOCONY—in hoc signo vinces." What a vision! Many of the missionary secretaries, sanctified dames, look even in this flaming moment as if they had patiently bided these nine centuries of time and circumstance, to reach the hour of a new crusade.

We spoke to Charlie Chase, our laundryman, this morning about the possibility of his homeland becoming a baptised community. We tried to convince him of the benefits pursuant and accruing to Christian civilization. He pulled a ruminative puff on his old pipe, opened up an old Chinese newspaper, spread it before our dazzled gaze, and read. We heard but did not understand. He translated, however. The headlines alone will suffice here. Most of them announced stories of weddings, births, crops, newer and better flowers, fishing news, market gossip, read improvements, with here and there a hekku or little poem interspersed. There were such unpleasantnesses like death reported, but these told about four great grandfathers passing away quite peacefully at ages somewhere below or above the century mark. The paper was published in his home town several hundred miles from Peking, and the data some five years ago. He told me en route that the missionaries had tried to convert his townsmen time and time again, but Confucius had prevailed and so the three Chinamen who had taken on the faith of the Cross had moved into Peking, gotten jobs as coolies and eventually died of some filthy ailment totally alien to China, before the white man came.

And then, with some little dramatic subtlety, he unfolded before my recognition the New York American of the day, and pointed with no little meaning to the various headlines on the front page. "Murder," "Rape," "Bootlegger's Feud," "Political Steals," "Unemployed Commits Suicide," "Auto Steals in Fatal Smash-Up," "Minister Seduces Choir Singer," "Crooked Bankruptcy," "Shyster Lawyer Admits Forgery," "Divorce Proceedings Reveal Unnatural Relations," "Police Department Graft Investigated," "Government Cabinet Officers Indicted," "Venereal Diseases on the Increase," "Dope Grafters in City Government," "Strikers Beaten by Police," and so on through the four dozen pages of United States news. And all his silent sad smile seemed to imply, as he shook hands at good-bye was—"If this is the Christian you have to offer as I take it from your own mouth, then let me keep my Chinese newspaper and my Confucius. To ask me to make the exchange would be a brutal insult."

Next Saturday night at the Tremont Avenue Headquarters of Branch 7, The Bronx, a rare occurrence takes place. A debate will take place among other frivolities between two incoherent members of the Russian Communist Central Soviet Committee, from Irkutsk-Ekaterinoble-Murmansk-Yare-Gubernia. The subject will be "Can Russian Communism Be Cured in America—and if Not, Why of Course." Gustavus Classenski will take Yes and No for a position, and Samulevitch Arsenovich Dewitt will try both the negative and affirmative—even in rebuttal. They will come in their native costumes, dressed up to represent the real investments from Kaffas about to shake on a New York Russian Inn piroshky. We promise that even the chairman of the debate will have a good time. Communist Party English as she is spoken will be the language in which all participants will gangle out their Dostoyevskian humor.

S. A. de Witt.



## Reading Labor Preparing New Organization Drive; Local Revival Encouraging

### The Field of Labor

ORGANIZED labor at Reading, Pa., is proving itself very much alive. The Electrical Workers and the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers gained more members in March than in any previous month for several years. The building trades unions are considering the formation of a Council. At present all the unions eligible to join have expressed a willingness to do so except the bricklayers. Several organizations have made appropriations to cover the cost of printing and distributing a survey of wages and the cost of living in Reading. Plans, too, are on foot to make a big event of the meeting on May 8, when President William Green of the American Federation of Labor will deliver an address under the auspices of the Reading Branch of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, affiliated with the United Textile Workers, and the Federated Trades Council, the central labor body of Reading. Lowe's syndicate has thought the occasion important enough to contribute a theatre for the affair. Music and prominent speakers will find a place on the program.

Perhaps the most hopeful sign at the present moment is the decision of the Federated Trades Council to try out a co-operative plan of trade union organization which met with much success at Philadelphia. Organizer Joseph Richie of the A. F. of L. is sponsoring the program. He has experience with the scheme at Philadelphia last year. The old method of having each trade union work only among the members of its craft was suspended. Instead a common drive in charge of a general organization committee was launched. First, the members of every trade union were sent out to get the names and addresses of all men and women eligible for membership in any of the unions of the A. F. of L. The emphasis was, therefore, still upon craft and skill. The individual trade unionist was especially charged with the job of talking organization to those living in his block or in his neighborhood. He was not to forget his immediate associates. When the first contact had been made the organizer or organization committee from the particular union to which the prospect belonged made a second call and usually succeeded in winning a recruit to the cause. Under this arrangement the whole city of Reading would be combed for prospective trade union members by a small army of volunteer organizers. It is hoped to get the organization campaign well under way before the May 8 meeting.

### LABOR'S LOBBYISTS MEET OBSTACLES

From all over the country come the reports of the inefficiency of the policy of non-partisan political action and lobbying to secure favorable laws for organized labor. The legislative sessions now closing witnessed few gains for the workers. The results were largely negative.

Missouri and New Jersey are cases in point. In the former R. T. Wood, president of the State Federation of Labor, is compelled to admit that "more adverse legislation has been presented in the Fifty-fourth General Assembly of Missouri than any former

session in the history of the State." Behind most of the vicious bills was the lobby of the large corporations masquerading under the name of the Missouri Association for Criminal Justice. One measure aimed to establish a State constabulary under the absolute supervision and direction of the Governor, who would be empowered to send the forces under his command to any part of the State. Three bills alone were introduced for the purpose of crippling the new workmen's compensation laws. One of them went so far as to reduce the maximum death benefit from \$13,800 to \$6,000. All these hostile bills were defeated with the assistance of the Joint Labor Legislative Committee, but nothing of a positive nature was achieved.

In New Jersey labor had similar experiences. None of the bills sponsored by the State federation passed. An effort to put teeth into the women's night work law of 1923 by inserting a penalty clause was unsuccessful, due to the opposition of the big open shop manufacturers, particularly the brass producers and the Western Electric. The ban on the importation of child labor from the adjoining States to work in berry and vegetable fields and in canneries was not put through because it would raise the prices of strawberries, cranberries, asparagus and the like. It has been a practice to bring in several thousand Philadelphia children annually in the spring and fall to engage in farming and canning at a time when New Jersey youngsters are attending school under a "fairly well enforced" school law. Another bill to increase workmen's compensation payments from seven to twenty dollars a week was blocked, though a compromise measure providing larger allowances for loss of arm, hand, thumb and forefinger was passed. Finally, all efforts to enact a health code for painters, as prepared by the Workers' Health Bureau, to provide protection against lead, benzol and wood alcohol, were futile. The employers' lobbyists out-lobbied the laborites.

### CONSTABULARY MENACES MINN.

The worst happened in Minnesota. The bill to establish a state constabulary passed the lower house of the legislature with but little opposition. The measure paraded as a crime preventive scheme. The official title of the bill was "An Act Relating to the Prevention of Crime, Creating a Department of Law Enforcement, and Providing Means for Dealing With Crime and Criminals and for Enforcing the Criminal Laws." It created a "Department of Law Enforcement" with a commissioner in charge, assisted by a deputy and "such skilled and unskilled officers and employees as may be necessary." Officers of the "Department of Law Enforcement" would have statewide police power, be superior to local officers and might dictate to county attorneys. Such local peace officers who might refuse or fail to co-operate would be subject to removal by the governor or have his salary held up until he complied. The last section of the bill brazenly provided that it "shall be construed liberally." Thus far the Senate has been able to kill the house bill by substituting one of its own, providing for a bureau of identification and eliminating some of the obnoxious features of the house measure. Minnesota labor has had a close call.

### NEGRO STUDENT BARRED FROM TRAINING CAMP

Protest has been sent to President Coolidge against the action of officers of the Citizens Military Training Camp in barring Mardian V. Burnell, of New York City, Negro student of the Textile High School, because of his color. The president is said to have reported the case to the War Department for investigation. Burnell volunteered for the camp, passed his examination, and was then informed by Lieut. Col. H. W. Fleet that the C. M. T. camps of the New York area are closed to Negroes. He was advised to apply to Atlanta, Ga. He received the same reply.

### Liberties Union Prepares For "Radio Dinner"

Free speech on the radio will be discussed at a "radio dinner" given by the American Civil Liberties Union at the Aldine Club, 209 5th avenue, New York City, on Thursday, April 28, at 6:30 p. m. Executives of radio broadcasting stations and men who have been fighting for "freedom of the air" will talk. The dinner is open to the public. The charge is \$2 a plate.

### WORKERS!

Eat Only in Restaurants  
that Employ Union Workers!

Always Look  
For This  
LABEL

WAITERS &  
Waitresses' Union

LOCAL 1  
162 E. 23rd St.  
Tel. Gramercy 0943  
LOUIS RIFKIN, President  
WM. LERMAN, Sec'y-Treasurer

## NECKWEAR MAKERS' STORY

By LOUIS S. STANLEY

### Contracting System Abolished, 1913; Union Price Board Fixes Piece Rates; Government for Industry Created

#### Part II.

WHEN Louis David Berger became manager or organizer of the United Neckwear Makers' Union in 1913, he found, as we have seen, that the way was paved for the next big step in curing the industry of its ills. Employers had been compelled to supply machines and tools in 1908; foot power had been abolished the following year; then, in 1912 registration of contractors and responsibility for their payrolls by the manufacturers had been written into agreements. These reforms, however, as we have noticed, were inadequate. The very existence of contracting created conditions which could not be avoided. Manufacturers were able to play contractors against one another, while the latter employed the same tactics against the workers. Prices and wages varied widely from shop to shop and secret arrangements were inevitable.

#### Contracting Abolished

The only permanent solution seemed to be the uprooting of the entire contracting system and the encouragement of the inside shop. If this plan could be carried out successfully, so that the union could maintain uniform conditions, the manufacturers were bound to fall in line, since it would be to their advantage. Under the old system there was no guarantee of workmanship, so that high quality products were practicable only in inside shops right under the manufacturer's nose. Moreover, especially with the advent of the registration system, the manufacturer found little good in employing contractors, for he had to pay the equivalent of the wages of the workers plus overhead. He might as well have all the work performed on his own premises. As a matter of fact, one manufacturer, I. Isaac & Co., had already installed an inside shop with the co-operation of the union, and the success of this experiment afforded the union a strong talking point in the negotiations to come. Nevertheless, a general strike was necessary in 1913 in order to abolish the contracting system. Then, clauses were inserted in the agreement which provided "that no contracting or sub-contracting shall be permitted in the shop or shops of the firm under any circumstances," and "all work necessary in the manufacture of neckwear by the firm herein is to be performed by the members of the union direct, and that such members of the union are to be employed in the shop or premises under control and management of the firm herein." Prices were established in a schedule attached to each agreement, but all prices on styles or numbers not mentioned were to be fixed by a price-committee of the union. It was during this 1913 strike that the wrath of the workers was aroused at the frame-up of the business agent, Louis Fuchs, in New Jersey, on the charge of felonious assault with attempt to kill. This involved extradition proceedings, but the New Jersey authorities failed to win their point, albeit Fuchs spent four weeks in the Tombs. This incident revealed the solidarity of the members. In a dramatic scene at a mass meeting they offered their money and valuables to save the day.

One of the important consequences of the strike was the formation in 1914 of the employers' organization, the National Association of Men's Neckwear Manufacturers. At this time the union refused to deal with the employers as a group, since there was no evidence that the association would be able to exercise sufficient control over its members to justify the exemption of employers from deposit or security. The inspection of shops only after informing the manufacturer, freedom from stoppages, and the setting up of machinery for joint settlement of disputes. In July, 1915, the union did, however, come to terms with the association as a result of conferences, and a collective agreement was signed. It established conditions for three years, as did that with the independent manufacturers, whereas previously annual revisions had been the rule.

#### Labor's Government

The contract with the association set up the machinery of adjustment which has continued to this day. Three bodies were created—the Committee on Immediate Action, the Conference Committee and the Price Board. The first consisted of a designated representative and two other of the union, on the one hand, and an adjuster and two members of the employers' association, on the other. When disputes involving individual employers and employees arise that cannot be settled by the designated representative and the adjuster, then an appeal is made to the Committee on Immediate Action, which must reach a decision within forty-eight hours or submit the grievances to the Conference Committee. This is made up of five representatives of each side, and an eleventh member, known as the umpire, selected by the parties in case of a tie. The umpire has only been

called in on three occasions. The Conference Committee must make its decisions within seven days. Its decision is final and binding. It must be noted, however, that three questions vital to the union are not subjected to the winds of compromise and adjustment. They are wages, hours and employment of union labor. These are clearly provided for in the agreement, and no variation from the conditions specified therein is given recognition.

With respect to piece rates, room for appeal must be permitted. Styles change from time to time and create the necessity of fixing prices for labor. The manner in which the United Neckwear Makers' Union has solved this problem is commendable. The agreement commits the parties to the principle "of a standardizing of the prices paid on the neckwear trade for the same class of work made under the same conditions."

The interesting thing about the arrangements is that the prices are established not by a joint body, but by a price board of the union alone. There is, to be sure, the possibility of appeal through the Committee on Immediate Action and then the Conference Committee, but in practice the union's decision has generally not been challenged, so strong has the union become and so expert its price board.

**Price-Fixing Principles**  
Since 1921 the situation has been further clarified by the reading into the agreement of the factors to be considered in fixing prices:

1. The new shape shall be compared reasonably in price to the most similar shape made by the association member.
2. The new shape shall be compared with the same shape if made by another association member whose making is of a similar grade of goods.
3. The reasonable earning power of the union member in making the new shape, so that the earning of such union member on the new shape shall be no less (after working on the shape a reasonable length of time) than if such union member were working on the next similar shape.
4. The price shall be a reasonable adjustment, after taking into consideration all of the three points last above set out.

In this connection it should be remarked that the Price Committee is elected by the membership, although under the control of the Joint Executive Board, which is the governing body of the union elected by the rank and file. The president of this Joint Board, as it is familiarly called, is Louis Felsman, an old member. He has held the office for several years, and presides at general membership meetings. The labor representatives on the Conference Committee are also selected by the members of the union. These five persons, with the manager as spokesman, also carry on the negotiations with the employers when a new agreement is in prospect, but their actions must meet with the consent, first, of the Joint Board, and then of the membership.

Before the three year agreement expired in September, 1918, a general strike broke out. The cutters had

been in negotiation with the manufacturers and had been compelled to sever relations when no agreement could be reached. Moreover, the cutters had grounds for suspicion that the employers were preparing for a lock-out, because of the unusual amount of cutting during the summer months. Within three days the neckwear makers voted to walk out. The strike lasted nine weeks despite the fact that no strike benefits were paid. Increases averaging ten to fifteen per cent. were put into effect, the first change in wages since 1915, when the cost of living had begun to rise. Then as now, the process of putting these increases into effect was utilized for the purpose of leveling prices throughout the industry to a uniform standard for the same grades and shapes, so that by this time only slight differences exist.

