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to the Interests of the  
Socialist and Labor Movement

# THE NEW LEADER

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## Strikes of Plumbers And B'klyn Painters Aired in Court Suits

### Plumbers Enjoin Bosses; Master Painters Attack

#### Action of Bosses Con- sidered Question- able

By Louis S. Stanley

THE center of interest in the situation created by the strike of the painters and plumbers of Brooklyn has shifted from the industrial field to the courts. Three legal developments command our attention:

(1) The securing of an injunction by Plumbers Local 463 restraining the master plumbers of Manhattan and the Bronx from locking out their employees;

(2) The institution of court action by the New York Master Painters Association in an endeavor to enjoin Plumbers District Council No. 29 of Brooklyn from interfering with the jobs of associate members in that borough;

(3) The bringing of contempt charges against Abe Aslant, president of Local 917, for alleged violation of the injunction against the Brooklyn painters.

**Solidarity of the Bosses**  
It will be remembered that the plumbers of Brooklyn Local No. 1 struck last month at the expiration of their agreement when their demands for a two dollar increase to make

fourteen dollars a day and a forty hour week were rejected. The Master Plumbers Association enlisted the support of the Building Trades Employers' Association of Greater New York with which it was affiliated. C. G. Norman, chairman of the Board of Governors of the organized building trades bosses, responded to the appeal. He was aware that under the terms of the plumbers' agreement in the other boroughs that a wage increase in one section of Greater New York is automatically applicable to all other boroughs within ninety days. He, therefore, threatened that if the Brooklyn plumbers insisted upon their demands that the Building Trades Employers' Association would lockout all the plumbers in New York City. That threat was made good on April 28. Meanwhile, Norman flooded the newspapers with propaganda, saying that if the plumbers did not return to work a billion dollars' worth of building construction would be tied up and one hundred thousands workers would be forced into idleness. Wicked plumbers! Yet it was he who had locked them out!

It so happened that the plumbers outside of the borough of Brooklyn had five year contracts which were only about a year old. To lock them out was to violate their agreements. They

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#### Workmen's Circle Head



JOSEPH WEINBERG

### WORKMEN CIRCLE IN CONSTRUCTIVE CONVENTION

#### Weinberg Is Elected President at Sessions in Cleveland

AN enthusiastic and united convention of the Workmen's Circle, which closed its sessions at the Statler Hotel in Cleveland last Saturday, voted to take its stand with the entire labor movement and to refuse to negotiate peace with the left-wing disrupters so long as there is no peace in any part of the labor movement. A curt refusal to deal with the disrupters disguised as an "impartial" committee was the answer of the great Jewish Socialist fraternal order to overtures for peace by the badly beaten Communist faction.

That, and the reunion of the Workmen's Circle with the Independent Workmen's Circle, comprising some 7,000 members in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and other states, marked the high water mark of one of the best attended and most fruitful conventions of the order.

Of the routine matters taken up by the convention the most important was the decision to devote more time, energy and money than ever before to the English speaking branches and Young Circle clubs, the development of which organizations are designed to furnish the organization with the new material for its future development and growth.

The Massachusetts branches of the Workmen's Circle split off over a decade ago because of certain provisions of the Massachusetts insurance laws that the national body was unable to meet at the time. The branches formed the Independent Workmen's Circle, with headquarters in Lawrence, and a publication of their own. In the course of time they proselytized for new branches in neighboring states and even organized one or two in New York and Pennsylvania.

About eight years ago the general organization of the Workmen's Circle adjusted itself to meet the very high standard set by the Massachusetts law by adopting the rates of the National Fraternal Congress. It was in 1922

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## Government's Aid to Dollar Patriots Bared by Hapgood

### Law Professors Join in Plea to Save Sacco-Vanzetti

#### Young Branting Com- ing from Sweden to Aid Italian Radicals

FROM all parts of the United States and all classes of citizens earnest appeals are flowing into the office of Governor Fuller of Massachusetts in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. These appeals are sent by telegram and mail and an occasional cable is received from abroad asking for some action that will insure justice for the accused.

Since the filing of amazing affidavits of newspaper correspondence with the Governor some of the appeals now being received are urging an investigation of Judge Thayer, who presided at the trial. These affidavits affirm that Judge Thayer frequently expressed his prejudice against the defendants and even read a portion of his charge to the jury to others before reading it in court.

As these revelations become common property suspicion of Judge Thayer's attitude is becoming a conviction that Sacco and Vanzetti never had a chance in his court and appeals are beginning to urge a thorough investigation of his conduct. It is believed by many

who have followed the case closely that Judge Thayer is representative of a type in Massachusetts who feels a deep prejudice against immigrants. It is pointed out that the population of the State is now over 50 percent representative of immigrants. Descendants of the old Puritan oligarchy have been pushed into the background in the past thirty years, and as the new element seeps into the professions, all forms of business and politics, a certain American element is unable to adjust itself to the new situation. It is believed that Judge Thayer permitted his prejudices to dominate his sense of judicial honor and fairness in order to send the two Italians to the chair.

**Professors Make Plea**  
It is knowledge of this situation that has evoked a suspicion of Judge Thayer's actions and the sworn statements of his expressions of prejudice filed with Governor Fuller has transformed suspicion into a belief. On the other hand, it is difficult for decent men and women of conservative views to believe that a Massachusetts judge can so far forget his oath of office as to hazard the lives of accused persons regardless of the evidence and yet they fear that this is what has actually happened.

The volume of protests and appeals (Continued on page 3)

#### War Department's As- sistance to Profes- sional Flag-Wavers Is Cited

### BIG BUSINESS SUPPLIES CASH

#### Rockefeller, Morgan, Du Pont, and Gary Among Large Con- tributors

THAT "professional patriots" are trying to penetrate the schools, colleges and universities of America with the aim of driving out liberal professors, preventing liberal speakers from addressing students, and pushing military training is the charge made by Norman Hapgood from documentary material assembled by Sidney Howard and John Hearley.

The United States War Department has aided "professional patrioting groups" in spreading anti-pacifist and anti-radical propaganda. Most of this propaganda, the three assert, is untrue, exaggerated and calculated to terrify the public with rumors of "Moscow money and Communist agents." War Department franked envelopes have been used illegally to mail these attacks against peace societies and persons connected with the movement for civil liberty, the authors charge.

The bulk of support for these military and patrioting organizations comes from big business men who profit from war supplies and armaments: John D. Rockefeller, the Carnegie Steel Corporation, the United States Steel Corporation, J. Pierpont Morgan, T. Coleman Du Pont of the Du Pont Powder Company, and H. H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Company, are listed among those who contribute up to \$50,000 a year to such organizations as the National Security League, the American Defense Society, the National Civic Federation, the Better American Federation, the Military Intelligence Association of the Sixth Corps Area, the Industrial Defense Association, the Allied Patriotic Societies, the American Flag Association, the Sentinels of the Republic, and others.

**Submission Is Aim**  
Their aim, according to the charges, made in a book, "Professional Patriots" (issued by C. Boni), "is to instill the idea that what is meant by patriotism is devotion to business privilege and the open shop; that law, private violence and officials should put down what under this definition is unpatriotic; that the only approach to our large new industrial questions, being threshed out between capital and labor, is suppression of one side of the argument." With the cry of "Bolshevism," say the authors, the professional patriots attack everything from child labor laws to municipal water works.

"A group of military officers and organizations have been active in attacking pacifists and the opponents of compulsory military training in colleges and schools," they add, "usually on the familiar thesis that pacifism is aimed at destroying American defenses against Bolshevism. The military organizations most active are the American Legion, the Reserve Officers' Association, the Military Order of the World War, the National Rifle Association, and one local association in Chicago, the Military Intelligence Association of the Sixth Corps Area."

To show the close relationship of the professional patriotic societies to army officers, the book cites attacks made by these officers and military bodies on organizations working for international peace and good-will. In one instance, say the authors, a "spider web" chart, purporting to show the network connecting American pacifists, liberal college leaders and civil liberties exponents directly with Communist Russia, was circulated by the Chemical Warfare Service in War Department franked envelopes. Secretary of War John W. Weeks ordered the chart destroyed following protests from the people attacked. The authors say, however, that the chart is still used. Brigadier Amos L. Fries of the Chemical Warfare Service is cited as one of the most active of agitators against pacifists and defenders of civil rights.

**MacNider an Offender**  
"Other examples of this relationship are found among the miscellaneous colonels and retired major-generals who rush about speaking before Lions and Rotary Clubs and Chambers of Commerce," the book asserts. "We re-

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### READING PARTY SOCIALIST N. E. C. ENTHUSIASTIC TO MEET

#### Strong Fight by Social- ists May Lead to Suc- cess at Polls

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

READING, Pa.—Socialists here are much encouraged by the prospects in the coming municipal election. From all parts of the city come reports of voters who want to assist in the Socialist campaign. The completeness of reaching the goal of a complete working class administration has never been brighter in the history of the local organization.

The Socialists have for years published an excellent eight-page weekly paper and the trade unions are favorable to the Socialist candidates.

It is freely conceded by even the most stalwart democrats that the chances of their candidates this year are nil. If anybody is to defeat the Republicans this year it must be the Socialists. This fact, universally accepted, is certain to win a large number of Democratic voters. On the other hand, many Republicans, remembering that the Socialists were the only faction which seriously opposed an unpopular assessment this year, will vote for the kind of a new deal which Socialists offer.

In urging party workers to start collecting funds in small sums from party sympathizers at once, J. Henry Stump, treasurer of the organization and candidate for mayor, advised that appeals be made on the basis of good business. "We are in a position to show that a Socialist victory will mean more in dollars and cents to the average citizen than the small sum he may give to the campaign," declared Stump. "The people are now paying a high price for permitting the old political gangs to make their assessments," he explained. "How much cheaper it would have been for most of them to have given a few dollars to make a Socialist victory possible."

The first real work will be to secure a full registration. With every worker and his wife registered there is no fear as to the outcome. In past elections the Socialists fell short of enough votes to win mainly because sympathizers failed to qualify on registration day. A literature campaign on registration is planned as the initial move in the political game this year.

### SOCIALIST BECOMES PRESIDENT OF FINLAND

Reliable information from Finland through the Finnish Consulate in New York which appears in *Raivaaja*, the Finnish Socialist daily declares that owing to illness of the President, the Socialist Premier, Vaino Tanner, has succeeded to the presidency.

#### Executive Will Go Into Session in Pittsburgh on May 21

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party meets in Pittsburgh Saturday, May 21, and will be in session for several days. This meeting will give most of its attention to organization and propaganda, especially in the weaker states, with the view of preparing the ground for the national campaign next year.

Pittsburgh Socialists are taking advantage of the opportunity to arrange a number of affairs with members of the committee speaking at a number of meetings. James Oneal will speak before the Henry George Club Friday night for 45 minutes, which will be followed by 30 minutes of questions and discussion.

Saturday evening a social and dance will be held at the roof garden of the Hotel Chatham, to which Socialists and their friends in Allegheny County are invited. The committee itself will hold its sessions at the Hotel Chatham.

A mass meeting will be held Sunday afternoon in the Labor Lyceum, which will be followed in the evening with a banquet prepared by the women comrades of Local Pittsburgh. Congressman Victor L. Berger will speak on "American Imperialism," Morris Hillquit on "International Relations" and James Oneal on the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Efforts are being made to broadcast the speech of either Hillquit or Berger at the banquet.

On Saturday night a "Debs radio memorial conference" will also be held in the Hotel Chatham. It is expected that delegates will be in attendance from trade unions, party branches and branches of the Workmen's Circle.

### MEDIATORS STUDYING PULLMAN PORTERS' CASE

It is announced at the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in New York that the mediators assigned by the United States Mediation Board are at work on an examination of the claims of the porters as directed by resolutions adopted by the Board in Washington. Edwin P. Morrow, former Governor of Kentucky and now a member of the Mediation Board, with Mr. W. F. Mitchell, statistician for the Board, are the two Government officials working on the case.

The investigation is expected to last many days after which the Mediators will proceed to Chicago to get the Pullman Company's side of the matter.

### Pocketbook Workers' Walkout Forces Reinstatement of Shop Chairman

TUESDAY morning 400 pocketbook makers were pulled out of the main shop of the Morris White Company as an answer to the discharge of David Wax, the shop chairman of the union. The Morris White Company of New York is the largest pocketbook making firm in the world, employing a thousand workers in its various shops.

For some time the workers in this shop have had some friction with the superintendent, Ossip Wallinsky, who for a number of years was manager of the union. The attitude of the firm and its official personnel, according to the strikers, is one of honeyed words favorable to a union shop and accompanied with actions that tend to undermine the union and union discipline. The workers became convinced that the firm, through its officials, desired to dictate who should be shop chairman. This attitude resulted in the discharge of Wax without regard to the rules of the union.

According to stories told by the members, the workers in the shop were frequently referred to by the superintendent as "brothers and sisters," but workers were occasionally discharged in violation of the union agreement instead of filing complaints as required by the agreement. This policy had continued until it became intolerable. The breaking point came with the discharge of Wax, which was followed by a hundred percent walkout.

This demonstration of union solidarity came as surprise to the officials of the firm, who then attempted to get the workers back by vague threats of bringing action against the union. The firm declared that it would ask for "full reparations" for losses sustained by the walkout, but the members, meeting in the auditorium of the Rand School, remained unmoved. The warlike attitude of the firm also induced it to hint of an "ultimatum" to restore order, hinting that unless the workers surrendered the collective agreement would be abrogated. This also failed to make any impression on the members.

All this happened in a few hours Tuesday morning, but by noon the firm had materially weakened. When it realized that no workers would return to the shop it assumed a conciliatory tone. By telephone and letter it agreed to reinstate Wax and all the workers who had walked out, pending adjustment of the grievance by machinery set up by the collective agreement. By 1 o'clock in the afternoon the workers had returned to the shop with this understanding and Wednesday morning the matter went before the impartial chairman. It may be several days before a decision is reached.

The workers are incensed by the part played in this trouble by one who had formerly been an official of the union and who had been trusted with important powers in representing the members.

### ZARITSKY HEADS CAP UNION

#### Membership of Union Jumps 4,000 Since the Last Convention

BEGINNING its sessions on May Day in Headgear Workers' Lyceum, in Fifth street, the sixteenth convention of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union adjourned on Wednesday. The outstanding fact in the convention, which seated eighty delegates from thirty-one locals and three joint boards, is the relative insignificance of the Communist Left Wing.

The report of the General Executive Board paid some attention to the small fraction, comparing it to the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance and the I. W. W. The board recalled that out of a membership of over 3,000 in 1906 the union was left with about 900 members as a result of the activities of the present Left Wing. Reviewing the activities of the present Left Wing, the board questioned the soundness of employing any organizer sympathetic with this group and advised a policy

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### N. Y. COMMUNISTS MISUSE FUNDS

#### Union "Lefts" Forced to Discharge "Defense Fund" Head

COMMUNISTS in the cloak and fur trades have officially admitted that Henry Robbins, chairman of their so-called Defense Fund for Imprisoned Furrier and Cloakmakers, has been removed from office for misuse of funds raised for defense and for refusing to give any accounting. Confirmation of the fact was carried in the columns of the Jewish Daily Freiheit, official organ of the Communist Party, which warned that no contributions should be sent to Robbins.

The admission of the misuse of funds, which had originally been charged by Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who had been fighting the Communist effort as a smoke screen for the personal aggrandizement of individual Communist and Left Wingers, is made by the Freiheit as follows:

"A report has just been issued by the Joint Defense Committee of Cloakmakers and Furriers that it has forced the removal of its chairman. The decision reads as follows:

"The Joint Defense and Relief Committee makes known that Henry Robbins, who was chairman of the committee, has been removed from all defense activity and as chairman of said committee. Among the reasons for which he was removed are the facts that he refused to turn over receipt books, upon which he had received monies for the Defense Fund and that he was unable to give any full accounting for tickets, which he had in his charge, for the motion picture, 'Broken Chains,' to the special committee which was appointed May 2."

"The Defense Committee makes known, therefore, to everyone that they must give no monies to Robbins for defense purposes, since he no longer has any connection with the committee."

(Signed) I. BRAUNER,  
H. TRACHTENBERG,  
S. ZIMMERMAN,  
B. ROSENFIELD,  
L. KLEINMAN,  
Chairman of Committee.

**Negroes Hurt in Race War**  
Two Negroes of Camden, Pa., were severely injured by bricks and milk bottles when they were attacked by a mob of 50 whites for alleged insulting remarks to two white girls. Negroes rushed to their aid. A free-for-all race battle had to be quelled by a detachment of reserves. One white man was cut on the head. Two others are held under \$5,000 bail as riot leaders, awaiting the outcome of the injured Negroes' condition.