An accomplishment of the strike was a general organization drive. More manufacturers were organized, thus driving out of business their contractors. The increased membership led the union to recall Edmund Gottesman to office to assist in handling the growing business. Gottesman had entered the union immediately after its reorganization in 1906 and soon became financial secretary, combining with this position the duties of business agent. During Miller's administration as organizer, Gottesman left office and did not return until Miller had been forced out of the union under the circumstances described in the last instalment. During the war Gottesman returned to the trade. When he took up office in 1918 it was as business agent. A year later he became secretary-treasurer, which office he has held to the present day.

The manufacturers had learned a lesson in 1918 and the following year granted a twenty-five per cent. increase without any strike at all. This took place at the peak of the war boom, so that when the general level of prices began to drop during the subsequent depression the employers would have liked to have instituted reductions but dared not. They put in annual pleas but each year the contract was renewed, a most unusual experience in that period of wage slashing and open shoppery. The neckwear makers did not retrace their steps. They held their ground until in 1923 they were able to secure increases ranging from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. Two years later additional increases graduated from ten to twenty-five per cent. were secured.

From time to time adjustments have been made with respect to particular styles. The best example is that of the bat-tie and butterfly-tie, which the union members were not anxious to make, because the price set upon them decreased the workers' earning power. In 1923 it was provided that such ties would hereafter be made on the premises of the manufacturer and prices were established to yield wages equivalent to those earned on the long four-in-hand tie. This arrangement took the bat-tie and butterfly-tie out of the hands of the contractor and, therefore, made possible the higher prices.

(To be continued)

### A City Free From Money-Lenders

(Continued from page 4)

dollars a year for a period of five or six years, what it could do with that, in the direction of providing facilities for the citizens. We spend \$80 millions a year and get no return. It goes to the coupon cutter.

#### What Vienna Has Done

The fact is a fact and we must deal with it. It would not be difficult to wipe out these straggling debts if the financial policies of our capitalist-ically managed cities were changed.

An increase of \$1 in the tax rate would net us approximately an additional two hundred million dollars annually. The largest part of this could be used to retire bonds as they mature or even anticipate them. In a period of 15 years or less it would be possible for the city to clear itself of the debt which stifles and strangles it.

It may be of interest to call to your attention what the City of Vienna has done. Of course, Vienna is not as large as New York. It has a population of only two million, and it is not as rich as New York. It has not the possibilities that New York has. It is the capital of an impoverished country with a population of six millions, one-third of which are resident in Vienna. No industries, no ports, yet the City of Vienna, instead of paying interest, has, in the year 1925, actually collected interest. Vienna has in 1925 received one million dollars in interest upon its surplus in the bank. And Vienna has, since the termination of the war, built 25 thousand flats for its people. A description of these homes reads like a fairy tale. Gardens, swimming pools, gymnasiums, fountains in the court yards and sunlight and air in every room. It has practically reconquered its traffic system. It has spent millions and millions of dollars upon improvements and yet it has not gotten into debt. Instead of paying interest it collects interest.

It is due to the fact that Vienna is run in accordance with sane methods. I just want to quote from an article written by Clarence K. Streit from Vienna. The article says, "Vienna has

since its downfall electrified its semi-underground railways at a cost of two and a half millions, transforming a nuisance into a clean, efficiently run public utility. It has built three hydro-electric plants, saving three hundred thousand tons of coal a year and cutting the price of light in two. It has more than doubled the number of consumers of electricity since 1919 and increased the users of gas by 40 per cent. It has constructed numerous baths, including a luxurious one, completed this year at a cost of \$1,500,000. It has built 25,000 flats, and is continuing to build them. And this is by no means all that might be listed."

Think of it! And Vienna did not borrow any money and pays no interest. For 1927 it provided that \$13,000,000 should be spent by Vienna for building flats to provide work for the unemployed.

How do they do it? They raise their funds as they need them by taxes. They do not raise taxes to pay interest, but they raise them to meet the needs of the city.

Expenditures for Vienna for 1927 will be \$69,000,000. The revenue will only be \$59,000,000. A deficit of ten million dollars will be taken from the city's cash reserves. Vienna owes no money. It has a reserve fund upon which it draws when necessary.

New York or any other city in the United States is infinitely wealthier than Vienna can possibly be. Our traffic systems need improvement. We need more transportation facilities. The homes for our people in many instances are unfit for the habitation of animals. But we manage our cities so that we are unable to provide the bare needs of our people.

As long as we are in the clutches of the money lenders, as long as more than one-sixth of our revenue must go to pay interest, the hope for improvements is indeed meagre.

#### YALE ROSH

PLUMBING & HEATING CONTRACTOR  
26 Mallick Street, New Haven, Conn.

## Bethlen Hurls Insult At Arthur Henderson; International Raps Cook

### Labor Doings Abroad

A FEW days before running over to Rome to sign a pact of Fascist brotherhood with Benito Mussolini, the Premier of Hungary hurled a wanton insult at Arthur Henderson, British M. P., and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Socialist and Labor International.

When Comrade Henderson learned that the Hungarian government was about to court-martial Stephen Vagi, Zoltan Szanto and twenty-nine other Communists and Socialists for an alleged plot to overthrow the bloody regime in that country, he dispatched the following telegram to Premier Bethlen:

"Although I know that a deputy is to be prosecuted in Hungary for having taken part in a session of the executive of the Socialist and Labor International in Paris at which I presided, I still consider it my duty to inform you that the working class of the whole world is filled with indignation because you continue to use the court-martial procedure, intended only for use in case of immediate danger of war against political opponents on the ground of political charges in time of peace."

On March 24 Count Bethlen sent the following dispatch to Comrade Henderson:

"I received today the following telegram. (Here the text of the Henderson message was repeated.) If this telegram really comes from you, I can only advise you, before directing unfounded and ridiculous attacks in matters concerning foreign states against men in responsible positions, at least to take the pains to obtain correct information."

Then, in order to confuse the public, Count Bethlen called in the reporters, showed them his telegram to Henderson and "explained" the incident as follows:

"In reality, the government is not interested in the Peyer affair. Charges of not being qualified to hold the office of deputy were merely raised against Peyer in Parliament, but no legal proceeding has been begun."

Despite the fact that the very first words of the Henderson telegram showed clearly that the British labor leader knew very well what he was talking about, the arrogant tool of native and foreign bankers at the helm of the terrorist government of Hungary chose to pretend to understand the protest as being directed against the move to rob Deputy Peyer of his seat and not against the illegal prosecution of Szanto, Vagi and their comrades.

What Comrade Henderson's reactions to the Magyar insult were have not yet been learned here. In the meantime protests from all parts of the world and from all kinds of Liberal and Radical organizations are pouring into Budapest, and it is possible that public opinion may have a little weight, even in Hungary.

### Secretary Cook Rebutted By Miners' International

Secretary Cook of the British Miners' Union was severely rebutted for his attacks upon the Miners' International during his Moscow visit last year by the Executive Committee of that organization at a meeting held in Berlin March 16 and 17.

In a declaration approved by all except the British members of the executive, attention is drawn to the surprise with which the committee heard of Cook's caustic Moscow speeches and his insults of the International, and the British Miners' Union is asked to see to it that he cease such action and also to inform the executive at its next meeting if the British miners approve of Cook's attitude.

A committee was named to see if it would be consistent for Frank Hodges to continue as secretary of the Miners' International and at the same time hold a job as a member of the national council which is to control the co-ordination of the British electric plants under the new law on electric power.

Upon hearing of the desperate financial condition of the British Miners' Union as the result of last year's strike, the committee decided to postpone holding the next international congress in Great Britain until 1928.

The Berlin meeting was attended by eighteen committee members from eight countries.

#### S. HERZOG, Patent Attorney

Evenings and Sundays, 1426 Glover Street, Bronx, Take Lexington Ave. Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Ave. Station

#### Trusses

When your doctor sends you to a truss maker for a truss bandage or stocking, go there and see what you can buy for your money.

#### Then go to P. WOLF & Co., Inc.

COMPARE GOODS AND PRICES  
1499 Third Ave. 70 Avenue A  
Bet. 84th & 85th St. Bet. 4th and 5th Sts.  
New York City New York City  
Open Even. 8 p. m. Open Even. 9 p. m.  
SUNDAYS CLOSED  
Special Ladies' Attendant

#### Santal Midy

Quickly Alleviates

PAINFUL URINATION

Avoid Imitations

Look for the word "MIDY" Sold by all druggists

### Swedish Unions Make Another Big Jump

With a membership gain of more than 30,000 last year, the Swedish Federation of Labor continued its tradition of always forging ahead and never taking a backward step. On December 31, 1926, the total membership of the thirty-five affiliated unions was 414,859, against 384,617 on the same date in 1925. The population of Sweden is about 6,000,000.

Labor opposition to the Swedish Government's proposed legislation for compulsory arbitration in disputes arising out of interpretation of collective agreements has been voiced so effectively, both inside and outside Parliament, that the government has abandoned this scheme, at least for the present.

Stockholm has become a little redder in its political complexion as the result of the municipal elections of March. Now the workers' parties have 52 seats, against 48 held by the bourgeois groups. Before the figures were, 51 and 49, respectively. There are 45 Socialist councilors, 9 Communists, 39 Conservatives and 9 Liberals. The Communists gained three seats, while the Socialists lost two and the Conservatives one.

### Socialist Paper Helped By Dutch Military Ban

Just as was foretold by Het Volk, the leading Socialist paper of The Netherlands, the circulation of its weekly satirical supplement, De Notenkraker, has risen rapidly since it was placed under the ban by the Dutch Minister of War on January 21.

On March 2 the number of new subscriptions received following the barring of De Notenkraker from the barracks totaled 1,000 and, by a droll coincidence, the 1,000th subscriber, to whom Het Volk had promised a sort of prize when it began its sub drive, was General Duymaer van Twist, a high officer in the Queen's service. With considerable humor, Het Volk expressed its satisfaction and congratulated the General upon being able to read at his leisure what the Dutch soldiers had to peruse in secret or while away from military property.

Because Paul Kies, a First Lieutenant in the Dutch Reserve Officers Corps, an active Socialist, is taking a prominent part in the Socialist Party's campaign for army reduction (which has sustained a temporary check in Parliament) he has been expelled from the Association of Officers of the Netherlands Army, a sort of military union.

On March 12 and 13 a special congress of the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions protested against the growing violation of the statutory eight-hour day. It was decided to launch a campaign for the inclusion within the scope of the Eight-Hour Day Act of a variety of categories, such as clerks and shop assistants, transport workers, land workers, waiters, etc., to whom it does not yet apply. The delegates spoke on the impossible conditions in certain trades where "normal" working hours of from 90 to 100 hours per week are by no means exceptional. The president of the Federation declared that unconditional ratification of the Washington Convention was an absolute necessity.

### "German Hero" Proves To Be Belgian Socialist

The Berlin Vorwaerts recently poked fun at its contemporary, the 100 per cent German Nationalist Deutsche Tageszeitung, by drawing attention to the fact that Deputy Marc Somershausen, one of the defenders in the Belgian Parliament of the idea of a new plebiscite to decide the permanent status of the tiny district of Eupen-Malmédy, was not a German, as the Tageszeitung had enthusiastically reported from Brussels, but a genuine Belgian and a Socialist.

#### For RHEUMATISM

#### URACIDOL

(Made from Ash Leaves)  
The best Herbal Treatment for URIC ACID, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SCIATICA.  
It gives marked relief—To be had from

J. GOODMAN, Inc., Dept. C

Druggists and Importers

1578 First Avenue

New York City

Mail orders promptly attended to

The Old Reliable Place to Buy

#### M.J. Roth

Third Ave. at 84th St.

Large Assortment of

STATIONERY, PHOTO, DOLLS,

BOOKS, TOYS, SPORTING GOODS

Special Bargains in All Departments

VISIT OUR STORE

DON'T SPECULATE WHEN YOU  
BUY A HAT  
**McCann, 210 Bowery**  
HAS THE GOODS

### Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society

INCORPORATED

New York and Vicinity and 49 Branches  
in the United States.

Established 1872. Membership 44,000.  
Main office for New York and vicinity  
at 227 East 54th St. Phone LEX 3559.  
Office Hours, 9 a.m.-6 p.m. Sat. 9 a.m.-1 p.m. Closed on Sundays and Holidays.

Brooklyn Office open only Mondays  
and Thursdays from 6:30 to 8:30 p. m.  
Labor Lodge, 849-957, Willoughby  
Ave. For address of Branch Secretaries  
write to our main office.



### A Radical Difference

will be made in the clarity and  
strength of your eyesight by  
the marvellous new "Punctal  
Glasses." Let us prove it to  
you by actual demonstration.

All demonstrations under the personal  
supervision of Dr. D. L. Becker.  
111 East 33rd Street, Near 4th Avenue.  
131 Second Avenue, Corner 4th Street.  
212 East Broadway, Near Clinton St.  
100 Lenox Ave., Bet. 125th & 126th St.  
502 East Fordham Road, Bronx, N. Y.  
785 Broadway, Near 125th St.  
1700 Third Avenue, Brownsville, N.Y.

**D. BARNETT L. BECKER**  
OPTOMETRIST - OPTICIAN

### PARK PALACE

3-5 West 110th Street

Elegant Ball Rooms for Balls, Wed-  
dings, Banquets and Meetings.

**ROSENBERG & HERTZ, Props.**

Telephone: Monument 4254  
Central 0871

### Buy Direct From Manufacturer

#### O.W. WUERTZ & CO.

REPRODUCING

Standard of Quality Since 1895

RADIO-GRAMOPHONES-RECORDS

ON EASY TERMS

TWO 3<sup>RD</sup> AVE. COR. 85<sup>TH</sup> ST.  
STORES 152<sup>ND</sup> ST.



## TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from page 1)

States. The pity of it is that the President had nothing to offer except a continuance or perhaps an intensification of Governor Wood's policy. He does not even refer to the constructive suggestions of his own investigator, Colonel Thompson. The significance of this will not be lost on China or the rest of Asia.

Protesting that we would reserve our freedom of action in China, we have joined with the great powers in demanding redress for Nanking. Protesting that our demands are moderate, we are nevertheless party to what is a virtual ultimatum, though without time limit. It is nonsense to say that there is much real difference between identical notes and a joint note. It is almost impossible to say that we have not submitted an ultimatum when we give no chance whatever to the Chinese to argue any of the facts in connection with the Nanking tragedy and coolly ignore all possibility of appealing to an impartial commission for the settlement of responsibility. As the New York World points out in an able editorial: "It is precisely such ultimata which have made the turbulent history of modern China." We are laying the basis for reprisals. We are once more associating ourselves with the Powers which do not even profess to share our views of Chinese nationalism. Again we have missed a great opportunity. Our government should have submitted its own note to the Chinese Nationalists, and it should have been willing to leave its claims to negotiation, not excluding the possibility of an impartial examination into the facts of the Nanking tragedy, some of which are still in dispute.