# BUILDING UNIONS N. Y. Party Meeting to Discuss New Leader; FIGHT IN COURTS Readers Continue Flood of Contributions

By Edward Levinson

(Continued from page 1)

Went into the courts for relief. On Saturday, April 30, the plumbers' union of Queens, Local No. 41, obtained a temporary injunction from Supreme Court Justice Mitchell May restraining the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Master Plumbers' Association from continuing the lockout. On Monday, May 3, when the plumbers of Queens were returning to work, they discovered that the Justice had changed his mind over the weekend and had vacated the temporary restraining order.

**N. Y. Plumbers Enjoin Bosses**  
The Manhattan and Bronx plumbers, organized in Local 463, have had better luck—at least thus far. Supreme Court Justice Thomas Churchill, whose record is not particularly favorable to labor, could not but admit the illegality of the lockout. He stated that the agreement had been violated by the employers in "an unwarranted attempt to nullify" the provision of the agreement calling for wages equal to those paid elsewhere in the city, "a consequence expressly contemplated by the terms of the agreements." He, therefore, granted an injunction restraining the employers from continuing the lockout.

In the meantime, the Brooklyn plumbers are jubilant. Their faces bear confidence of victory. The strike board reports that one-third of the men are already employed by the independent houses upon the new terms. There has even been a fissure in the ranks of the Master Plumbers' Association, and shortly too, its members will have to submit to the union's demands.

To turn our attention to the Brooklyn painters, we must remember that their strike had been halted by a court injunction a month ago. Supreme Court Justice Stephen Callaghan ordered Painters' District Council No. 29 of Brooklyn to discontinue the strike against twenty-seven members of the Master Painters' Association of Brooklyn and Long Island until June 19, 1927. The court decided, reasoning from provisions in the union's constitution, that in the absence of an expiration date of the existing agreement that the contract came to an end one year after it had been signed. This was an empty victory for the employers, for as Paul Kaminer, president of the District Council, points out, since then 163 independent contractors have signed the union agreement, calling for fourteen dollars a day, while eight bosses of the association have also fallen into line. The others are expected to follow as soon as they are prepared to lose a little dignity.

**Legal Attack on Brooklyn Painters**  
Now, the New York Master Painters' Association, who, it is understood, is behind their Brooklyn comrades, have taken an open hand in the situation. They have applied for an injunction restraining District Council No. 29 from enforcing the fourteen dollar wage against them on Brooklyn jobs. Originally New York District Council No. 9 had been made a defendant also, but at the last moment the employers' lawyers thought better. What legal justifications the New York Master Painters may have for their court action are exceedingly dubious. The Brooklyn painters have no agreement with them. Under the union rules the local scale, if higher, is enforced in the case of outside workers and employers. It was thought at first that the bosses would drag into the courts the Tri-Council Working Agreement signed on September 30, 1926, by the duly accredited officers of District Councils No. 9, No. 28 (Queens) and No. 29. This provides an embryonic organization for the better co-operation among the painters' organizations of Greater New York. It can hardly be considered of conspirative or effective proportions yet. No mention of the agreement was made, however, in the hearings on the case on May 11. Supreme Court Justice Mitchell May disposed of the employers' contentions by asking the bosses to produce an agreement with District Council No. 29. In the absence of a contract he could not grant an injunction.

In the meantime, the employers have not lost the opportunity of embroiling the union officers with the courts. It seems there has been a suspicious and clumsy attempt at a frame-up which came to naught. Nevertheless, one of the most obstinate of the master painters, a man by the name of Eisenberg, has succeeded in bringing charges of contempt of court against Abe Aslant, president of Brooklyn Local 617. The injunction against the Brooklyn painters specifically permitted their officers to carry out the terms of the old agreement, such as examining the working cards of men on the job. Aslant in the performance of his duty was checking up in this manner and ordered some New York men to register at the office of District Council No. 29 in accordance with union rules and not in violation of the injunction. Eisenberg claimed otherwise. The case comes up before Judge May in Brooklyn on May 17, 1927.

**Comrades, and Friends of The New Leader, Who Own Automobiles, Attention!**  
Comrades and friends of The New Leader who own automobiles can render great service to The New Leader by joining an automobile outing which is being arranged by the 23rd A. D. for Sunday, June 19th, to some point in Long Island.  
**THE ENTIRE PROCEEDS WILL BE GIVEN TO THE NEW LEADER**  
All comrades who have cars will please get in touch with Rivkin, at Dickens 1800, or at Ingersoll 5059, or with Rosen, at Dickens 3237, or write to The New Leader, 7 East 15th St.

WE are thriving on adversity. Two weeks ago The New Leader faced suspension. The hardest efforts over a period of three years had failed to make the paper self-sustaining. But our sudden emergency has let loose a new spirit. One day we are faced with suspension. Two weeks later, vistas of building a powerful weapon for Socialism open up. Everywhere, friends, new ones and old ones, are bobbing up. Donations and, even better, subscriptions are pouring in. Socialist party locals, trade unions, liberal clubs, Workmen's Circle branches, individuals are putting their shoulders to the wheel.

The contributions in response to the appeal of the emergency committee continue to flood us. And the same heartening letters accompany them. No less than five or six send letters apologizing for delays. "I wish I could make it a thousand," is a frequent message. Read this one from Comrade Jeannette Marks, who is an instructor in Mount Holyoke College, Massachusetts:

"Dear Comrades," Miss Marks wrote, "it was with a sense of personal distress that I saw the contribution list and knew that I had failed The New Leader by even a week or two in its difficulties."

"Enclosed please find my check for \$25, together with my promise to add another \$25 the first of November. During the summer the professional purse—never plump—is a very lean and hungry one."

"May I make a suggestion as well as a contribution? What would the readers of The New Leader think of organizing a sustaining fund of \$10,000 a year for five years. I will be one of one hundred members to contribute \$100 a year for the next five years. Your faithful comrade,  
"JEANNETTE MARKS."

We will sound out our supporters on the proposition made by Comrade Marks. More about it later. We hope, however, to make it unnecessary for continual taxing of our readers beyond a nominal amount of support in the matter of getting new readers. This will make our paper self-supporting and of greater value to the cause.

M. H. Hedges, the gifted author of "The Iron City" and "Governor Minutemen," is another of our many friends from whom we draw inspiration. He writes: "Congratulations on securing a novel by Dreiser. Your paper gets better and better."

And Irving M. Weiss, tireless Socialist of Buffalo: "Enclosed find check for \$10 contribution. I pledge myself to pay \$40 additional in eight monthly payments. It would be a disaster to both the liberal and Socialist movements if The Leader were permitted to cease publication."

**Barring of "Spread Eagle" From Radio Hit by Thomas**  
Norman Thomas, Executive Director of the League for Industrial Democracy and former Socialist candidate for Governor, has bitterly criticized the action of Station WGL for barring from the air a condensed version of the anti-war play, "Spread Eagle," now playing at the Martin Beck Theatre. WGL is the second broadcasting station within a few weeks to refuse to allow the play to go on after the producers had accepted an invitation from the radio stations. Station WEAJ was the first station to put thumbs down on "Spread Eagle" after alleged patriotic organizations exerted pressure on grounds that the play was subversive of the national interest.

"These brazen violations of free speech," Thomas declared, "can only occur because our principal broadcasting stations are muzzled by monopoly. Both incidents are especially significant when it is recalled that officials of WEAJ were familiar with the play's content, accepted a condensed version of it, eliminating certain references to individuals and institutions, and then suddenly turned it down. WEAJ denied at the time that any special pressure had been brought against the play, but it was an open secret that a veterans' organization insisted upon having it muzzled. But WGL, because WGL accepted 'Spread Eagle' for broadcasting after it had learned of WEAJ's action. WGL knew that the ideas contained in the play were not exactly orthodox and presented an honest, if cynical, view of how certain monopolists set out to make a war."

Mr. Thomas, who is chairman of the Debs Memorial Radio Fund, 31 Union Square, declared that it was his regret that pending negotiations for the purchase of a broadcasting station from which non-sectarian views of the liberal, progressive and labor elements of this country could be heard have not yet been concluded. He said "Spread Eagle" would be given the first opportunity to reach a radio audience should

## One Comrade Gives New Leader \$250 To Match \$250 Pledged by Another

Comrade "M's" offer to contribute \$250 to The New Leader emergency fund, providing three others do the same, may net The New Leader \$1,000. The first mail Monday morning brought a check for \$250 to go toward matching the offer of the Comrade from Washington.