It is sorry news that the Nationalist forces are divided by internal quarrels and have been defeated in the North by the forces of that ex-bandit chief, Chang-Tso-Lin. The general American opposition to Communism and labor's sad experience with some Communist tactics in the unions in this country to declare for the "Moderates" in their struggle with the "Extremists." We should beware of snap judgments. That there have been revolutionary extremes in China and many excesses, some ridiculous and some tragic, is doubtless true. These are the natural by-products of war and revolution and are not all necessarily due to Communist plots. Of these latter and of Russian influence behind the Extremists there may be more proof than we have yet had. On the other hand, if Russian influences have been to some degree behind the Extremists, it is likely that British influences have been behind the so-called Moderates. If General Chiang-Kai-Shek's "Moderate" nationalism makes him the tool or ally of Chinese business men and the enemy of Chinese labor organizations we shall have little reason to prefer him and his revolution to some of the Northern militarists. What we want to see in China is a Nationalist movement which really promises to better the lot of the peasants and workers of that great country. The children of China cannot be fed either with romantic nationalism on the one hand or Communist orations on the other. All of which means that true friends of China will hope for a preservation of substantial unity in the Nationalist cause and will hold their

own judgment on such quarrels as may arise until they have information which we now lack.

I wish every labor man or Socialist who undertakes to talk about China would read Upton Close's wise and graphic story, "The Revolt in Asia," published by Doran. He has some calm, dispassionate words to say about the role Russia and Russian influence are playing, not only in China, but in Asia in general. So far it has been a natural and, on the whole, a wholesome role. If later on it leads to world war or other disaster the fault will be at least partly ours because we are so slow to learn to practice what Close calls "enlightened imperialism" and what I should prefer to call "enlightened co-operation."

## Rodriguez Back at Desk, International Union Bank Outlook Holds Great Promise

Philip R. Rodriguez, vice-president and general manager of the International Union Bank, has just returned to his desk after a month's vacation. Mr. Rodriguez, looking hale and hearty after his much-needed rest, the first vacation he has had since the bank opened almost four years ago, greeted a New Leader representative with his characteristic cheerfulness. After discussing casual topics, we asked Mr. Rodriguez how the bank is progressing. "In all my experience as a banker, and I have been one practically all my life, I have never seen such a steady healthy growth as the International Union Bank has been favored with since the first of the year. For instance, in the past thirty days we have increased our resources over a half million dollars. This in itself is noteworthy, but when I call your attention to the fact that every day shows an ever more rapid increase in resources and deposits you will realize just how fast we are growing."

"After all," said Mr. Rodriguez, "this growth should not surprise people who have close contact with our activities. I have always felt that a bank, organized and administered on sound banking principles, would show a steady growth and constantly draw to itself an increasingly large number of friends who would be its best recommendation. Every day people whom we have never seen before come into the bank through the recommendation of depositors. With this growth of resources," continued Mr. Rodriguez, "of course has come a corresponding increase in the bank in every department of the bank. For instance, our foreign money transfer department shows an increase of over 50 percent compared with the same period of last year, and in our special interest department, where we use every means to assist people to save money, our deposits show a splendid growth."

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Rodriguez in conclusion, "not only are our resources today larger than ever in our history, but we are increasing at such a rate that it seems to me only a short while when we will be compelled to have additional facilities to handle our customers. Our present location at Fifth Avenue and 21st Street has been ample to date but the time is fast approaching when we must have more room and perhaps open a number of branches."

## FURNITURE, FLOUR and GROCERY TEAMSTERS UNION

Local 285, T. C. S. & H. of A.  
Office and Headquarters, 139 Livingston St.  
Phone: Dry Dock 2070  
The Executive Board meets every first and last Wednesday. Regular meetings, Second and Fourth Saturday.  
WM. SNYDER, MICHAEL BROWN, SAM SCHROEDER, President, Business Manager, Business Agent

## WHEN YOU BUY FELT, STRAW, PANAMA or WOOL HATS

ALWAYS LOOK FOR THIS LABEL



## WHEN YOU BUY CLOTH HATS AND CAPS

Always Look for This Label



## WORKMEN'S SICK &amp; DEATH BENEFIT FUND

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
ORGANIZED 1884  
MAIN OFFICE: 9 SEVENTH STREET, N. Y. C.  
Number of Members December 31, 1925  
57,115  
346 BRANCHES—98 in the State of New York  
TOTAL ASSETS—Dec. 31, 1925.....\$2,530,781.96  
Benefits Paid  
Death Benefit.....\$3,481,370.89  
Sick Benefit.....8,461,033.81  
WORKING MEN, PROTECT YOUR FAMILIES!  
in case of sickness, accident or death!  
Death Benefit, \$250. Sick Benefit, \$360 to \$900 for 80 Weeks.  
For Further Information Write to the Main Office or to the Branch  
Financial Secretary of Your District

## UNION DIRECTORY

## BRICKLAYERS' UNION

Office: 39 EAST 8TH STREET LOCAL 34 Telephone Lenox 4539  
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening in the Labor Temple  
THOMAS CANILL, President  
THOMAS PORTER, Rec. Secretary EDWARD DUNN, Fin. Secretary

## BRICKLAYERS' UNION

Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone 4621 Stage  
Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
Regular meetings every Tuesday Evening  
WILLIAM WENGERT, President CHARLES PFLAUM, Fin. Secy.  
VALENTINE BUMB, Vice-President JOHN TIMMONS, Treasurer  
HENRY ARMENDINGER, Rec. Secy ANDREW STREET, Bus. Agent

## United Brotherhood of Carpenters &amp; Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION 488  
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 E. 180th Street  
OFFICE: 501 EAST 161ST STREET. Telephone Melrose 5074  
THOMAS DALTON, President CHAS. H. RAUSHER, Bus. Agent  
HARRY P. EILEY, Fin. Secy THOMAS ANDERSON, Rec. Secy

## DOCK AND PIER CARPENTERS

LOCAL UNION 1414, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA  
87-89 Lexington Avenue, Madison Square 4902  
Regular meetings every second and fourth Monday  
CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr., President Ludwig Hansen  
Michael Erikson, Vice-Pres. Ed. M. Olson, Fin. Secy Recording Secretary Charles Johnson, Jr., Treasurer  
Christopher Gahndens, Recording Secretary Ray Clark, Business Agent

## UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and JOINERS OF AMERICA—LOCAL 2163

Day room and office, 169 East 63rd Street, New York. Phone: RHINECLANDER 8339  
Regular meetings every Friday at 8 P. M.  
JOHN A. SARNA, President L. J. DALTON, Vice-President W. COBBEN, Rec. Secy  
THOMAS SHEARLAW, Fin. Secy CHAS. BARR, Treasurer WILLIAM FIFE, Bus. Agent

## UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF Carpenters and Joiners of America

Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue  
Office: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Telephone Stage 5414. Office hours every day except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening.  
JOHN HALETT, President ALFRED ZIMMER, Rec. Secy  
FRANK HOFFMAN, Vice-President JOHN THALER, Fin. Secretary SIDNEY PEARSE, Treasurer

## PLASTERERS' UNION, LOCAL 60

Office, 4 West 125th St. Phone Harlem 6432.  
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening. The Executive Board Meets Every Friday Evening at THE LABOR TEMPLE, 215 EAST 84TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.  
MICHAEL J. COLLIERAN, President and Business Agent  
J. J. O'CONNELL, Vice-Pres. THOMAS SHEARLAW, Fin. Secy  
MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Rec. Secy JOHN LEAVY, JOHN DOOLEY, JOSEPH LAMONTE

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators of America, District Council No. 9, New York City.  
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the National Building Trades Council  
MEETS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING  
Office, 165 East 56th Street.  
Telephone Plaza-4100-5116. THOMAS WRIGHT, Secretary

## PAINTERS' UNION No. 261

Office: Telephone: 62 East 100th Street, Lehigh 3141  
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office. Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th Street.  
ISADORE SILVERMAN, WILLIAM MERRROW, Financial Secretary-Treas. Recording Secretary

## PAINTERS' UNION No. 917

BROOKLYN, N. Y.  
Regular meetings every Thursday evening at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn  
ABRAHAM AZILANT, President  
J. JAFFE, Vice-President J. WELLNER, Bus. Agent  
N. FEINSTEIN, Recording Secy. I. RABINOWITZ, Treas.  
M. ARKER, Financial Secy, 200 Tapscott St., Brooklyn

## N.Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6

Offices and Headquarters, 24 W. 16 St., N. Y.  
Meets Every 3rd Sunday of Every Month at 215 East 84th Street, Brooklyn.  
SHIELDS B. BALD, ST. SMITH ST., BROOKLYN.

## JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' UNION, LOCAL 418

Of Queens County, New York. Telephone, Stillwell 6384.  
Office and Headquarters, 250 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City  
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M.  
MICHAEL J. McGRATH, President  
JOHN W. CALAHAN, Financial Secretary  
WILLIAM MEHTENS, Recording Secretary  
CHARLES McADAMS and GEORGE FLANAGAN, Business Agents

## U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

LOCAL UNION No. 498, of NEW YORK CITY  
Office 2032 Fifth Avenue. Phone: Harlem 4878.  
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M. at 225 East 84th Street.  
MATTHEW J. MORGAN, President JOHN WALSH, Vice-President  
FRED DEIGAN, General Secretary TIMOTHY HOPKINS, Recording Secretary  
GEORGE MEANY, DAVID HOLBORN, JOHN BASSETT, FAY DEWE.

## LIGHTER CAPTAINS' UNION

LOCAL 986, INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION  
Office and Headquarters: 217 Court Street, Brooklyn. Phone: 4442 Main.  
Regular meetings every first and third Wednesday at 8 P. M.  
JOHN K. JOHNSON, President GUSTAV ANDERSON, Vice-President  
EUGENE MURPHY, Recording Secretary OTTO WASTOL, Business Agent  
B. AUGUST PIERSON, JOHN WISTEK, Delegates.

## THE LABOR SECRETARIAT OF NEW YORK CITY

A Co-operative Organization of Labor Unions to Protect the Legal Rights of the Unions and Their Members in Various Matters in which They Should Have the Advice and Other Services of a Lawyer.  
S. JOHN BLOCK, Attorney and Counsel  
Labor organizations can obtain full information regarding cost of membership, etc., from the office, 198 Broadway, Room 1100, New York  
Board of Delegates meets on last Saturday of every month at 8 P. M. at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn.  
CHAS. CAMP, President. ALEX ECKERT, Financial Sec'y.  
Carpenters' Union 488 German Technicians & Draftsmen  
ALBERT HELB, Secretary.  
For Dressers' Union No. 2

## N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAP MAKERS

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.  
OFFICE: 210 EAST 8TH STREET Phone Orchard 5060-1-3  
The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.  
JACOB ROBERTS, Sec'y-Organizer, S. HERSHKOWITZ, M. GELLES, 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 8th Street.

## United Hebrew Trades

175 EAST BROADWAY  
Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the office, 801 E. 161st St.  
B. GURKIN, Chairman  
M. TIGER, Vice-Chairman  
M. FEINSTEIN, Secretary-Treasurer

## BUTCHERS UNION

Local 234, A. M. O. & B. W. of N. A. 175 E. B'way. Orchard 5230  
Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday  
ALEX GRABER, President  
J. BELSKY, Secretary.

## BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS'

UNION, LOCAL 68, I. L. G. W. U.  
1 East 10th Street Tel. STUYVESANT 3057  
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union  
Z. L. FRIEDMAN, President  
GEO. TRIESTMAN, NATHAN RIESEL, Manager Secretary-Treasurer

## NECKWEAR CUTTERS'

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.  
1 East 15th Street STUYVESANT 7078  
Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 165 East 23rd Street  
Fred Fuchsabend, N. Ullman, President  
A. Wellner, J. Rosenzweig, Vice-Pres. Rec. Sec'y & Treas.  
Wm. R. Chilling, 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 6659  
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. 14th St., City  
Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at BEETHOVEN HALL, 210 East Fifth St.  
Executive Board meets on 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 8 P. M.  
JOE HERMAN, Pres. & Business Agent. MAX LIEBER, Sec'y-Treas.

## GLAZIERS' UNION

Local 1087, B. P. D. & P. A.  
Office and Headquarters at Astor Hall, 61 East 4th St. Phone Dry Dock 1072. Regular meetings every Monday at 8 P. M.  
ALEX LEMONICK, PETE KOOP, Sec'y.  
GARRET BRISCOE, A. GREEN, Fin. Secy.  
JACOB RAPPAPORT, AARON RAPPAPORT, Bus. Agent.

## German Painters' Union

LOCAL 499, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS  
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday, 8 P. M. at the Labor Temple, 443 East 84th St.  
PETER ROTHMAN, President.  
ALVIN BLOCH, Financial Secretary  
AMROSE HAAS, Fin. Secy.

## PAINTERS' UNION, No. 51

Headquarters 206 EIGHTH AVENUE Telephone Longacre 3089  
Day Room Open Daily, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.  
JOHN W. SHUTT, FRED GAA, President  
M. McDONALD, G. P. BRENN, Vice-President  
Regular Meetings Every Monday, 8 P. M.

## MEETING HALL TO RENT FOR LABOR UNIONS AND FRATERNAL SOCIETIES, Seating Capacity 300.

Patronize Union Laundries!  
Laundry Drivers' Union Local 810  
Headquarters, 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn  
Phone Dickens 1144  
Philip Lurie, Pres.  
N. Brodie, Organizer  
I. Rurstein, Treas.  
S. Rosenzweig, Bus. Rep.

## AMALGAMATED TEMPLE

11-27 ARION PLACE Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Meeting Rooms and Stages Available for Organizations at Moderate Rates  
BROOKLYN  
949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn.  
Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals. Stage 3345.

## Labor Temple

243-245 EAST 84TH ST. NEW YORK.  
Workers' Educational Association  
Free Library open from 3 to 10 P. M. Hall for Meetings, Entertainments and Banquets. Telephone Lenox 1995.

## The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

3 West 16th Street, New York City  
Telephone Chelsea 2145  
MYRRIS 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 3099  
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION  
DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

## Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Local 68, I. L. G. W. U.  
Office, 351 E. 14th Street. Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.  
Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 8 P. M.  
Bronx—E. 18th St. & A. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.  
Harlem—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.  
Yapco—351 Madison Ave. Jersey City—74 Monticuary St.  
SALVATORE NINFA, Manager-Secretary.