The Comrade who has so generously matched Comrade "M," who desires his name withheld, is Albert Halpern, of Brooklyn, New York. These large contributions, accompanied by equally welcome smaller ones, have succeeded in giving The New Leader a new lease on life. More than that, it has enthused the Comrades in and around the office to a point where they are working like dynamite for their paper.

Louis Britz writes from Lawrence, Pa., that he is in the midst of the mining strike and can only spare \$2. Comrade Britz's contribution is indeed tenfold by the sacrifice he is making. Among the branches of the Socialist Party, the 2d A. D. branch in Brooklyn, N. Y., continues in the lead in service to our paper. Oscar Hochman, one of the mainstays of the branch, is out canvassing for subscriptions. He brought in over \$30 the other day and is still going strong. He is the kind of Comrade who takes his Socialism seriously and gives every minute of his spare time and lots of time that he can't spare to The New Leader and the Socialist Party.

At a meeting of the branch it was voted to assess each member \$1 for a six months' subscription card to The New Leader. That was not enough, however, so they have arranged, in co-operation with neighboring branches and Yipsel circles, for a fine dance to take place on Saturday evening, May 23, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 229 Sackman street. The proceeds are to go to The New Leader. Each ticket will entitle the holder to the dance and to a six months' subscription to The New Leader in addition. We expect to gain hundreds of new readers that night.

As we said last week, this branch knows no limit. Side by side with the plans for the dance are plans for the automobile outing announced last week, which will also be run for the benefit of The New Leader. The date for that affair is June 19. See the announcement elsewhere on this page and give these hard-working Comrades of Brownsville the co-operation they so richly deserve.

Incidentally we must make a correction. We received \$25 last week which we credited to the 2d A. D. Branch as proceeds of a theatre party. The \$25 was the donation of the Yipsels, Circle 2, to The New Leader. The fund was taken in by the circle at a theatre party. However, we have since received \$15 as the branch's part of the contribution to The New Leader from the proceeds of the theatre party.

Writing of the activities of the party branches reminds us that a number have taken tickets for The New Leader Follies this Friday evening, May 13.

Not all have been heard from, as yet, however. More about the Follies later.

The Socialist Party of Greater New York has called a general membership meeting of all the comrades to be held Wednesday evening, May 13, in the Rand School auditorium. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss The New Leader. From all sides we are being congratulated on having sent two such able representatives to the convention as Comrades Solomon and Meyer Gillis. Comrade Solomon appears to have made one of the most impressive talks of the whole convention. He stressed the value of The New Leader as a means of keeping alive in the young members of the Workmen's Circle the splendid ideas of Socialism. Comrade Gillis did the necessary work on the floor and in committee room and in his usual capable manner. He was given the earnest co-operation of Comrade Barnett Wolf and the others. The New Leader pledges its best to deserve the great faith these comrades have shown in their paper.

And the convention of the Cloth, Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, proportionately, did as well by The New Leader. The convention, without dissent, voted the paper \$150. Particular thanks here are due to Comrade Alex Rose and to Comrade Herschkowitz, and to Comrade William Karlin, who appeared before the convention and presented the case for The New Leader.

Last Saturday night comrades Weinberg and O'neal met 45 party members at a dinner in Philadelphia at the Labor Lyceum. Mr. Lucien Cole, violinist, his son, a cellist, and Dr. Hurling, pianist, gave a wonderful musical pro-

gram. It was with difficulty that the members turned from this program to the speakers. Mr. Cole was formerly with the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, and is now director of the Cole Conservatory of Music.

As a result of this visit 25 subscriptions to The New Leader were obtained. At the conclusion of the meeting Weinberg and O'neal met with members of the Executive Committee and worked out a program for assisting Local Philadelphia to increase its activities, its membership, and the circulation of The New Leader. A general conference will be held in Philadelphia for these purposes soon.

And for the last time this week, we have saved the members of the Young Peoples Socialist League of New York City, who are working like little turkeys for the paper which, in a real sense, is theirs more than anybody else's. They have been turning out at meetings and demonstrations in a manner to put professional newsboys to shame. In the Bronx last Friday night they covered every meeting with New Leaders, as they have done with a dozen meetings since. Bessie Goodman, secretary of the New York Yipsels, is the commander and he seems to be able to supply us with helpers at a moment's notice. Among those who have been on the job are Alice Cohen, Thill Shapiro, Louis Charet, Jack Altman, George Guss, Dave Levick, Bill Seldenberg, Mum Gross, Sam Fruchter, Seymour Goodman and Jackie Goldstein, the Sage of Pitkin avenue.

And Comrade Miss Anna Pomerantz of Newark, New Jersey, does not intend for a moment to have any of the New York comrades of the Yipsel outdo her. She has gotten herself a supply of subscription cards and already they are beginning to turn in. Let us hear from more such Yipsels.

We have lots more good news but every man in The New Leader office is doing a half dozen jobs these days and we must leave off to take up some other work. More next week.

Here is a list of contributions received up to and including the first mail Wednesday morning:

Albert Halpern	\$250.00
Stanley Urban	5.00
Alfred Henderson	10.00
J. Golden	2.00
Larry S. Davidow	2.00
Paul Steinberg	10.00
James Forbes	2.00
Robert R. Mathews	2.00
Charles D. Basford	2.00
Dr. Joseph Barsky	10.00
Anna Jaffee	1.00
W. H. Trognitz	1.00
D. Rubinow	10.00
D. J. Lotwick	1.00
W. E. Payne	2.00
Western Starr	5.00
Alfred Daugel	3.00
Fred Coates	1.50
Socialist Party, 23rd A. D.	15.00

## 'Daily Worker' Brings \$10 to New Leader

Here is a letter we received Monday, May 9:  
"The New Leader,  
"7 E. 15th Street, N. Y. C.:  
"Dear Comrades:  
"I see by The Daily Worker that you have issued an appeal for funds. Enclosed find my check for \$10. The New Leader is the only English labor paper in New York worth supporting. You can always depend on me.  
"Fraternally, D. RUBINOW,  
"New York City."  
(We understand that the Communist paper mentioned gleefully printed a letter we had sent out to a reader asking for funds and accompanied it by wishes for our early demise.—THE NEW LEADER.)

Mrs. A. Schmidt	5.00
S. J. Walkau	10.00
Jeannette Marks	25.00
M. Salsmano	1.00
A. Lerner	2.00
Jacob Axelrod	5.00
Karl Zick	1.25
A. G. Friedman	10.00
A. C. W. Milwaukee Jr. Bd.	15.00
Oliver Everett	1.00
J. E. Kahler	1.00
C. W. Billings	5.00
Karl Larsen	5.00
Louis Frier	3.00
J. Palmbaum	5.00
Saul Elstein	5.00
Women's Educational Club	5.00
J. W. Nelson	5.00
Mrs. M. Schlauch	5.00
W. J. Morgan	10.00
J. P. Muller	3.00
Herman Levine	25.00
K. Chiat	2.00
Levi Bell	1.00
Dr. D. Belson	1.50
Boris Fogelson	2.00
J. W. Adams	1.00
S. Feinberg	3.00
C. W. Broomall	5.00
W. C. Branch 29	1.00
David Hyman	1.00
J. J. Duhamel	2.00
Samuel B. Bolo	1.00
John P. Burke	5.00
Dr. M. Caspe	2.00
Bertha F. Charol	2.00
J. Tornick	1.00
W. C. Branch 815	5.00
B. Weinstein	5.00
E. E. Ammon	5.00
Edward P. Clark	1.00
H. Bertling	10.00
L. H. Sage	10.00
William S. Rea	10.00
Kouls Champoux	2.00
Nell Staebler	2.00
Mrs. D. Schulman	3.00
T. Nicholson	1.00
Wm. B. Brisbane	1.00
Total	\$572.25

gov't aid to dollar patriots bared in survey by Hapgood

(Continued from page 1)  
late a few typical instances of army men whose inspiration has been the Lusk report (a New York legislative report on "seditious activities," now repudiated by Governor Smith and the legislature and discredited as to accuracy) and the publications of the professional patriotic societies:  
"Colonel William M. Mumm, of the Mumm-Romer-Jaycox Company, of Columbus, Ohio, appeared before a Congressional committee to denounce the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the National Council for the Prevention of War, and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. He also wrote several articles for the New York Commercial in which he exposes the 'ramification of the pacifist movement' and the pamphlet on Military Training in Schools and Colleges of the United States by Winthrop D. Lane. This he called 'boring from within'—and worse. Colonel Mumm is connected with the Reserve Officers' Association in Columbus.  
"In the same manner, and using practically the same material Colonel Hanford MacNider, Assistant Secretary of War, in an address before the Women's Republican Club of New York, attacks the pacifists whom he identified as 'paid agitators, sentimental sob sisters and Reds who are seeking to undermine our form of government.' He declared that the pacifist 'is more often than not on the receiving end of some organization.' He attacked the signers of the Winthrop D. Lane pamphlet, and particularly John Navin Sayre, John Brophy, James H. Maurer and Oswald Garrison Villard. MacNider has repeated his slanders in other places. Before the Boston Women's Republican Club he attacked Carrie Chapman Catt and Jane Addams.  
"Fred Marion's Role  
"Apparently inspired from the same source Major General Eli A. Helmick, Inspector General of the United States Army, addressed the Women Builders of America in New York City attacking the 'advance revolutionary pacifists' while in Washington, before the Daughters of 1812, he lectures on 'Menaces Facing Our Country Today.' In these addresses he usually denounced 31 organizations, chiefly those devoted to peace and to fighting conscription military training bills. He has also denounced the American Civil Liberties Union, Miss Addams and Mrs. Catt, and has told how 'the arm of the Soviet has reached into Vassar and Bryn Mawr colleges.' Moreover, he attacked the dean of the Harvard

## GOV'T AID TO DOLLAR PATRIOTS BARED IN SURVEY BY HAPGOOD

Law School and three of its professors presumably because Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic textile strike of 1924-27, was a graduate of that institution.

"Among those using the material of the professional patriotic societies, there are also such War Department spokesmen as W. S. Hendrick, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, Eighth Corps Area, who from San Antonio, Texas, issued 50 pages of attack on the Lane pamphlet, and by inference attacked the many distinguished citizens whose names were attached to it, such as Senators Borah and Norris, ex-Governor William E. Sweet of Colorado, Professor John Dewey, three bishops and 14 clergymen. Hendrick claimed to represent the Military Training Camps Association, whose central headquarters are in Chicago, and whose activities are supposed to be confined to boosting the Citizens' Military Training Camps.

"The close relationship of Fred R. Marvin, of the New York Commercial and the American Defense Society, to all these army officers may be gathered from Mr. Marvin's series of articles which ran in the Army and Navy Journal in the spring of 1926, several of them attack the advocates of peace and international good will. All of the War Department men use the Marvin material and other reshaped items from the notorius Lusk report.

"A typical verbal assault on progressive movements by big army advocates was made in 1925 on the League for Industrial Democracy in the pages of the Bulletin of the 63rd Division of the U. S. Army and in the Quartermaster Review. Other army officers took up the false charges, which consisted of 'treason' and references to the circulation of a so-called 'slacker's oath.' When these charges were investigated they were found to have originated with Mr. Marvin, who is systematic in his slanderous attacks on the L. I. D. When Mr. Marvin was asked to produce evidence to prove his lying charges he failed, as usual, to reply. Mr. Norman Thomas, a director of the League, refers to Marvin's statements as 'childish and malicious misrepresentations.'"

The professional patriots also claim to be co-operating with the state superintendents and commissioners of education in many states and boast that some of them are using books distributed by them to produce 'correct attitudes' toward the constitution and the history of the Republic.

## WORKMEN CIRCLE IN CONSTRUCTIVE CONVENTION

(Continued from page 1)  
that the convention of the Workmen's Circle was held in Boston to signalize the event, following which the main body grew by leaps and bounds in the New England territory. Nevertheless, the Independent order remained in the field, and constituted an irritation to the work of the Workmen's Circle by creating confusion. After negotiations had been going on for some time a plan of amalgamation went through last week, and the convention of the Independent Arbeiter Ring in Philadelphia, May 28, will likewise ratify the agreement, after which the smaller body will cease to exist, its branches, property, schools, libraries, buildings and funds going into the hands of the general order. This action means not only 7,000 new members at one gulp, but also the clearing of the field for tremendous growth in Massachusetts because of the removal of the confusing Independent order.

The answer of the Workmen's Circle to the Left Wing was clear-cut, unanimous and emphatic. For several years the Communists had been trying to capture the organization, its rich treasury and numerous buildings in every part of the country being a rich prize for the disrupters. A fake "impartial" committee was formed some years ago to carry on the disruptive work, a number of the Yiddish schools were captured and the usual campaign of mudslinging was carried on. After bad blood had been engendered, after much damage had been done and the natural growth of the organization stopped by the disruptive fight the Lefts, as usual, appealed for a "united front" and for "peace."

The retiring president of the Workmen's Circle, Comrade N. Feinman, was appealed to last spring to operate in a "peace" move, and for a while he thought it would be a good thing to do so. At the convention, in reply to the "impartial" committee that came to plead for peace, Feinman emphatically declared that he had made a mistake, that he had thought there was a prospect of peace by compromising with the Left elements, but that contemplation of what a negotiated "peace" between the Lefts and the Cloakmakers' and the Furriers' unions had done to those unions had completely cured him.

The convention enthusiastically cheered Feinman and the new president, Comrade Joseph Weinberg, when they declared that while the lying, slandering, mudslinging and disruption were going on there could be and would be no peace. It was declared that the Workmen's Circle is an integral part of the labor movement, and that it would not stand by itself in this fight, that so long as the disruptive tactics are going on in any section of the movement the Workmen's Circle will be bound to reject overtures for "peace." The only settlement, they declared, is a complete and unconditional surrender of those who set out so light-heartedly to destroy the work of so many years.

Comrade Joseph Weinberg, the incoming president of the Workmen's Circle, is likewise chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Jewish Socialist Verband, and an exceedingly able orator and organizer. He is a member of the business staff of The Forward.

The convention voted to make a generous contribution to The New Leader. This favorable action was due to a great extent to the excellent address delivered by Charles Solomon, who, with Meyer Gillis, represented The New Leader at the conference. Solomon appealed for support of the paper as an agency for keeping alive in the children of the Workmen's Circle members the idealism of the Socialist movement. Gillis did able work with the finance committee and among the delegates. They were given the best of cooperation. Among others, Barnett Wolf revealed himself as a staunch friend of the paper.

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**A DEBATE**  
"THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT VERSUS THE RUSSIAN SYSTEM"  
Will be Debated by  
ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS  
and  
BERTRAM D. WOLFE  
On FRIDAY EVE., MAY 13, 1927  
at the  
COMMUNITY CHURCH  
34th Street and Park Avenue  
JOHN HAYNES HOLMES  
Will Preside  
Auspices: Bronx Free Fellowship,  
1301 Boston Road  
Tickets, at 50 and 75 cents, can be secured at 1301 Boston Road, The Community Church, and the Jimmie Higgins Book Store, University Place, near 14th Street.

**Judge Jacob Panken Banquet May 20th**  
A flood of letters and inquiries are pouring into the city office making reservation for the testimonial banquet to be given to Judge Jacob Panken by the Socialist and trade unionists of New York City and vicinity on May 20 at Beethoven Hall. It is expected that every inch of space in Beethoven Hall will be utilized to accommodate the many that will want to come. Numerous local boards and local unions, workmen's circles, Socialist Party branches, as well as individuals have already made reservations. Fair warning is hereby given to those who have made up their minds to come, but have not yet notified the committee, that they should do so at once and mail their reservations and checks to Morris Berman, treasurer of the Socialist and Trade Union Committee, 7 East 15th St. No guarantee can be given to those who delay to the last couple of days that they may be seated. Sufficient to say that every prominent Socialist and trade unionist will be present that evening and fond tribute will be paid to Comrade Panken as a man, as a trade unionist, as a Socialist and a municipal court judge. This occasion will be in every respect a memorable one in the history of the New York Socialist and labor movement.

**Comrades, and Friends of The New Leader, Who Own Automobiles, Attention!**  
Comrades and friends of The New Leader who own automobiles can render great service to The New Leader by joining an automobile outing which is being arranged by the 23rd A. D. for Sunday, June 19th, to some point in Long Island.  
**THE ENTIRE PROCEEDS WILL BE GIVEN TO THE NEW LEADER**  
All comrades who have cars will please get in touch with Rivkin, at Dickens 1800, or at Ingersoll 5059, or with Rosen, at Dickens 3237, or write to The New Leader, 7 East 15th St.