## EMBROIDERY WORKERS'

UNION, Local 4, I. L. G. W. U.  
Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the office, 801 E. 161st St.  
Melrose 7899  
CARL GRABER, President  
H. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

## Italian Dressmakers'

Union, Local 87, I. L. G. W. U.  
Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening at the office 28 W. 21st St. Phone: Lackawanna 4544.  
LUGI ANTONINI, Secretary.

## United Neckwear Makers' Union

Local 11014, A. F. of L.  
7 East 15th St. Phone STUYVESANT 7089  
Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock, in the office.  
LOUIS FELDHEIM, President  
ED. HOTTENBERG, Secy-Treas.  
L. D. BEHLER, Manager  
LOUIS FUCHS, Bus. Agent

## WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION

Local 48 of I. L. G. W. U.  
117 Second Avenue  
TELEPHONE ORCHARD 7104-7  
A. BINDER, 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  
611-621 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephone: Spring 7900-1-2-3-4  
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 13th Street. STUYVESANT 5506.  
Regular meetings every Friday night at 210 East Fifth Street.  
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M. in the office.  
PHILIP ORLOFFSKY, Manager. MARTIN SOKEL, Secy-Treas.

## PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

OF GREATER N. Y. AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.  
OFFICE: 175 EAST BROADWAY. ORCHARD 1391  
Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening at the Office. All Locals Meet Every Wednesday.  
MORRIS BLUMENBERG, Manager. EYMAN NOTODVOR, Sec'y-Treasurer.

## Lapel Makers &amp; Pairs'

Local 341, A. C. W. A.  
Office 3 Delancey St. Drydock 2499  
Ex. Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.  
BEE SCHNEIDER, Chairman  
KARLTON F. WARD, Secretary  
ANTHONY V. FROBER, Bus. Agent.

## Pressers' Union

Local 3, A. C. W. A.  
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple  
11-27 Arion Pl., N. Y.  
LOUIS CANTON, Chairman  
B. FAYLOR, Secy-Treas.  
Rec. Sec'y LEON GILBE

## NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

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

## PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK  
Office and Headquarters, 701 Broadway. Phone Orchard 1399  
Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8 P. M.  
AL GREENBERG, FRED CAIOIA, SAM SCHNAIL, President, Treasurer  
Organizers: GEORGE E. POWERS, THOMAS DINONNO, Delegates, JOSEPH DIMINO.

## MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 24

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union  
Downtown Office: 210 Broadway. Phone Spring 1278  
Uptown Office: 20 West 31st Street. Phone West 1278  
Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening  
H. FRUCHTER, NATHAN SPECTOR, ALLEN ROSE, Chairman, Rec. Sec'y, Manager, Secy-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: 521 BROADWAY (Room 523) Phone Spring 223-2239  
G. GOOZE, Manager H. ROSENBERG, Secretary-Treasurer  
Joint Board meets every Second and Fourth Monday  
Board of Directors meet every First and Third Monday  
Local 243—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.

139 East 23th St. Madison Square 1934  
Executive Board meets every Monday at 8 P. M.  
B. GINGOLD, A. WEINGART, Manager, Sec'y-Treas.

## FUR DRESSERS' UNION,

Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union.  
Office and Headquarters, 215 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Phone: POLASKI 6798  
Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays.  
M. REISER, President  
S. FINEK, Vice-President  
E. FRIEDMAN, Rec. Secy.  
E. WENNING, Fin. Secy.  
H. KALINOWITZ, Bus. Agent

## INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS' UNION

OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA  
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor  
9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Hunters Point 88  
O. SCHACHTMAN, General President.  
I. WOHL, General Secretary-Treasurer.

## THE AMALGAMATED SHEET METAL WORKERS

UNION LOCAL 137  
Office and Headquarters 12 St. Marks Place, N. Y.  
Regular Meetings Every First and Third Friday at 8 P. M.  
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Phone Orchard 2243  
M. BROWN, H. FRUCHTER, JAMES SMITH, President, Vice-President, Financial Sec'y  
J. E. NEWHART, PHILIP GINDER, Rec. Sec'y, Treasurer

## Amalgamated Lithographers

of America, New York Local No. 1  
Office: AMALITHONE BLDG., 505 WEST 14th ST.  
Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday at 8 P. M.  
ARLINGTON HALL, 19 ST. MARK'S PLACE  
ALBERT E. CARRO, President  
Pat's Hauling, Vice-Pres. A. J. Kennedy, Frank J. Flynn, Sec. Stry Frank Schol, Treas.

## U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

LOCAL No. 1, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.  
Office: 19 Fourth Avenue. Phone: Westing 5728  
Regular Meeting every Monday evening, at 187 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.  
Executive Board meets every Friday evening, at the office.  
Office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.  
THOMAS F. OATEN, President CHARLES L. PETERSON, Secretary-Treasurer



# THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

## Illinois

### Cook County

An elaborate program for the May Day celebration has been planned by the arrangements committee. The local Yipsel Circle will present a playlet, a mandolin orchestra will render some musical numbers, singing of international songs by the audience, and May Day addresses by Andrew Laffin and George R. Kirkpatrick will make up the afternoon celebration. Admission will be 50 cents. Every subscriber of the American Appeal will receive one complimentary ticket. Remember the Knockout Kid! Milwaukee and Ashland avenues, Sunday, May 1, at 2:30 p. m.

## Kentucky

John J. Thobe, State Secretary, comes in for a supply of dues stamps and subscriptions to the American Appeal, and states that he expects to reorganize Covington and Newport in the near future. Comrade Thobe is always on the job and we expect good results from his efforts.

## National

### Rocky Mountain District

O. A. Kennedy, Secretary of the Rocky Mountain District, has been sending letters to party members, and also to those who are delinquent in paying dues and in their subscriptions to the American Appeal, and is getting results. Kennedy is always doing good work.

## Missouri

### St. Louis

We again urge all our readers and their friends, all Socialists and those who want to become party members to attend the big reorganization meeting to be held on Saturday evening, April 16, at 8 o'clock, at Labor Hall, 940 Chouteau avenue. State Secretary William L. Garver and National Secretary William H. Henry, as well as local officials of the party, will be present. It is expected that a big attendance will be on hand.

## Maryland

### Taylor for Mayor of Baltimore

The Socialists of Baltimore have nominated Clarence H. Taylor for Mayor. Taylor has been an active member of the party for many years.

## 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 \$1 to \$5 per week. Consumption benefit, \$100, 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 6615-6617

Others nominated were Dr. S. M. Neistadt for the City Council and Richard Schneider for Comptroller.

A platform was adopted promising home rule, municipal ownership of all public utilities, the initiative, referendum and recall, election of school commissioners and market products to be sold at cost.

## Pennsylvania

### Philadelphia

The Socialist party of Philadelphia will hold a protest meeting for the Sacco-Vanzetti defense at the Labor Institute Tuesday evening, April 19. Prominent speakers from New York will address the meeting in English, Jewish and Italian. The list of speakers will be announced later.

The Executive Committee of the party has sent a resolution to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts urging that he stay the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti and that he also appoint a committee of citizens to investigate the whole case.

## New England

### Debs Memorial Radio Banquet

The local committee for the drive for a radio broadcasting station as a fitting memorial for Eugene V. Debs will hold a banquet at the American House in Boston, May 6. The price per plate is \$2.00. If you do not get an invitation, please send in your reservation to the State Office, 21 Essex street, Boston, any how. And if you belong to an organization try to take a collection there for the radio.

C. H. Hamlin's "War Myths in American History" is a mine of excellent anti-war material. It is especially useful now that we are being urged to hate the Chinese and Mexicans. Price from office, 50c.

The Socialist Party has joined the Boston Peace Council as one of its co-operating organizations.

### State Convention

The Massachusetts State Convention will be held April 24, at 21 Essex street, at 10:30 a. m. Members at large are invited to attend and participate, and all branches must send in their delegates at once.

The vote on the referendum on our stand on liquor is coming in slowly and reveals considerable difference of opinion.

### Lectures by Lewis

Comrade Lewis' tour includes speaking dates as follows: Sunday morning, April 10, for Branch 20, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, on "Labor and Injunctions"; April 10, in afternoon, Norwood Socialist Party at Rubeberg Hall, "Are Socialists Disloyal?" April 10, evening, at Layton Hall in Fitchburg, "Are Socialists Disloyal?" April 12, Greenfield, on "Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance"; April 13, Springfield, at 150 Bridge street, "Industrial Democracy"; April 14, Northampton, at 27 Gothic street, branch reorganization meeting; Sunday, April 17, 11 a. m., at 646 Warren street, for the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch 230, on "Industrial Democracy"; and the same afternoon for the Norwood Branch of the same organization, on "Immortality."

## MAJOR'S CEMENT

Is good for repairing chimneys, glassware, masonry, tipping, billiard cues, brick-work, etc. Price 25c per bottle.

Major's Rubber and Leather Cement are good. Retail at 50c per bottle.

Major Manufacturing Co.

Established 1875

461 Pearl Street

New York City

of Capitalism," April 19, at Holliston, a debate with F. G. R. Gordon on Socialism before the Men's Community Forum; April 21, Tufts College Economic Club, on "American Imperialism."

He also held successful meetings for the Workmen's Circles in Pawtucket, R. I.; Brockton and Salem, Mass.

### Yipsels

Comrades Rabinowitz and Ginsburg, the District Organizer and Secretary, celebrated their taking office by reorganizing the Quincy Circle. The new circle officers are Axel Nielsen, athletic director; Ina Webster, educational director; Sigrid Johnson, recording secretary, and Elsa Roklund, membership secretary. The circle will hold an entertainment and dance on Thursday, May 5, at 74 Arthur street, Quincy, and will hold business and educational meetings every Tuesday.

## Connecticut

### A Letter

Editor, The New Leader:  
Will you kindly correct an error in the Connecticut news that was sent you. Morris Hurwich of Hartford was one of the four so far nominated on the committee to handle the Debs Memorial Fund in Connecticut, and not myself. I am acting for the State Executive Committee in getting the Memorial Committee together.

Fraternally,

WM. JAMES MORGAN.

New London, Conn.

## New Jersey

### Newark

A well attended meeting of the Local Essex on April 11 at Carpenter's Building, 604 High street, listened to the report of A. W. Newman, who has been doing special organization work in the county since March 9 on a part time basis.

The report stated that a County Headquarters had been secured at 53 S. Orange avenue, Newark, and arrangements made to keep the rooms open every day, starting May 1.

The Local voted to employ the organizer at once for full time work and retain him as long as conditions are favorable and work satisfactory.

### Sacco-Vanzetti Protest

A letter was drafted to be sent to Governor A. T. Fuller of the State of Massachusetts in which protest was made against the unjust conviction and sentence of Sacco and Vanzetti and asking that a reprieve be granted them until an impartial inquiry can be made into all the facts of the case.

### County Ticket Nominated

Nominations were made for a county ticket for the elections this year. A full ticket will be filed and an open air educational campaign will be conducted throughout the summer.

### Branch 1

Branch 1 will hold its monthly meeting Monday, April 18, 8:30 p. m., at the new County Headquarters, 53 S. Orange avenue, Newark. A full attendance is requested as unusually important business will be presented.

### Branch 3

Branch 3 will hold its regular bi-monthly meeting on Wednesday, April 13. Plans will be made for increasing the circulation of the American Appeal and the New Leader and assisting the organization work to the greatest extent possible.

The Finnish Branch held a very interesting meeting Sunday, April 10, at their Headquarters, 2 Mitchell street, West Orange. After a thorough discussion, it was decided to support the

county organization work and contribute twenty dollars monthly as the branch quota.

Plans were made for putting the plente grounds into shape for use for the summer.

## New York State

### To Reorganize Cohoes

A meeting will be held in Cohoes on Sunday afternoon for the purpose of reorganizing the local there. Invitations have been sent to all enrolled Socialists of Cohoes, Watervliet and adjacent district of the town of Colonie. State Secretary Merrill and Edward P. Clarke, of Troy, will speak. Local Albany is now meeting at the State headquarters on every second and fourth Wednesday evening of the month.

## New York City

### May Day Meetings

The special committee of the Socialist Party of Greater New York and the Jewish Socialist Verband, City Committee, in charge of May Day demonstrations, announces the following tentative schedule of meetings: One in the Bronx on Saturday evening, April 30, at the Bronx Free Fellowship Hall. Speakers to be announced later; in Harlem in the auditorium of the Harlem Socialist Educational Center, May 1 (time to be announced); speakers, Kantorowich, James Oneal and others. On the East Side in one of the large Jewish Theatres, Sunday morning, May 1; speakers, Morris Hillquit, Ehrlich and others. In Williamsburg at the Amalgamated Temple, Sunday morning; speakers, Litwack, Hyman Nemser and others. In Brownsville at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, Sunday morning, May 1; speakers, A. I. Shiplocoff, Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas. In Borough Park, at the Borough Park Labor Lyceum, Sunday evening, May 1; speakers, Litwack, Claessens, Morris Glnset. In Coney Island (hall to be announced) on Saturday evening, April 30; speakers, Litwack, August Claessens and others. Special musical programs will be arranged at all of these meetings and prominent artists will be obtained through the Jewish Actors' Union and other sources. Besides these large meetings there will be numerous other affairs in various parts of the city. A complete schedule of all of these meetings will be announced within the next couple of weeks.

### National Referendum

The ballots for the national referendum are now in the possession of the branch secretaries and meetings are being called for the discussion and vote on the question involved. The referendum has for its purpose the striking out of part of the liquor plank in our national platform, which reads: "We favor prompt legislation to legalize domestic use of light wines and beer and manufacture of alcoholic beverages." In voting "yes" the voter will signify his intention to eliminate this sentence from our national platform. In voting "no" the voter will want the sentence to stay. The closing date for a vote is May 15. Secretaries must file their reports with the city office on or before May 15.

### Membership Drive

The enrolled voters' meetings held last week were fairly successful. The meeting in the home of Samuel A. DeWitt was a remarkably successful one. Quite a number of former members of the party, as well as Socialist enrolled voters, were present. The general result of the meeting will most likely be the organizing of an additional branch in the Bronx in the 8th Assembly District. The meeting in the 23rd Assembly District, Brooklyn, was fairly well attended. The following meetings are to be arranged: Manhattan, in the 6th, 8th, 22nd and 23rd Assembly Districts; in the Bronx, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Assembly Districts; in Kings county, 2nd Assembly District (Brownsville and Flatbush); in Coney Island, 9th and 16th Assembly Districts, and then in the 22nd Assembly District, East New York.