# LAW TEACHERS Fascist Club Forces JOIN IN PLEA FOR SACCO Workers to Accept Low Living Standard

Young Branting Coming from Sweden to Aid Italian Radicals

(Continued from page 1)  
being made for Sacco and Vanzetti exceeds anything of the kind ever known in the history of American criminal trials. What makes it so impressive is the fact that eminent men and women in American colleges and universities are adding their appeals to trade union, Socialist and other organizations.

Professor K. N. Llewellyn of Columbia Law School made public a petition signed by fourteen members of the Columbia Law Faculty, nine members of the Yale Law Faculty and six members of the University of Kansas Law Faculty asking Governor Fuller to appoint a commission of inquiry in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

The petition says that thirty-two members of the Law Faculties of Cornell University and the Universities of Illinois, Minnesota (the entire Faculty), Missouri, Oklahoma, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Texas, who did not have time to read and approve the wording of the petition, had authorized the use of their names as concurring in its general purpose.

The petition asserts that only a review by an impartial body can determine whether the widely held belief is true that two issues had been confused in the murder trial—the radicalism of the defendants and their guilt or innocence of the murder.

**Possibility of a Mistake**  
Pointing out that the Supreme Court of Massachusetts had not passed upon the facts and that only a single Judge had passed on the credibility of new evidence, the petition went on:

"That a single Judge may sometimes be mistaken is evidenced by the decisions of courts of last resort reversing the rulings of trial Judges in jurisdictions where such rulings are subject to appellate review. This possibility of mistake is inevitably increased in rulings on motion for a new trial in which a Judge is asked in some sort to reverse himself."

In New York a resolution asking Governor Fuller to appoint a commission to inquire into the Sacco-Vanzetti case was adopted unanimously by more than 900 persons at the McMillin theatre, Columbia University. The meeting had been called under the joint auspices of the Social Problems Club of Columbia, the Student Council of New York and the Students' Sacco-Vanzetti Committee.

Before the resolution was submitted, Arthur Garfield Hays of the American Civil Liberties Union said: "I won't feel that this job is done unless some action is taken to impeach Judge Thayer. Sacco and Vanzetti during their six years in jail have done more for society than any two men out of jail during that time."

Robert W. Dunn, also of the American Civil Liberties Union, said: "The conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti was a ghastly frameup. During the post-war anti-rad hysteria Judge Thayer kept hammering the idea of guilt into the jury."

"The significant thing to me," Professor Morris R. Cohen of the Philosophy Department of City College said, "is that so many persons since the trial believe that these men should not have been found guilty."

The Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin said: "If these two men are sent to the electric chair a blot will be placed upon American institutions which cannot be erased."

Bronx Socialists held four large open air mass meetings late last week to put the case of Sacco-Vanzetti before citizens. It is estimated that no less than 5,000 people attended these meetings and without a dissenting voice they approved the sending of a telegram to Governor Fuller which reads:

"Some 5,000 citizens assembled at four mass meetings in Bronx County, New York City, respectfully urge you to immediately pardon Sacco and Vanzetti, who on the facts revealed seem to be the victims of a grave miscarriage of justice. We urge you to immediately investigate the alleged misconduct of Judge Thayer at the trial, which we believe warrants his impeachment."

A meeting in Schenectady called by the Trades Assembly also packed Red Men's Hall. All seats on the floor and in the gallery were filled, and many in the rear stood to the end of the meeting. John M. O'Hanlon, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, James P. Boyle, attorney for the Trades Assembly, Rosario Ingargiola, grand master of the Sons of Italy, and James O'Neal, editor of The New Leader, spoke. Earnest resolutions of protest were approved and sent to Governor Fuller. The success of this meeting will result in another one being held in Albany.

**Young Branting Coming**  
Early this week the Swedish lawyer, George Branting, son of the former Socialist Premier of Sweden, Hjalmar Branting, arrived in Paris from Copenhagen to consult with the League for the Rights of Mankind, regarding the Sacco-Vanzetti case. From Paris he goes to London, where he will confer with members of the British Parliament before sailing for New York Sunday, May 15.

Branting will join with the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee in an appeal to Governor Fuller and, it is reported, President Coolidge. The Defense Committee at Boston has received word of the offer of Branting which was made by the Tidningens Vrand, a publication of the Swedish Socialist Party.

By Prof. Gaetano Salvemini

This is the last of four articles prepared by Professor Gaetano Salvemini, noted Italian educator, exiled from Italy by the Fascist dictatorship, giving specific facts and figures as to the condition of the wage-earning masses under Fascism. Professor Salvemini has lectured extensively in the United States, drawing the hatred of the pro-Fascist faction. These articles were prepared expressly for THE NEW LEADER.

As regards unemployment, there were in Italy, before the Fascists took over the government, three sources from which unemployment statistics could be obtained:

(a) There was the decree of October, 1919, which granted a dole to all workers, both agricultural and industrial, during unemployment. During the first years in which this law was applied, the Central Board at Rome collected exact information as to the number of subsidized workers. But the subsidized workers were not the unemployed, as the law applied only to those workers who had a salary of less than 800 lire a month; further, the worker must have paid at least 48 weekly contributions before he had a right to the dole; finally, the dole was continued only for a period determined by the number of contributions paid, and at the end of this period it ceased, even though the worker was still out of work.

**Monthly Returns Not Reliable**  
(b) There were the monthly returns communicated to the Central Board by the municipal authorities. Everybody in Italy knows that these returns have never been in any degree reliable. In every municipal office sits a clerk, who one month fills in on a form the figure that seems to him most probable, and this figure is sent to Rome. How can a simple clerk know the number of unemployed in industry, in agriculture, and among small, independent artisans, even in a small town, when there is no regular and general system of doles for the unemployed, such as exists in England? The only thing a sensible clerk can do in these conditions is to fill in on the form the number which seems to him most reasonable and which gives him least trouble, and then pass on to his next job. Further, it should be noticed that in the years immediately following the war it was to the interest of the local administrations to put forward to the government a high number of unemployed, since this was a sure means of getting the government to carry out public works at its own expense within the municipal area, so as to provide occupation for demobilized soldiers and the unemployed. For this reason unemployment figures were always judiciously exaggerated.

(c) Lastly, there was a decree of January 5, 1919, as a result of which "Labor Exchanges" were set up in many municipalities. These exchanges were entrusted with the duty of distributing help for unemployed workers at the government's expense. They distributed this help entirely haphazard, seeking only to please the greatest possible number of political friends, with a view to the elections. After all, it was only the government's money. Further, it was to their interest to augment the number of unemployed, not only in order to get the government to carry out public works, but also to justify their own existence.

**Figures Can't Be Taken Seriously**  
Where there were no labor exchanges, as was the case especially in Southern Italian towns, the municipal officials continued to cook statistics according to system (b). The statistics of unemployed for the years 1919-1922 were always the result of the combination of systems (b) and (c). Anyone who takes these figures seriously shows that he has no idea of how they were arrived at.

On June 30, 1922, the labor exchanges were no longer authorized to give help.

Confronted with these facts, and with hundreds more like them which I will refrain from inflicting upon the reader, it may well be maintained that the economic structure of Italy could not bear the weight of the real wages being paid to the Italian workers in 1920 and 1921, and that, therefore, a transition to a regime of lower wages was indispensable if a breakdown of the economic system was to be avoided. It may also be maintained that the use of the cudgel and the destruction of all free institutions were necessary to compel the workers to content themselves with a lower standard of living. What no one can in good faith affirm is that the well-being of the working classes has improved under the regime of the cudgel and since the advent of the dictatorship.

**ZARITSKY HEADS CAP UNION**  
(Continued from page 1)  
of avoiding all factional fights in the organization.

The membership of the union has steadily increased in recent years. In 1920 it had reached 10,691, which was followed by a decline for five years; but in the present year it has more than recovered the figures of the peak year of 1920. Since the last convention the membership has increased by 4,560, making a total of 14,597, of which 5,428 are women and 9,169 are men. Employment has not been satisfactory the past two years, and this increased membership has been realized in spite of this handicap.

No less than seven injunctions have been issued against local unions the past two years, and this evil induced the board to make special reference to it in its report. A special session was devoted to a discussion of injunctions, and the convention decided to publish it and distribute it to the members. The delegates also voted to appeal to the American Federation of Labor to call a special conference of the executive boards of all national and international unions to consider the injunction evil and to formulate a program for combating it.