### In Memorium

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Harlem Socialist Educational Center, held on the 12th of April, 1927, the following resolutions were adopted:  
"Whereas, Death has removed from our midst Dr. Karl E. Gottfried, a most active and beloved comrade, who gave liberally of his time, energy and money to the Socialist movement; and  
"Whereas, As one of the founders and as an officer of the Harlem Socialist Educational Center he materially helped in the establishment of this institution of education, labor and Socialism; and  
"Whereas, His untimely death has left a gap which will be difficult to fill, it is therefore  
"Resolved, That we extend to his widow and children our sorrow and sympathy in their bereavement; that copies of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our organization and be sent to the Socialist press for publication, and that a permanent suitable memorial to his memory be established in our building which his faithful devotion helped to found."

## Manhattan

### 6-8-12 A. D.

The preparations are now being made for the grand opening of the new headquarters, at 95 Avenue C. Arrangements are also being made for an enrolled voters' meeting immediately after the Jewish holidays and all efforts are now being concentrated upon making a huge success of the coming testimonial dinner given to Judge Jacob Panken in celebration and honor of his tenth year on the bench, and

his splendid services in the labor and Socialist movement.

This banquet will be held at Beethoven Hall on Friday, May 20.

Yorkville

14-15-19 A. D.

The 14-15-16th A. D. Branch in Yorkville has just completed a series of Sunday night lectures. This is the first time in several years that a forum was conducted by this branch. In considering the rather difficult territory to work in and the fact that so many of the former Socialists have moved away to the Bronx and Queens County, the forum arranged this year was in the nature of an experiment. The branch is more than happy with the undertaking as a very fine attendance was present at most of these lectures and considerable interest was aroused. They are planning for a still larger forum next season and for many street meetings this coming spring and summer.

### Harlem

The Harlem branches will co-operate in the holding of a May Day meeting and concert in the auditorium of the Harlem Socialist Educational Center. Program and speakers will be announced later.

## Bronx

### Branch Seven

The season's successful activities which consisted of a well-attended forum, enrolled voters' meetings and numerous social gatherings, will conclude with an evening's enjoyment on Saturday, April 23. An entertainment and dance in the nature of a spring festival is on the calendar for the closing exercises. All Socialists and sympathizers in the upper Bronx will be invited to attend this affair. Admission is 50 cents and an excellent program will be offered.

### Central Branch

The entertainment and dance last Saturday evening was one of the best attended affairs held this season. The next business meeting will be held on Tuesday, April 19, at the headquarters, 1187 Boston Road. The national referendum ballot will be up for discussion and vote and preparations will be made for the spring and summer activities.

### May Day Meeting

A May Day meeting and concert is being arranged for Saturday evening, April 30, in the auditorium of the Bronx Free Fellowship, McKinley Square. An excellent program is being arranged. Complete details will be published later.

## Kings County

### Williamsburg

The Williamsburg branches will co-operate in the holding of a huge demonstration, mass meeting and concert on Sunday morning, May 1, at the Amalgamated Temple. A very attractive program is being arranged for this occasion. The list of speakers and artists will be announced later.

### Boro Park

The branches of the Boro Park district, American, Jewish and Finnish, will hold a joint May Day demonstration in the Labor Lyceum at 14th avenue and 42nd street, on Sunday evening, May 1. A concert is being arranged and the speakers will be Morris Glnset, August Claessens and Comrade Litwack, of the Jewish Verband.

### 23rd A. D. Branch

The 23rd A. D. branch in co-operation with the Brownsville branches and the Y. P. S. L. circles is engaged in a series of activities. For the last two Friday evenings street meetings have been held on Pitkin avenue, corner Bristol, and large crowds listened to speakers on the Chinese situation and the Sacco and Vanzetti case. A mass meeting will be held in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum on Wednesday evening, April 27, to protest against the possible execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. The speakers are to be announced later. On Sunday morning, May 1, a mass meeting and concert will be held in the Labor Lyceum. The following speakers have been engaged: A. I. Shiplocoff, Charles Solomon and Norman Thomas. In the evening of May 1 a "Vecheerinka," at which the comrades of Brownsville will gather, make merry and drink tea, will be held. Beginning in May, Esther Friedman will deliver a series of outdoor lectures on Pitkin avenue, on Friday evenings.

## Yipseldom

### Special Notice to All Yipsels

The members of all Circles in Greater New York are called to attend a general membership meeting in the Rand

## COMMUNIST USE OF GANGSTERS REVEALED

(Continued from page 1)

fur market of this city a situation which amounts to a reign of terror. I refer to the attempt of the Communist group in the expelled fur workers' union to maintain some power in the industry by means of terror. Men and women in the fur market are daily assaulted and insulted on their way to and from work because they refuse to accept the dictatorship of the Communists," Mr. Markewich declared.

"As counsel for the International Fur Workers' Union, there have come to my knowledge facts which make it clear that the attempted intimidation of the Communists over the fur workers is a carefully premeditated and executed campaign. In appearing for fur workers who have been the victims of this campaign, I have found that the perpetrators of these assaults are professional gangsters. That they claim to be members of the Furriers' Union affiliated with the Communist Joint Board is admission that whatever offense they are charged with was carried out with the support, if not the instruction, of the Joint Board. These men are not members of the union. A search through the books of the union for any of the many aliases they travel under has failed to reveal any of them as members. On the other hand, while the union has no record of them, the Police Department has been able to supply ample material indicating criminal records."

### "Little Oscar's" Case

One case is typical perhaps, Mr. Markewich said. It is that of Oscar Milief, known as "Little Oscar" and "Kid Oscar" because of his size. The facts are matters of court record. Milief is now serving a six months' sentence imposed by Magistrate Silverman. Milief was originally a prize-fighter, when he fought under the name of "Otto Miles." First a member of a Bronx gang, he later joined up with a gang with headquarters at 13th Street and Avenue C. "Little Oscar" was arrested as a member of the furriers' union twice during the Communist-conducted strike last year. He is now on bail in Bronx County on a charge of assault. He is under charges of assault in Mineola.

With the strike over, Milief did not return to the shop to work. The evidence before Magistrate Silverman showed that he has never worked as a furrier. Soon after the A. F. of L. ordered the reorganization of the Joint Board and the Communists had decided to resist the order, "Little Oscar" appeared on the streets in the fur district. Several complaints against him were made to the office of the Fur Workers' Union. Finally he was arrested for an attempted assault on Sol Weiner, a right wing fur worker. According to the evidence given in court, Oscar was pulling a knife on Weiner when the police intervened. Before Magistrate Silverman in Jefferson Court it was learned that he has a police record and that he has not been employed as a furrier. The magistrate then sentenced him to six months, saying he could appear in the Bronx and Mineola courts as a prisoner. The court said it was convinced Milief was a "professional slugs" and regretted inability to give him more than six months.

### Other Assault Cases

"That is only one case of many," Mr. Markewich asserted. "On March 18 Nick Harris, Philip Klopberg and Michael Nanton were arraigned and held in \$7,000 bail for an assault on Jack Karp, during which they are alleged to have stabbed Karp in the back and side. On the following day George Dishmond was arraigned, charged with felonious assault upon Philip Feinberg, a fur worker. Magistrate Brodsky gave him five days in the Workhouse. Feinberg was stabbed in the back with a knife. "On April 7 Sam Kurland and Sam Gold were arrested as the alleged assailants of Sam Zamolansky, an-

other non-Communist fur worker. Kurland is charged with cutting the defendant on the wrist of his left arm, necessitating 17 stitches. Gold, a brother of Ben Gold, is charged with acting in concert with Kurland, who was found upon arraignment to have a criminal record.

"In addition to these cases of assault, there have been innumerable cases of a disorderly conduct against adherents of the Communist Joint Board. To each case of assault, even where the victim is shown to have suffered physical injury, the Communists answer 'frame-up.' They have even recruited a committee of glib liberals, which is being used to shield these gangmen. 'Little Oscar' has been the leader of the Communist forces. Now that he is in jail he has been replaced by a character known as 'the Knockout Kid' or 'Kid, Knock Him Out.' He is supported by 'Butch,' 'Fakir,' 'The Turk' and a score of others.

### "Clean Unionists"

"This element has been introduced into an industrial conflict by self-appointed apostles of 'clean unionism.' They are doing more to harm the reputation of trade unions than any employer has ever done. It is encouraging to see how these people are being repudiated by the mass of the fur workers, despite the elaborate campaign of terrorism."

## 3-DAY RUSSIAN FAIR AT THE RAND SCHOOL OPENS ON APRIL 29

All roads lead to Rome? No, sir! Not on Friday, April 29; Saturday, April 30, and Sunday, May 1. On these days all roads, street cars, subways and aeroplanes lead to the People's House, 7 East 15th Street, which will be turned into a perfect Nizhne Novgorod fair.

At this Russian village fair there will be lots of rollicking Russian fun. A Russian balalaika orchestra will play Russian airs. Russian folk songs will be sung. Russian folk dancers and dancers from other lands will exhibit their native dances. And just to even up the modern with the old, vaudeville artists will also entertain. A cabaret program will be offered for your enjoyment in the cafeteria, and there'll be lots of social dancing. And the pushcart—we mustn't forget them, for they'll be real ones—with big bargains. On Saturday afternoon there will be a special program for the delight of the kiddies. Remember April 29, 30 and May 1. Pull out your costume and join us. If you haven't one, come anyway, and meet all the "old timers" you haven't seen for years.

## 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

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

BROOKLYN, N. Y.  
In Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, No. 949 Wiloughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
From April 18 to and including May 9

LONG ISLAND CITY AND VICINITY  
In Klenks Hall, 418 Astoria Avenue  
May 10, 11, and 12

CORONA  
In E. Plotz's Echo Cafe at Northern Boulevard and 162d Street  
May 15 and 16

BRONX, N. Y.  
At 4215 Third Avenue, Northwest corner of 3rd Avenue and Tremont Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.  
May 16 to and including May 21

The office hours for all places outside of Manhattan are from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Saturdays to 1 p. m.

At the main office the hours are 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Saturday to 1 p. m.  
Beginning with May 2 the main office will be open every Monday to 9 in the evening.

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

## 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)

More than half your teeth are under the gums. Here lodge bits of food and the solid substances from tooth paste and powders. Here pus and germs develop.

**Superior to Pastes and Powders!**

Because it is liquid, free of grit and solid substances AMEGIN, the dread enemy of PYORRHEA, penetrates the gum issues, soaks into the deep places, destroys germs, cleans up pus.

AMEGIN, a SAFE dentifrice, is the oral prophylactic medication recommended by leading dentists. It will keep your teeth white, your breath sweet and make sensitive, bleeding gums firm and healthy. It also keeps your tooth brush sanitary. AMEGIN is pleasant to use, refreshing, exhilarating. No solid matter to get under gums. Get the AMEGIN habit and know the joy of a healthy mouth and a germ free tooth brush.

**AMEGIN**  
PRONOUNCE IT AMMA-JIN  
PYORRHEA LIQUID  
It Heals as It Cleanses!  
Ask Your Druggist About Amegin!

Small 25c.  
Medium 50c.  
Large 75c.

In Sanitary Glass Container.

A Few Drops on your Brush

## AMERICAN APPEAL

National Organ Socialist Party, \$1.00 per year, 50c six months, 2c each in bundles.

## EUGENE V. DEBS Founder

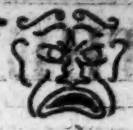
Managing Editor  
MURRAY E. KING  
Published at 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## IVORY TOWER HAUNT





# Amusements



## Have You a Second Person On Your Mind?

Swift Drama of a Deliberate Parasite in the New Guild Play—Speeding Things Up—The Neighborhood to Close

WITH deft and rapid strokes the comedy, "The Second Man," by S. N. Behrman, brings to the Guild Theatre a character portrait of an interesting and not unusual type, the deliberate parasite. Clark Storey is a gay writer of third-rate ability, making no luxurious home out of his moderate earnings; but he is a glib talker, a fresh personality, a chameleon of moods and manners, the sort of man about whom women flock. In some ways he seems, we might venture, modeled upon Heywood Brown. In the play, two of these women are singled out for admiration; the one, a wealthy widow, the other, a poor but adoring young maiden. Which does he marry? No, it's not that kind of a play.

Of course, this being the Guild, the expected ending is the sensible, rather than the amorous, match, and in the end the repentant, wiser young thing marries the wealthy scientist and leaves the wealthy widow to reward the undeserving writer. The constant patter of the dialogue is bright enough and clever, largely to lift the burden of this peculiar world where scientists have early independent wealth, and here and heroine go their separate ways, despite their mutual love.

The chief value of the play lies in its capture, beneath the glib verbiage of the complacent writer, of a second man who watches, an inner self that is conscious of the futility and waste of the outer man, a soul that is cynical lest it be too sad. Storey is in essence a tragic figure; he has recognized (and thus established) his inferiority as a writer, and has determined to take life as a superficial adventure, as a surface game wherein he plays for comfort. And the "second man," that might once have been the sincere and earnest seeker, has become the cynical observer within the pretty shell of complacency, is the core of putrefaction in the pearl.

In the final curtain of the second act the comedy turns on a variation of the old melodramatic stand-by. In order to win Storey, the desperate young girl rises and in truly dramatic fashion lies and proclaims "Storey is the father of my unborn child." At this point the play drops something of its mood; from being unreal but entertaining comedy it crumbles to "real" melodrama; for the characters become suddenly conventional and real enough to believe Monica's absurd declaration; in the next act the scientist is so far broken from his intellectual pose as to bring a revolver and shoot the literary light. He fails to put it out, however, for the mood of comedy is restored; the half-drunken, half-bemused scientist aims poorly, and Storey ducks under the table. Then he puts the penitent scientist to bed, until the poor but beautiful heroine comes to reward him.

The most important element in so slight a comedy is the acting, and, in the role of Storey, Alfred Lunt has a part that he gives more neatly than perhaps might be in his career. The flippancy of the quick-tongued parasite, his ease of manner, his readiness to cope with any situation, does not wholly serve to hide "the second man," the cynic who knows how cheap all these devices are, how dearly bought. Margalo Gillmore is fresh and vigorous as the sweet young adorer, so fetching that we welcome her even in her sudden transformation at the end. Lynn Fontanne has less opportunity than is her wont, but she as the widow and Earle Larimore as the scientist carry their characters in gracious or defiant

subservience to the deliberate parasite who cannot kill that "second man," his soul.

### Speeding Things Up

An interesting test of the leaping pulse of contemporary life scurries its way through "Rapid Transit," at the Provincetown Playhouse. Lajos N. Egri, in writing this satire on present-day society, hit upon the clever notion—so common among reckless drivers of stepping on the gas, accelerating the pace, making humanity move prestissimo. In "The Insect Comedy" progress is achieved by skipping a number in the count that sets the pace for the workers: "1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4"; in "Rapid Transit" the same condensed satire is the basis of the drama. The author makes actual the idea of the poet, that a year is as an hour, and all our lives are but a day; the citizens of Hekuba and Hekuba have but twenty-four hours to live.