A significant action taken as a result of this discussion was the adoption of a special resolution in favor of the organization of a Labor Party and urging the A. F. of L. to reconsider its political position by taking the initiative in organizing a Labor Party.

Among other important resolutions agreed to were recognition of Russia, favoring release of all political prisoners in all countries, including Russia; advising the locals and members to avoid any Right and Left wing fights, and urging action by Governor Fuller in behalf of justice for Sacco and Vanzetti.

On matters of organization the con-

Thus source (c) ceased to be available. In October, 1922, the "March on Rome" took place and the "New Era" began. On December 30, 1922, all agricultural laborers, all artisans and home workers, and all domestic servants were excluded by the Fascist government from the right to the dole. Only the industrial workers continued to draw it, i. e., one-fifth of the total number of Italian workers. Consequently the statistics of doles paid after January, 1923, cannot be compared with the statistics prior to 1923.

**Statistics Still Cooked Up**  
Source (b) still remains in operation—that is to say, municipal officials still continue to invent unemployment statistics, and the Central Board cooks them into official figures at Rome for purposes of "propaganda." Finally, the "propaganda," choosing the highest number in the whole fantastic series, that of January, 1923, compares it with the lowest, which is that of March, 1926, and the miracle is performed. If instead of choosing the 600,000 unemployed of January, 1923, nine months before the "March on Rome," the "propaganda" had chosen the 321,000 unemployed of October, 1922, the fateful date on which the "New Era" began, the miracle would have been shorn of half its glory. But it would still have been a miracle, and, like all miracles, would have crumbled under criticism. The truth is that no reliable statistics for unemployment exist in Italy.

**What Has Really Happened**  
Putting aside official statistics which deserve no consideration, and relying on information from trustworthy friends, I think I can safely make the following statements:

(1) In the first three years, 1923, 1924, 1925, of the Fascist dictatorship, there was no considerable unemployment in the industrial cities of northern and central Italy, because France absorbed the unemployed;

(2) But conditions in southern Italy became increasingly more difficult as the immigration restrictions of the United States were felt;

(3) In the second half of 1926, unemployment largely increased not only in southern but even in northern and central Italy, and also in industrial classes (a) because the gaps left by the war were already filled by youth; (b) because France ceased to absorb our workmen, but on the contrary began to send them back; (c) and because an intense crisis appeared throughout Italian economic life from the summer of 1926.

**Workers Not Better Off**  
Confronted with these facts, and with hundreds more like them which I will refrain from inflicting upon the reader, it may well be maintained that the economic structure of Italy could not bear the weight of the real wages being paid to the Italian workers in 1920 and 1921, and that, therefore, a transition to a regime of lower wages was indispensable if a breakdown of the economic system was to be avoided.

It may also be maintained that the use of the cudgel and the destruction of all free institutions were necessary to compel the workers to content themselves with a lower standard of living. What no one can in good faith affirm is that the well-being of the working classes has improved under the regime of the cudgel and since the advent of the dictatorship.

vention affirmed the desire of the union for amalgamation with the United Hatters, and instructed the General Executive Board to make another effort to realize a needle trades alliance. Amalgamation with the hatters appears nearer realization, as a fraternal delegate of that organization was present for the first time. President Green and Secretary Lawler of the hatters also addressed the convention and assured the delegates that amalgamation would be considered at the next convention of the hatters. The two organizations already have a joint union label board to which both have made financial contributions.

In the cap trade the forty-hour week will go into general effect on July 1, and the General Executive Board is instructed to see that it is rigidly enforced and to work for the extension of the forty-hour week in the millinery trade.

The organization is affiliated with the Workers' Educational Board, and the executive was instructed to continue its work for the extension of workers' education. It also voted a scholarship in the Brookwood Labor College and made financial contributions to the Rand School of Social Science, Manumit, Pioneer Youth, the Young People's Socialist League and The New Leader.

The main contest in the election of officers occurred on the presidency. Max Zaritsky was elected President by a vote of 51 to 18 cast for the Communist candidate, Feingold, and nine abstentions. All the members of the General Executive Board except two were re-elected. The two new members are Gordon of Minneapolis and Lisitsky of Chicago.

General Secretary-Treasurer Max Zuckerman has served the union for 23 years. Because of poor health he insisted on giving up his duties, declaring that it would be unjust to the members for him to accept another term. In this attitude he was firm and the convention elected him Honorary General Secretary and instructed the General Executive Board to choose an acting General Secretary.

"Big Six" Leader



Leon H. Rouse

## N. Y. TYPOS PASS 10,000 MARK

"Big Six" Now Largest Local Union of Printers in World

"BIG 6," the biggest local union of printers in America if not of the world, has passed the 10,000 mark and there is much jubilation in the local's own building. Veteran leaders, continuously in office and the most rigid accounting of all details of organization, have been the essentials of this steady growth.

The only loss—and a heavy one—was the death recently of "Long John" O'Connell, the secretary-treasurer, whose fidelity to the union and skill as administrator of finances, had much to do with its success. Leon H. Rouse, president of the local for more than a decade, remains to carry on. "Big 6" is not only the leader of the printers, but its integrity and strength is the backbone in New York of the allied trades. The printers have held the fort for labor when other ranks were shattered and wavering.

Local 77 Years Old

George A. Stevens, historian for the local, has prepared a careful summary of the growth of the local. It was founded 77 years ago, with 28 members enrolled in January, 1850. What is lacking in numbers it made up in quality, for among the founders was Horace Greeley, the great editor, who did not disdain association with the men of the craft, for he had been a practical printer as well as editor. He became the first president of the union.

The ideal of Horace Greeley in actively associating himself with labor can well be placed before the publishers of today. As a leader of the budding labor movement of the fifties he advocated the principle that "without organization, concert and mutual support among those who live by selling their labor, its price will get lower and lower as naturally as water runs down hill."

"Consequently we are in favor of trades unions or regular associations of workers in the several callings for the establishment and maintenance of a fair and just rates of wages of each." Union rapidly gains strength. Greeley's inspiration attracted notice all over the United States and the best printers came to New York to enroll in the newly formed union. By the end of the first quarter of the year the rolls of membership showed 114 names, and by the end of the year the roster had lengthened to 300.

From then on came a rise and fall of union strength, one of the most accurate barometers of industrial conditions that can be found in the United States. Up to 1857 the gain was steady, the membership rising to 917. Then came a great panic and the ranks of labor became depleted the nation over. The union dropped to 318. The Civil War again shook the union's strength, many printers leaving for the front, their general excellence as workmen making them among the most desirable soldiers. The newspaper strike of 1864 brought a further decline. From 1867 to 1877 came a decade of labor activity in the reconstruction period following the war, such as America has never seen. The local's ranks were swelled 240 percent in the ten-year period. About 1877, just 50 years ago, "Big 6" began to merit its name, for the rolls showed more than 1,000 names for the first time.

Local Unshaken by 1873 Panic

The great panic of 1873, when many banking houses suspended and the New York Stock Exchange was closed and 3,000,000 mechanics were idle throughout the United States, failed to disturb the virtue printers' local. Instead of losing ground, it actually gained, and in 1876 the rolls showed no less than 2,644 names.

The big strike of 1876 brought the number down nearly one-half, but under the leadership of President John R. O'Donnell, the recovery was rapid. The modern period of the union record is associated with the leadership of Leon H. Rouse. President Rouse is that unusual type of leader who can keep his feet on the ground and yet have dreams of the labor world that is to come. There have been no setbacks for printers under his leadership. War reaction failed to check their progress. Now the union has passed its goal for many years, the 10,000 mark. The membership today is 10,225.

Plumbers' Helpers' Pione

The American Association of Plumbers Helpers are arranging a picnic on July 10, the proceeds to go to relief of the striking and locked out members. All labor organizations are asked not to arrange any conflicting affairs for this date.

## Probe of Witchcraft Diplomacy to Be Sought By Reconstruction League When Congress Meets

The People's Reconstruction League will ask for a Senate investigation of the witchcraft diplomacy of the Department of State as soon as Congress convenes. Such an investigation will not be the ordinary investigation of billion-dollar diplomacy and sordid graft. It is much more involved. It will require the expert services of the most eminent successors to the Magician Houdini and of professors of the occult like James H. Leuba, who has exposed many impostors and upset the tranquility of many seances at which wealthy, gullible victims were being fleeced by clever, unscrupulous sharpshooters.