The satire is pressed home by the simple device of keeping the true sense of proportion in one mind; Szabo breaks from the prison of the subjective to look upon a strange world whose laws are unbending and incredible; and the most important of these is that in twenty-four hours he must die. Rebellion against this law of "The Great Wheel," which is God, is of course hopeless; Szabo therefore turns in revolt from those around him who live in wasted hours, heedless of the swift, silent passing of time. With the perspective of life thus shortened, money, lust, the rivalry of nations, are indeed manifest as idle spending of one's self, through precious hours too few that should be set toward happiness. Egri, indeed, drives the point so deeply home that one begins to apply the same thought to Szabo's goal: if life be but a dream and a forgetting, if our earthly existence moves through one only turning of the clock, how futile all questing, how vain all joy! It is, in its core, a most pessimistic mood, this burden of "Rapid Transit."

The play, despite its ingenious compression, fails of its full effect for two reasons, one peculiar to this drama, one inherent in the type. The opening mood of the play, with Szabo striving to break from the lonely chamber of his self into the strange world that he finds, is sombre, earnest. The satire is at first stark and strong. Gradually, however, and then with more frequent lapsing, the author allows himself to be carried into burlesque. We find such ridiculous humor (right enough in its place) as the court stenographer asking the chief justice, and his honor asking the prosecutor, how to spell a word (no harder than "conservative"); of all elements that tend to counteract and weaken satire, burlesque is most likely to prevent the desired effect. "Rapid Transit," like Hekuba and Hekuba's Main Street, is divided against itself.

While the play is ingeniously devised and interestingly staged, it follows the faults of most dramas of its type. It seems propaganda, yet it is true theatre to the extent that it does not argue, but merely presents; it, therefore, will change no one's opinions and, as propaganda, is without value. It is clothed, furthermore, in modernistic guise, so that only the advanced theatrically will welcome it; rare indeed are the plays that, like this season's "Spread Eagle," cut radically through society while preserving a form conservative enough to make a general appeal. "Rapid Transit" is an ingenious idea that can be put to good use.

Joseph T. Shipley.

### Neighborhood Playhouse to Close

At the end of the current bill the Neighborhood Playhouse will end its career as a local repertory group and, unless the Misses Lewishon extend their contributions to a Broadway venture, the organization rounds out its final year.

Over \$550,000 have been spent by Alice and Irene Lewishon in their effort to encourage the East Side organization that has indeed extended its influence far beyond its locality. This sum, more for each year than the French Government grants the Théâtre Francaise, combined with the enthusiasm of the early volunteers, enabled the Neighborhood Playhouse to give many valuable contributions to the theatre. To list the many productions of the group would be to name some of the most important productions of the decade without giving any idea of the sincere and often deep beauty of the presentations. The frequent Oriental plays and dances are one feature of the record, simply and faithfully done, in contrast with the usual gaudy falsity of Broadway's Orient.

Excellent staged productions of the work of the better-known dramatists—from Calderon to Shaw—have been alternated with sympathetic presentations of newer works, from "The Dybbuk" to "Pinwheel." At the Neighborhood Playhouse the first full exhibition of the color-organ, Clavilux, was given; there originated the spontaneous combustion of the Grand Street Folies, which led to a similar enterprise on the part of the Guild—which announced its repertory program the same week the Playhouse



FRITZ WILLIAMS in "Spread Eagle" at the Martin Beck Theatre

declared its own. It has given its efforts to the fresh, the living, the experimental; it has been a large factor in the vitality of the theatre in this country; its departure leaves a gap we hope it will soon revive to fill.

Joseph T. Shipley.

## WORLD PLEA FOR SACCO, VANZETTI PLACES MASSACHUSETTS ON TRIAL

(Continued from page 1)  
would so deeply offend the conscience of mankind."  
(Signed)

SENATOR LOUIS BROUCKERE, President of the Committee for Political Prisoners of the Labor and Socialist International.

The Labor and Socialist International is an organization representing practically all Social Democratic parties of Europe, including the Labor Party of Great Britain. The Socialist Party of the United States is likewise affiliated. Fourteen members of the British Parliament in a cablegram received by Governor Fuller have aligned themselves with twenty-two others who had previously demanded the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Labor and Socialist forces throughout the nation were urged by August Claessens, Executive Secretary of the New York Socialist Party, to observe July 10, the day on which Sacco and Vanzetti are to be executed, "as a day of national mourning for the death of American justice."

The Socialist Party holds the first organized protest demonstration in New York against the execution of the two Massachusetts radicals in a meeting in Cooper Union, Friday evening, April 15. The speakers will be Morris Hillquit, Judge Jacob Fanken, Norman Thomas and James Chesebrough. "The Socialists and forward-looking workmen of the country," said Mr. Claessens, "will observe July 10 as a day of national mourning. We are making arrangements for appropriate ceremonies. We will not, however, mourn the death of Sacco and Vanzetti. Their conduct in the courtroom and during the terrible ordeal of the last seven years, have made us proud to be their fellow workers. We glory in their courage. We will mourn for a nation so callous that it is ready to execute innocent men on perjured testimony, because of their devotion to the working class."

Albert Einstein, Henri Barbusse and Romain Rolland have sent this cable to President Coolidge:

"The defense committee for the victims of Fascism and the white terror protest against the threatened execution of Sacco and Vanzetti and demand their liberation."

Now that the date of execution is set, the Socialists of France and other continental countries are planning a concerted effort to obtain a pardon for the two convicted Italians. What form this will take is not disclosed, though pressure is being brought to bear on the Government through Socialist influences to obtain some sort of intervention by Washington.

The labor organizations of Buenos Aires held a two-day suspension of work in protest against the death sentence imposed on Sacco and Vanzetti. The Socialist and Communist press of Berlin is reported much disturbed by the passing of the death sentence on Vanzetti. The Vorwaerts says: "The execution of this death sentence would be a judicial murder in the fullest sense. It is hoped that the Government of the United States will not incur this shame on a country priding itself to be the home of the free."

The National Council of the Independent Labor Party telegraphed from London to the Governor of Massachusetts the following: "The British Independent Labor Party has heard with indignation and dismay of the refusal to allow a retrial of Sacco and Vanzetti, of whose innocence we are convinced. Their execution would outrage labor opinion here."

The London Herald said: "The Supreme Court of Massachusetts disgraced itself, but the lives of these two men can yet be saved and the honor of the State can be redeemed if the Governor exercises his power of pardon. If Sacco and Vanzetti die, he and his State and, indeed, the whole United States, will stand before the world as guilty of one of the most cold-blooded, deliberate judicial crimes in the annals of justice." Morris Novik, president of the Young People's Socialist League, said

### Notes of the Drama

The Messrs. Shubert announce presentation of three new productions—one starring Mitzel, another Margaret Lawrence, and the third a straight comedy.

In Washington, Monday evening, April 18, they will present Mitzel in "The Madcap," a new musical comedy, adapted from a French farce by Gladys Unger, with music by Maurice Rubens and lyrics by Clifford Grey. The supporting cast includes Sydney Greenstreet, Ethel Minter, Ethel Morrison, Cy Plunkett, Marie Dayne, Arthur Treacher, Melba Meling, Harry Puck, Lillian Lane and Patrick Clayton.

They have accepted for immediate production a new comedy entitled "The Tightwad" by Robert Keith. It will be presented at the Forty-ninth Street Theatre tomorrow night, the 16th, with the following cast: Alexander Clarke, Marie Carroll, Leah Winslow, Lucille Nikola, Rolfe Dix, King Calder and Allen Moore. Mr. Keith is an actor, and this is said to be his first play.

On April 21 in Great Neck, they will present Margaret Lawrence in "Mixed Doubles," a new farcical comedy by Frank Statton, staged by C. Stanley Smith, with a cast including William Evell, Marcella Swanson, John Williams, Roy Cochrane and Russell Morrison. The attraction plays Trenton April 22 and 23, and opens in New York Monday, April 25, at a theatre as yet unnamed.

The Century Theatre will reopen Tuesday, April 18, with the country's return to New York for a farewell engagement of two weeks only of American star, George Jessel, in the comedy drama "The Jazz Singer," exactly as presented during its year run in New York.

Thurston, the magician, supported by a troupe of fifty magicians, Yogis, Far East fakirs, incidental dancers and singers, besides an equipment of horses, birds and such, will occupy the Central Theatre Monday evening for an indefinite engagement. This marks the beginning of Thurston's 21st season which he usually follows with a trip around the world in order to acquire new-tricks for his repertoire. In preparation for this New York engagement, Thurston has increased the size of his troupe from 35 to 50.

Proceeds of the performance of "Cherry Blossoms," with Howard Marsh, at the 44th Street Theatre, on the night of April 23 will be for the benefit of the Hilltop Camp, which is in charge of the social service department of the Presbyterian Hospital. This camp in Hawthorne, thirty miles from New York, is one of the units of the new medical center of the hospital, where groups of children are sent. Throughout the entire year these children are under the supervision of the Tuberculosis and Cardiac Clinic of the hospital. A corps of the season's debutantes will act as ushers at this performance.

"Caponsacchi," as presented by Walter Hampden at his own theatre in New York, is placed at the head of the list of "best plays" in New York in the annual compilation just issued by William Lyon Phelps, head of the department of English at Yale University and one of the country's foremost authorities on the drama.

gent of two weeks only of American star, George Jessel, in the comedy drama "The Jazz Singer," exactly as presented during its year run in New York.

Thurston, the magician, supported by a troupe of fifty magicians, Yogis, Far East fakirs, incidental dancers and singers, besides an equipment of horses, birds and such, will occupy the Central Theatre Monday evening for an indefinite engagement. This marks the beginning of Thurston's 21st season which he usually follows with a trip around the world in order to acquire new-tricks for his repertoire. In preparation for this New York engagement, Thurston has increased the size of his troupe from 35 to 50.

Proceeds of the performance of "Cherry Blossoms," with Howard Marsh, at the 44th Street Theatre, on the night of April 23 will be for the benefit of the Hilltop Camp, which is in charge of the social service department of the Presbyterian Hospital. This camp in Hawthorne, thirty miles from New York, is one of the units of the new medical center of the hospital, where groups of children are sent. Throughout the entire year these children are under the supervision of the Tuberculosis and Cardiac Clinic of the hospital. A corps of the season's debutantes will act as ushers at this performance.

"Caponsacchi," as presented by Walter Hampden at his own theatre in New York, is placed at the head of the list of "best plays" in New York in the annual compilation just issued by William Lyon Phelps, head of the department of English at Yale University and one of the country's foremost authorities on the drama.

nocent men, who did no wrong, be saved and given back to their families and to the working class whose love and solidarity they deserve.

"Besides being a cry of protest against your magistracy, this is also an appeal to you as chief executive of Massachusetts, to energetically prevent the execution of this serious judicial crime in the name of the State which is called 'Cradle of Liberty.'"

"Executive Board of the Italian Dress and Waistmakers' Union, Local 59."

"LUIGI ANTONINI, 'Gen-Sec.'"

This resolution was sent to Governor Fuller by the executive committee of Socialist party of Philadelphia:

"Whereas, the case of Nicola Sacco and Bartholomew Vanzetti has attracted world-wide attention, and

"Whereas, many eminent and disinterested authorities have expressed their extreme dissatisfaction with the evidence on which the conviction was based, and

"Whereas, due to the foreign nationality and radical opinions of the accused men, together with the inflated state of public opinion at the time of their trial, the accused had arrayed against them at their trial all the forces of powerful and deep-seated prejudice, and

"Whereas, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts had heretofore enjoyed the highest reputation for the administration of justice impartially to men of every nation and of every opinion,

"Therefore, be it resolved, That we respectfully petition the governor of Massachusetts, in view of the extraordinary nature of this case, first to stay the date set for execution of Sacco and Vanzetti; second, to appoint a committee of impartial citizens trained to weigh conflicting evidence, to review the whole matter and report to him their opinion of the guilt or innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti, and, finally, to be guided in the exercise of his pardoning power by the report of this committee."

The Socialist party of Philadelphia will hold a protest meeting for the Sacco-Vanzetti defense at the Labor Institute, Tuesday evening, April 19. Prominent speakers from New York will address the meeting in English, Jewish and Italian. Names of speakers are to be announced later.

Other messages received said: Frank Bellanca, editor of Nuovo Mondo of New York—The daily paper of the Italian workers in this country appeals to you for Executive Clemency as the only immediate means of doing the wrong done these men by a stubborn judge who would not rectify his own error even if two should lose their lives in consequence.

A telegram from a "Representative of the Shop"—We, the employees of Sam Floreshelmer & Co., 525 Seventh Avenue, New York, protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti and beg your Excellency to make a move toward pardoning these two fathers of children.

Caspar R. Gregory, instructor at Auburn Theological Seminary—Save these innocent men.

A telegram from the Marsalese Civic Association of Brooklyn asked that the men be saved.

The Republican Party of Italy of New York City telegraphed urging clemency.

Professor William E. Hocking of Harvard, speaking before 1,000 persons at Symphony Hall, declared that the sentencing of Sacco and Vanzetti disclosed "the incredible, the essentially disgraceful situation that men may be sent to their death in Massachusetts because the courts refuse to hear relevant evidence."

He has been interested in the defense of the two men for five years.

He asserted that the State Supreme Court in its final decision had not considered the value of the new evidence. He went on: "The Supreme Court, strange to say, was not passing on the value of that evidence. It limited itself to a special question. It inquired only whether Judge Thayer is open to judicial criticism for denying the motion for a new trial. The question was whether Judge Thayer, assuming him to be an intelligent and conscientious judge,

## LAST TWO WEEKS 7th MONTH

CIVIC REPERTORY

COR. 9th & W. 14th ST.

Prices, 50c, \$1.10, \$1.40  
Matinee Wed. and Sat.  
Telephone WALKER 7767.

## Eva Le Gallienne

WEEK OF APRIL 18

Mon. Eve. April 18....."CRADLE SONG"  
Tues. Eve. April 19....."CRADLE SONG"  
Wed. Mat. April 20....."INHERITORS"  
Wed. Eve. April 21....."CRADLE SONG"  
Thurs. Eve. April 22....."CRADLE SONG"  
Fri. Eve. April 23....."CRADLE SONG"  
Sat. Mat. April 24....."CRADLE SONG"  
Sat. Eve. April 25....."CRADLE SONG"

GALA WEEK

7 Productions in One Week, including  
Mon. Eve. April 18....."CRADLE SONG"  
Tues. Eve. April 19....."CRADLE SONG"  
Wed. Mat. April 20....."CRADLE SONG"  
Wed. Eve. April 21....."CRADLE SONG"  
Thurs. Eve. April 22....."CRADLE SONG"  
Fri. Eve. April 23....."CRADLE SONG"  
Sat. Mat. April 24....."CRADLE SONG"  
Sat. Eve. April 25....."CRADLE SONG"

SPECIAL MATINEE THURSDAY, APRIL 21—"CRADLE SONG"

The Theatre Guild Acting Company in

WEEK OF APRIL 18

"PYGMALION"

GUILD THEATRE W. 52nd STREET, EVENINGS 8:30  
Matinee Thursday and Saturday, 2:30

Week of April 25—SECOND MAN

WEEK OF APRIL 18

"MR. PIM PASSES BY"

GARRICK THEATRE 63 W. 35th STREET, EVENINGS 8:30  
Matinee Thursday and Saturday, 2:30

Week of April 25—RIGHT YOU ARE

WEEK OF APRIL 18

"NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER"

JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE 35th E. OF R.WAY, CIRCLE 9215  
EVEN. 8:30. Matinee Thursday & Saturday 2:30

Week of April 25—THE SILVER CORD

"Spread Eagle" is a powerful play... a clever dialogue... a play to see and remember... Joseph T. Shipley in The New Leader.

Jed Harris presents the Drama

## "SPREAD EAGLE"

by George Brooks and Walter Lister

Martin Beck Theatre  
46th St. & 4th Ave. Evs. 8:30  
Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

## "Rapid Transit" Work Of Trade Union Man

"Rapid Transit," now at the Provincetown, is written by a well known Hungarian Union man—Lajos N. Egri, member of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. Egri is well known in his own group of Hungarians as a journalist and playwright. He has written many one-act plays which have had a considerable run among Hungarian little theatres. "Rapid Transit," originally called "Hekuba and Hekuba" was written in Hungary and adapted for the English speaking stage by Charles Recht. "Blossom Time," the musical play based on the loves and life of Franz Schubert, returns to the Shubert-Riviera Theatre for a week's engagement beginning Monday evening, April 18.

could conceivably have regarded the new evidence as immaterial. If so, the Court would not order a new trial, even though it may have believed to a man that the new evidence was worth hearing. The Supreme Court was simply unwilling to declare that Judge Thayer had abused his judicial discretion. And thus the new evidence must go unheard.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America sent the following telegram to Governor Fuller:

"On behalf of over one hundred thousand organized workers in the clothing industry in this country we join in the nation-wide request that a commission be appointed by you to investigate the evidence in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. We are all of the opinion that a fair trial was not had by these men and that prejudice against their opinions on social and political matters is responsible for the verdict not the evidence in the case. To permit the execution of these two men on technical grounds would be a crime against justice and would not only leave a stain on the State of Massachusetts, but would undermine the confidence of the people in the administration of justice."

"SIDNEY HILLMAN, President, 'JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Secretary, 'Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America."

Commenting on the matter, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, said:

"The miscarriage of justice in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti has not only caused untold misery to these two men. It has the effect of destroying the faith of the common man in the administration of justice in the United States. It is to be hoped that in accordance with the resolution introduced by the Massachusetts State Legislature, a committee will be appointed

NOW MADISON SQ. GARDEN 47th & 50th Sts. at 8th Ave. Twice daily (exc. Sun.) 2 & 5

## CIRCUS COMBINED

Inc. among 10,000 marvels PAWAH, the SACRED WHITE ELEPHANT OF BURMA  
GREATEST FEATURE OF ALL TIME  
MORE PEOPLE—MORE ACTS—MORE SENSATIONAL...  
FREAKS—MORE OF EVERYTHING—THAN EVER BEFORE

ADMISSION TO ALL (incl. tax), Children under 12 at reduced prices at all afternoon performances except Saturday to \$1.10 and over. Tickets for today 4th or 5th Street entrance. Advance sale 4th Ave. entrance. Branch Ticket Office (same prices) GIMBEL BROS. and ABRAHAM & STRAUSS, INC., Brooklyn.

## PROVINCETOWN PLAYHOUSE

133 MacDougal St.

Tel. Spring 8363

## RAPID TRANSIT

By LAJOS EGRI

Every Evening, Except Monday, at 8:40. Saturday Matinee at 2:30. Special Rates for Kids at THE NEW LEADER

to make a thorough and searching inquiry into the facts of the trial of the two men who after six years of imprisonment and torture have been sentenced to death. The sentence followed a trial from which vital and convincing evidence in favor of the men was excluded. The labor movement must realize the vital need of immediate action. The liberal-minded general public will undoubtedly give labor full support."

The Union Obrera Venezolana sent the following telegram:

"The Venezuelan Labor Union, representatives of Latin-American labor in this country, condemns the sentence pronounced upon our fellow-workers, Nicola Sacco and Bartholomew Vanzetti. Every step in the trial has been taken in a hysterical atmosphere, poisoned by prejudice against them because of their defiant radicalism. In the name of common justice we call upon you for their pardon or for an unbiased trial."

### Feigenbaum in the Bronx

"Thirty Years of Progress" will be the subject of a lecture by Mr. William M. Feigenbaum this Friday evening, at 8:30 sharp, under the auspices of the Tremont Educational Forum, 4215 Third Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, Bronx. Mr. Feigenbaum is a journalist of high order, a dramatic critic, an all-around scholar, and an able exponent of Socialist ideals. His lecture will be an outline of the political, social and cultural growth and progress of the world during the generation just closing. Questions and discussions follow the lecture.

### THE PROGRESSIVE SPORT CLUB

The Progressive Sport Club will celebrate its second year of existence on May 6 at Clinton Hall, 111 Clinton Street, New York City, with an all-star show, entertainment and dance. At this affair we will start our membership drive for 1,000 members. We have at the present time soccer, baseball and basketball teams. All those wishing to join any of these teams should come to our clubhouse, 6 Attorney Street, and see our various managers.

### MORRIS WOLFMAN

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law

(formerly of 55 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.

Telephone No.: TRIANGLE 2166  
Res. Phone: LAFAYETTE 6250

### When in Need of Flowers

Call on

## FRED SPITZ

The Florist

3 Second Avenue

Between Houston St. and Second Ave., New York

Telephone Dry Dock 3880-3881

Flowers for All Occasions

FRESH CUT FLOWERS DAILY



# THE NEW LEADER

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Socialist and Labor Movement  
Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Association  
PEOPLE'S HOUSE, 7 EAST 15TH STREET  
New York City  
Telephone Stuyvesant 6885

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

## Contributing Editors:

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

Morris Hillquit  
Algernon Lee  
Norman Thomas  
Lena Morrow Lewis  
Wm. M. Feigenbaum  
G. A. Hoehn  
Cameron H. King

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

|              | United States | To Foreign Countries |
|--------------|---------------|----------------------|
| One Year     | \$2.00        | \$2.50               |
| Six Months   | 1.25          | 1.50                 |
| Three Months | .75           | 1.00                 |

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 not to write on both sides of the paper and not to use lead pencil or red ink. Manuscripts that cannot be used will not be returned unless return postage is enclosed.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1927

## FREE DISCUSSION

JUST what department of the government some posts of the American Legion think belongs to that organization we do not know. It is evident from some actions of Legion posts they believe that the organization is something of an upper Council of Revision of Thought. From time to time these organized khaki squads have told us what we can think and what we cannot think.

In West Chester, Pennsylvania, a county committee of Legion Posts has adopted resolutions urging the State Department of Education to make a "full and thorough investigation" of the Liberal Club of the Normal School and as a result two members of the faculty have been dropped. It appears that at a meeting of the Liberal Club, according to the Legion, opinions "disrespectful to the Government" were expressed. These opinions prove to be a criticism of the Administration's policy in Nicaragua.

So it is "disrespectful" to question a policy of the Administration! This amazing attitude of the Legion has brought to the suspended teachers and the Liberal Club telegrams and resolutions of sympathy and support all over the country, including the Willard Straight Post of the Legion in New York. The West Chester Junkers are surprised that there are some people in the United States who do not think that it is a crime to disagree with Coolidge and Nervous Nell.

What the outcome of this case will be is a matter of conjecture, but it emphasizes the fact that there are organized groups in this country that would crush all political dissent by force if they had their way. They have not the slightest comprehension of the truth that free discussion is worthless without unmolested utterance of dissenting opinions. As Phillips once said, where men are not free to express any opinion we are only a gang of slaves. The conservative has all fields open to him. He is a coward and a despot, when he seeks to close any field to others.

## APING AMERICA

HENDRIK VAN LOON, the American historian, offers some good advice to Europeans who think of copying materialist phases of American life. In Berlin he observed that there is a tendency in Europe to annex features of our civilization against which most civilized Americans are in revolt. He regrets that Europe "has copied our worst things—the ugly stupidity of our iron civilization. She is sacrificing her originality to wear clothes like an inhabitant of the gopher prairies to make Unter den Linden look like Main Street and elect a Babbitt Mayor of the Rue de la Paix."

It is the low cultural level of the United States and the tendency to standardize all our life in the chase for money that Europe tends to ape. Van Loon regards Europe's exchange of her picturesque variety for our machine standards, her music for our jazz, her art for our artifice, as a disaster. It would be to exchange Einsteins for Fords and Gays.

We approve the warning. The ideal would be to combine high productive power with a high cultural level. Today the United States runs all to stomach and few brains. In Europe adverse economic conditions tempt people who should know better than to ape the worst in our civilization. We have forgotten that man does not live by bread alone and Europe is tempted to also forget. About the most dismal creature in this world is the chap of large paunch, small head, and a Babbitt outlook on life. He does not live. He vegetates. He is a vulgarian swining his way through life without ever having lived at all. We hope that this affliction will not come to our brothers across the sea.

## A FAMILY AFFAIR

WHEN John D. Rockefeller, Jr., recently spoke in the new home of his Cleveland church he became sentimental regarding harmony of interests between owners and workers in industry. He is convinced that "in the very nature of things employers and employees are partners, not enemies."

Turning to the early history of industry, he recalled that it was a family affair. Things were produced in the household by the family and economic conflicts between its members did not occur. Of course, this is true, but the speaker ignored the vital fact that in household industry ownership and labor were vested in the same persons. For this reason there could be no economic conflicts between the members of the family in household production.

Today industry as a family affair no longer exists. Even Rockefeller admits this, for he went on to say: "In contrast today modern

industry is organized on a scale so colossal that its owners are often numbered by the thousands and its workers by the tens of thousands." In other words, a family affair has given way to two distinct classes in industry, one class which owns and the other class that works. The result is, in the words of the speaker, "friendly contacts of earlier days have too often become impossible and an attitude of hostility and enmity resulted."

Here is a clear assertion that the destruction of household industry which was a family affair a few generations ago has been succeeded by a form of industry that has bred "hostility and enmity" between two classes. What has Rockefeller to offer to eliminate the economic conflict between the classes? Sentimental wishes, nothing more.

On the other hand, young Rockefeller himself will forever be identified with the terrible massacre of miners at Ludlow. Facing an actual conflict in one of his own industries, he indulged in no sentiment. He disclaimed responsibility for the horrible affair as an absentee owner by declaring that he had full confidence in the management and would not intervene in the conflict. Ludlow was a family affair for him as chief of the owning group. When modern industry becomes a family affair of the whole nation for which we will all be responsible through collective ownership the economic antagonism will disappear and not before.

## BOYCOTT OUTLAWED

THE Supreme Court decision in the case of the Stone Cutters' Association further restricts the power of American trade unions. The union had decided that all its local unions should refuse to handle stone of twenty-four non-union quarrying corporations. The Supreme Court, Justices Brandeis and Holmes dissenting, decided that this is an illegal boycott. In the opinion of Justice Brandeis the ruling implies "involuntary servitude."

This decision whittles away what was left of the Clayton Act, which trade unions had hoped would prove to be their Magna Charta. One decision after another by the courts have so interpreted that act that it is now worthless. Some former decisions had practically accepted the boycott if it was not enforced by threats. This decision practically makes the boycott illegal whether accompanied by coercion or not.

Mr. Dooley made the wise observation nearly thirty years ago that "the Supreme Court follows the election returns." It does. It will also follow the returns if we send miners, printers, tailors and other workers to Congress and the legislatures through a party of their own. Why not?

## A TRADE UNION MENACE

LAST year Abraham Epstein, Director of the Pennsylvania Old Age Pension Commission, contributed an informing article to Current History on one cause of the decline of trade union organization in the United States. In the current number of The New Republic he presents additional data on this question. We recommend an earnest study of this article to every member of a trade union.

Epstein is known to be deeply sympathetic with all the aims of trade union organization, and he considers one big mistake made by the trade unions' years ago in their attitude towards State action in the matter of social welfare such as insurance, invalidity, unemployment, old age, etc. Our American trade unions, he contends, unconsciously embraced the individualist philosophy of suspicion against intervention by the State in industrial relations.

The result has been that the great industrial corporations have stepped into the place left vacant by the State. They have engaged in a variety of welfare plans amazing in their ramifications. The figures show that it is impossible for the trade unions to compete with them in this field and that the feudal overlordship of the great corporations is sapping the trade unions and so tying workers to the big firms that trade union organization becomes increasingly difficult. Some contrasts are illuminating. In 1925 all the unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. paid a total of \$1,842,292.48 in sick benefits to nearly 3,000,000 members, while one big company alone spent nearly the same sum in sick and medical benefits on 15,000 workers. In old age benefits the unions spent \$2,823,145.45, while the Pennsylvania Railroad alone spent over \$4,000,000 for the same item on 240,000 workers.

Much more invaluable information is presented in the article which proves that the trade unions cannot hope to compete with the corporations in this field. The author reaches a conclusion which appears to us as sound. The trade union attitude toward the State should change. As citizens and workers we have claims on the State and a program demanding that the social functions now exercised by the corporations should be taken over by the State should be formulated. Achievement of this will wrest from the corporations a powerful weapon which they now use.

On the other hand, just how the trade unions can inspire the members with that crusading spirit that is necessary to combat this growing menace without cutting adrift from the old parties and taking independent action through a party of their own is doubtful. It seems to us that the new conditions require a new outlook and a new program if the trade unions are to make any important contributions to industrial democracy.

## Little Lady of Comfort

What do you know of tired old feet,  
Lodged in your sumptuous retreat,  
Of cushioned ease? What do you know  
Of those who wait in a shambly row  
To cross the street while you flutter by  
Like a flower petal butterfly?

Glide along to your party dates,  
Playing of erratic fates,  
Little lady of comfort pass  
Like a hasty wind through the silver grass,  
What do you know of tired old feet  
Upon the clamorous city street?

Lucia Trent.

# The News of the Week

## The Ultimatum To the Chinese

The outstanding events in China the past week are the near ultimatum of five powers, including the United States, to the Nationalists and the split among the Nationalists themselves, followed by what may result in a civil war within Nationalist ranks. The near-ultimatum demands punishment, reparation and guarantees because of the Nanking riots and thus repeats an action which the powers, sometimes separately and sometimes in union, have taken over and over again in Chinese affairs. It is through these various ultimatums that the powers within a half-century have partitioned China into various spheres of influence, set up their own sovereignty in various areas, and kept China weak and a prey to the capitalism of Europe and America. The situation may be compared to a band of burglars who invade the home of a citizen, take for themselves much of his possessions, and in the process some of the burglars get hurt. They then unite in a demand for "reparations" and a "guarantee" of the owner that he will not again knock one of the invaders down. By way of "compensation" the invaders insist that the owner pay a fine for disturbing the peace. This is not only insolence, it is a policy that may eventually involve a large part of the world in war. As for the split in the Nationalists, it appears to grow out of the development of Lefts and Rights, the former inspired by Moscow. In the crisis that faces the New China it is criminal to raise internal questions. The situation requires solidarity, but Moscow is merely repeating what it has done in the Socialist and Labor parties and the trade unions of the world. After having accomplished all the harm possible, we shall next look forward to a cry from Moscow for a "united front."

## Zaniboni Defies Fascist Court

With a ringing defiance of Fascist law and all its works, Tito Zaniboni, former Socialist deputy, went on trial in Rome on charges of having conspired to kill Mussolini on November 4, 1925. According to Rome dispatches, Zaniboni at once admitted having planned to play it duce and substitute King Victor Emmanuel as dictator of Italy, but he denied having had any accomplices. General Luigi Capello, one of the six other defendants, in-

## Ibanez Names His Own Judge

After having forced President Emilioano Figueroa-Larrain to take a two-months "vacation," General Carlos Ibanez, the Chilean Mussolini, had himself named Vice-President by the Council of Ministers. Then he proceeded to function as "President," one of his first moves being to appoint Ricardo Anguita head of the Supreme Court in place of Javier Figueroa, the brother of the President who had refused to quit upon the dictator's request and had been deposed. Five other judges were named to fill the posts of those who had resigned rather than become mere tools of the military chief now in control of Chile. It is reported that Judge Figueroa, after having been kept under surveillance for several days, has been allowed to leave the country for Europe, thus fol-

lowing a large number of eminent Chileans, and a few Communists, into temporary exile. Ibanez has thrown out the Chilean Minister in London and the Consul General in Paris, because they are not 100-per cent Fascists. That Ibanez's "war upon Bolshevism" is regarded as nothing but a subterfuge in Europe, and even in Washington, is indicated by press reports. In Brazil Mussolini's envoy got a slap when the Supreme Court ruled that La Defense, an Italian paper of Sao Paulo, could not be prosecuted for having accused the King of Italy of having played Fascist politics. The action had been started by the local legal authorities at the request of the Italian Ambassador. Wholesale arrests by the police of Montevideo of workmen, alleged to have practiced terrorism against non-unionists, and the closing of several local unions' headquarters were answered by a general strike in that city.

## The Mysterious Mystery Notes

Since the announcement on March 28 of the "mystery notes" to Mexico each news item regarding this affair has been as clear as mud. The "explanation" explained nothing and the whole affair is still shrouded in mystery. Reading between the lines of the cryptic news stories the only thing that is plain is that the State Department wants to forget about it and wants everybody else to forget about it. Mexico is also willing to follow this course, but we are inclined to think that the Mexican Government will carefully guard the documents which fell into its hands for possible use before the bar of history if there is war between that country and the United States. Edward Davis, American Military Attaché in Mexico City, has been called to Washington and it is understood that he is to be consulted about disappearance of documents from his office. It is also announced that the State Department is burning all its waste paper, it being hinted that a "leak" may have occurred through the cartage of paper out of the office for sale. Meantime another note has been sent to Mexico, and it is alleged that it refers to the forgery of American documents and to the Mexican land and oil laws. Thus we elphers are kept informed from day to day by cross-word puzzle diplomacy. The people of the next century will know what it is all about when the archives of the State Department are made accessible to the historians.

# The Real Revolution

By James Oneal

MUCH has been written on the American Revolution in the past twenty years to considerably modify the epic version of that phase of our history. When Senator Lusk, of silverware fame, was burning amuck in 1920 the writer of this review in a lecture said that the American Revolution was not a pink tea affair which followed a course prescribed by social etiquette. One of his Cheka agents made a stenographic record of the lecture and it was used against one of the Socialist Assemblymen ousted from the Assembly because he presided at the meeting. The lecture itself found its way into one of the four volumes of the notorious Lusk report on "Revolutionary Radicalism."

If these guardians of ruling class interests want to suppress the truth about the revolution they should order the common hangman to burn the revolutionary records, the diaries and correspondence of many who participated in the revolution, the acts of legislative bodies and, above all, the records of the various revolutionary committees. Historians are still studying these sources and thanks to their patient scholarship we are learning more about the period when the "Fathers" decided to set up house-keeping for themselves. A recent work by Professor Isaac Samuel Harrell (Loyallism in Virginia, Duke University Press, Durham, N. C., \$2.50) throws much light into obscure corners of the Virginia sector of the revolution and rounds out as well as corrects the work of Eckenrode on "The Revolution in Virginia."

The pink tea version is absent. What we have set before us is a society ruled by a planter aristocracy whose manners and outlook maintained the traditions of the landed squirearchy of England. Harassed by a land problem, public finance and private debts, this landed class found a convenient expression of its economic interests in the political philosophy that was being shaped by the leading agitators of the period. The debts of these planters to British merchants is an old story as well as the wish to cancel them by severing ties with Great Britain, but it is interesting to follow the narrative of how many debtors also sought to pay debts in the worthless paper money of Virginia and the legislation that legalized this course. The unfavorable trend of foreign exchange, heavy purchases in England by the planters after the repeal of the Townshend Acts, and the draining of the colony's bullion, brought a practical collapse of the colony's credit. The limitation of land settlement in the West also stood as a barrier to those whose lands were being exhausted. If the merchant and capitalist interest of the seacoast towns of New England was revolutionary, in Norfolk Scottish merchants and British traders formed the anti-revolutionary interest in Virginia.

With this background we may quote the excellent summary of the economic and social interests that explain the revolution in Virginia: "The merchant looked to the sea, back to the Old World—his prosperity was bound inseparably with navigation laws; the planter looked to the West, for-

ward to the New World—his fortune was buried deep in the new and fertile lands on the outer fringe of civilization. The British Government, seeking to check the French advance in the Mississippi Valley, had permitted and encouraged migration across the mountains to 1763. But, with the expulsion of the French from North America and the growth of the Indian problem until it became continental in scope, British policy in the West was radically changed. A new government directly under the control of the crown was set up in the Mississippi Valley, and the territory beyond the Appalachians was taken from the colonies, which claimed it under charters, and was temporarily closed to settlement. This new land policy barred the Virginians from the undeveloped country. English-bred planters became American patriots; agrarianism in the South joined hands with commercialism in the North to throw off the British yoke. For Virginia, the Revolution was in part an agrarian conquest."

As for the methods of the "Fathers," the tea party version cannot be reconciled with it. Quite a number of loyalists were jailed, others were exiled, much property was confiscated, enemies were disarmed and still others were paroled. They were in all cases silenced. Suits where British subjects were the plaintiffs, and American citizens were defendants were suspended but if the order was reversed the suits were pressed.

Some of our Leninist philosophers within the past year see in all this a complete analogy with the Russian Bolsheviks. We shall return to this claim in a review of another work later on and give it some consideration. Here we are content to observe that this work is an excellent and invaluable study of the revolution in Virginia based on a careful study of original records.

On the other side of the Atlantic there was a type of opinion regarding the American Revolution that has never been explored. The diplomatic, political and military aspects of the struggle have been considered from the British point of view, but the press opinion of England as well as the opinion of those who were accustomed to send letters to the press have been neglected. Fortunately, we now have an adequate study of this kind in the work of Professor Fred Junkin Hinkhouse (The Preliminaries of the American Revolution as seen in the English Press, 1763-1775, New York: Columbia University Press, \$2.50). This work begins with a very interesting chapter on the newspapers of England and then considers the press opinion before the Stamp Act, on the Stamp Act, the constitutionality of taxation, colonial and imperial thinking, the proposal for an American bishop, the Townshend Acts, the Tea Party and the punishment of Boston, and the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill.

The work is based upon what is apparently a laborious study of the British press, and it is impossible to give any idea of the rich welter of ideas presented on the various questions that faced Englishmen in this period. An interesting fact, however, requires special mention. Even after Lexington there was a surprising freedom of ex-

pression in the newspapers. A newspaper could openly express its sympathy for the Americans and writers could also express such sympathy without having a Burleson suppress the paper and lock up the proprietor and his correspondents. This would suggest that the press was more free in the England ruled by landed aristocrats than in the United States of the "liberal" Woodrow Wilson. Of this Hinkhouse writes: "The London Evening Post especially was well filled with expressions of American sentiment. It is certain that as large a proportion of American sentiment was printed after the conflict as before, and it was more decided in tone. Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill, it would seem, were hailed almost with a note of exultation." The British editors were fortunate in not having an American "democracy" to contend with in those days.

It is also interesting to observe from this study that "atrocity" were used for the purpose of influencing opinion. The author notes that "the Americans were accused of scalping and cutting the ears off the wounded." Evidently, our own George Creel and authors of "German atrocities" had their predecessors in the propagandists who circulated tales about the American "Huns." All of which simply means that the technique of modern war is not as modern as some of us may have thought. We may add that when subscriptions were openly taken in London to aid the families of those who died at Lexington and Bunker Hill without the offenders being molested, we have some idea of the difference between the England of George III and the America of Woodrow Wilson.

This study of British press opinion in the period of the American Revolution is a welcome addition to our knowledge of that important struggle. It unfolds to us a phase of that period of history which hitherto has been a closed book.

## Progress Made in Adoption of Old Age Pension Legislation

Old age pension laws have just been enacted by Colorado and by Canada. With this favorable action, five States—Colorado, Montana, Nevada, Wisconsin, Kentucky—and Alaska have already adopted non-contributory old age pensions to care for aged dependents in their own homes instead of in costly and inhuman poorhouses.

## They Smoke Their Own

The Workingmen's Co-operative Company of Cleveland, operating six grocery stores throughout the city, boasts the only strictly co-operative sausage factory, curing and smoking plant in the United States, and the workers of the city who have tasted the products of this establishment swear they will never return to the sausage, boiled ham and bacon of the big packers.

"THE CHATTERBOX" will be found on page five this week.

# STUDENTS DEFY PENN. SCHOOL AUTOCRAT

(Continued from page 1) — goes a long way, has often attacked Professors Kerlin and Kinneman.

Dr. Kerlin and Prof. Kinneman were notified that they would no longer teach at the Normal School a few weeks ago. The Liberal Club, to which Dr. Kerlin is faculty adviser, was threatened with expulsion because it held a meeting in which the administration's Nicaraguan policy was criticized.

## DR. KERLIN'S STATEMENT

Dr. Kerlin, on hearing of the action taken by the board of trustees, issued the following statement: "The board gave me no intimation whatever of its intended action. Neither did the principal or any one else authorized to speak for the administration."

"Since I have had large and successful experience—there is no lack of testimony for this—in teachers' training schools, I am bound to conclude that the reasons for my dismissal is not the one given out by Miss Isabel Darling-

ton. "For four years I was the head of the English department of the State Teachers' Training College, Warrensburg, Mo.; for two years after my graduation from Yale in 1906 and a year of teaching in Yale, I was the head of the department of English in the State Normal School at Farmville, Va., from which I was called to the Virginia Military Institute. While head of the department of English in the Institute and dean of the Liberal Arts Department, I was invited five consecutive summers to give the courses in English in the Summer School of the University of Vermont. The students were, in the main, teachers. At Allerey, France, in 1919, I organized and directed the English instruction for 4,000 soldier students. I have an incidental testimony from the general director of the English work in the A. E. F. University at Beaune, saying that this was the largest piece of organizing work in that university. Who thinks I have lost initiative or organizing and directing ability? Who thinks I am not expert in teaching teachers? And who doubts that I am better qualified for this reorganized school or college than for the old? In both the normal schools previously mentioned the English work was on a four-year basis. The board knows it has not given out the true reasons for my dismissal. Why does it not do so? It dare not go before the community and the country with a true statement of reasons. It well knows that such a statement would be but a renewal of 'objections' stated to me in June, 1925, by Dr. Smith, namely, 'Your attitude toward Socialism and your over-emphasis of the social amalgamation of the races.' These 'objections,' and no others, can the board, with any grace or appearance of sincerity now raise against me, unless my responsibility for the legion's raw attack upon the Liberal Club be held against me. The legion may, indeed, boast another victory. But let them not boast of their patriotism; their victim was wearing the uniform of his country in the war for the liberation of Cuba when these super-patriots were only watching the flag go by.

"The principal of the Normal School, Dr. Smith, has more than once said emphatically that I am giving my students what they needed as teachers and that I am getting it across. What, then, has moved the Board to dismiss me?"

"I am compelled to think it has dismissed me for the very causes that should make it value me as an asset to the reorganized school: A teacher whose aim is to quicken his students into a new intellectual and moral life with live interest in making this a better world for all in which to live and work."

## Prof. Kinneman's Defense

Upon hearing the news regarding the action taken by the Board of Trustees, Prof. Kinneman said: "I have been a member of the faculty of the State Normal School for six years. During that time I have never had a single word of adverse criticism of my teaching. If any one says that my failure to receive a contract is due to the reorganization of the school on a college basis, I can only offer my training as a refutation of that assertion. I am a graduate of Dickinson College. I hold a Master of Art degree from the University of Pennsylvania, at which institution I have done considerable work for my Ph.D. degree. I have my name on two publications, one in conjunction with another Normal School instructor, and am about to publish a third book. I have taught two summers of twelve weeks each, at the Bellingham (Washington) Normal School.

"If any one says I have not cooperated with the activities of the Normal School, I can again offer my record. For five of my six years here I was a member of the committee on debate; for three and a half years I have been the faculty adviser of the school paper. With that I have been a member of a variety of faculty committees. I have frequently addressed the Christian Associations of the school and have counseled with the students whenever they sought my advice.

"If any one says that I have been insubordinate, I can only ask for instances of it. I have not done anything which any one of the members of the Board of Trustees, or the principal of the school has advised against.

"Let the trustees explain the reasons for the refusal of the contract: Am I objectionable because I wrote a letter to the local paper, or am I objectionable because I refuse to be used by the business manager of the Normal School? Or is it because I supported William E. Wilson?"