This committee will have to inquire as to how the mail pouches of the United States Government were broken loose and the seals of the Government were restored; how the secret code of the State Department was ascertained and alleged forged papers written out in this secret code known only to Government officials; how an American minister was able to reverse the policy he had been following upon instructions, and pursue an absolutely opposite policy upon instructions which he had never received from the Department.

It is to be hoped, however, that Senators Borah and Jim Reed of Missouri will be members of the committee investigating the State Department, so that other practical aspects, such as concessions secured through the influence of former Secretaries of State, the influence in the State Department of former employees of great banking firms in New York, and other related incidents, will be thoroughly looked into.

## N. Y. Butchers' Union Continues Strike Against George Kern

"Open Shop" Packing Firm Secures Temporary Injunction Against Peaceful Strikers

The Butchers' Union, Local 174, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, and Butcher Workmen of N. A., is carrying on an active strike against the George Kern Inc. packing and provision house.

This firm has been exploiting its workers in the most ruthless fashion, paying the lowest wages and maintaining the longest hours, some of the most skilled workers receiving wages of about \$24 a week. Most workers were getting less. In spite of the fact that living costs are constantly rising in New York City, this firm attempted to enforce wage cuts that would bring the present low wages to a level of \$16 to \$18 a week.

About a hundred workers responded to the strike call issued by the union when the firm refused to grant the workers a living wage and decent conditions. While the firm has succeeded in securing a small number of strike-breakers, the company's production has been hampered considerably. The firm has succeeded in securing a temporary injunction which prohibits picketing and in other ways limits strike activities. The hearing on the injunction will come up some time next week in the court of appeals.

The New Leader appeals to its readers to help the strikers by remembering that all meat products of the George Kern Company are produced by strike-breakers. You can easily recognize their products as they all carry the Inspection Label No. 454.

## WHARTON TO ADDRESS NEW ENGLAND SESSION OF MACHINISTS' UNION

Arthur O. Wharton, International President of the Machinists' Union, will be the main speaker at a convention of the Machinists' and Toolmakers of New England which will be held at the headquarters of the State Federation of Labor of Rhode Island in Providence, Sunday, May 29. The convention will be called to order at 10 a. m.

The problems of the machinists will be thoroughly discussed, and plans made to help better the conditions in this section.

## NEGRO PAINTERS' UNION MAKING PROGRESS

The mass meeting of the International Progressive Alteration Paper Hangers' Union in St. James Presbyterian Church Sunday afternoon, May 15, promises to bring out a large number of negro painters who have become interested in trade union organization.

Among the speakers promised are Ira De A. Reid, Industrial Secretary of the New Jersey Urban League; Rev. Ethelred Brown, of the Harlem Community Church; Miss A. Elizabeth Hendrickson, President of the Ladies' Aid Society; G. French, Organizer of the Tenants' League, and V. C. Gaspar, Organizer of the Negro Painters' Union.

On Friday evening, May 20, enrolled members will attend a special meeting in the union hall at 85 East 116th street. This meeting will be addressed by Frank Crosswath of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

## Socialists to Hold Matteotti Commemoration Meeting June 10th

A mass meeting will be held in Carnegie Hall Friday evening, June 10, under the auspices of the Italian Socialist Branch, with the other Socialist Branches and Trade Unions co-operating.

June 10 is the anniversary of the death of Giacomo Matteotti, who was brutally assassinated by the Mussolini band. It is expected that this commemoration meeting will be an impressive demonstration in behalf of the memory of our late beloved comrade, and thousands of Socialists and trade unionists will be present to do honor to his memory. Many labor organizations and Socialist Party branches will occupy boxes and bring their banners. Those who have not yet arranged to do so are requested to decide at once, as the number of boxes are limited. Speakers will include Morris Hillquit, Judge Jacob Panken, Norman Thomas, who will speak in behalf of the American Socialist Movement, Arturo Giovannitti and V. Varicra will speak in Italian. It is also possible that a very distinguished Italian Socialist, Joseph Vitorri Modigliani, one of the leaders of the Italian Socialist Movement and its most brilliant spokesman, will be in America in time to speak at this meeting. Tickets are now on sale. The price of admission to any part of the house is 25c. Branches and individuals are urged to obtain their tickets early.

## 6th A. D. Kings Postpones Affair Until May 21st

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## BRITISH INTERFERENCE IN CHINA EXTENDS BEYOND SETTLEMENTS

(By Nationalist News Agency)

SHANGHAI—While British residents were holding special Good Friday church services a new consignment of British troops paraded Nanking Road displaying, amongst other equipment, five poison-gas tank-wagons.

The foreign taxpayers of the International Settlement at their annual meeting rejected the resolution to open the parks to the Chinese at once and decided not to take such action until peaceful conditions had been established. The taxpayers are to decide when "peaceful conditions" exist. Thus action on the resolution was delayed at least a year, until the next annual meeting. This has caused indignation amongst the Chinese, who pay most of the taxes in the International Settlement.

A barrage of protests has been sent to the British consul in the past few days by the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs against the raids made by British troops on schools in Chinese territory, the erection of barricades in Chinese territory, the cutting of telephone wires to Chinese official buildings, the flying of airplanes over Chinese territory. Protests take the line that these actions are a deliberate provocation with the purpose of making relations between the British authorities and the Nationalist Government "impossible." None of the protests so far has been answered.

## Farm Population Drops

Washington, D. C.—The farm population of the United States decreased 649,000 persons last year, the biggest decrease in any year since 1920, according to estimates by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. The number of persons living on farms January 1, 1927, is estimated at 37,892,000, against 38,541,000 January 1, 1926. The 1925 agricultural census figure, 38,982,000, was used as a base for the bureau's calculations.

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# The Victor—A Short Novel—By Theodore Dreiser

Some excerpts from an article on the late J. H. Osterman, by C. A. Gridley, Chief Engineer of the Osterman Development company. This article appeared in the Engineering Record, for August last.

"My admiration for the late J. H. Osterman was based on his force and courage and initiative, rather than upon his large fortune and the speed with which he had accumulated it after he had passed the age of forty. Mr. Osterman was not always a pleasant person to be near. Not that he was given to violent rages, but in the prosecution of his various enterprises he had the faculty of giving one the impression that but a fraction of his thoughts was being revealed and that he was sitting apart and in judgment upon one, as it were, even while he talked. He had the habit of extracting the most carefully thought-out opinions of all those about him, and when all had been said, of shaking his head and dismissing the whole matter as negligible, only to make use of the advice in some form later. At such times he was apt to convince himself, and quite innocently, I am sure, that his final opinion was his own.

"In so far as I could judge from hearsay and active contact with him for a period of something like fourteen years, Mr. Osterman was one who required little if any rest and at all times much work to keep him content. His was an intense and always dominant personality. Even after he had passed the age of sixty-five, when most men of means are content to rest and let others assume the strenuous burdens of the world, he was always thinking of some new thing to do. It was only the week before he died, stricken while walking upon his veranda, that he was in my office with a plan to subsidize the reigning authorities of a certain minor Asiatic state, in order that certain oil and other properties there might be developed under peaceful conditions. A part of this plan contemplated a local army to be organized and equipped and maintained at his expense. Of a related nature was his plan for the double-screw platform descender and exits for the proposed New York-New Jersey traffic tunnel, which he appears to have worked out during the spring which preceded his sudden demise and plans for which he was most anxious to have this department prepare in order that they might be submitted to the respective states. It is hardly needful to state, since the fact is generally known, that those plans have been accepted. Of a related nature were those Argentine-Chilean Trans-Andean railway projects so much discussed in the technical engineering as well as the trade papers of a few years since, and which recently have been jointly financed by the two governments. Only the natural tact and diplomacy of a man like Mr. Osterman, combined with his absolute genius for detecting and organizing the natural though oftentimes difficult resources of a country, would have been capable of making anything out of that very knotty problem. It was too much identified with diplomacy and the respective ambitions and prejudices of the countries involved. Yet it was solved and he succeeded in winning for his South American organization the confidence and friendship of the two governments."

The facts concerning the founding and development of the fortune of the late J. H. Osterman, as developed by C. B. Cummings, quondam secretary to Mr. Osterman, special investigator for F. X. Bush, of counsel for the minority stockholders of the C. C. and Q. L., in their suit to compel the resale of the road to the original holders and the return of certain moneys alleged to have been illegally abstracted by J. H. Osterman and Frank O. Parm, of Parm-Baggett and Company, and by him set forth in his reminiscences of Mr. Bush and the Osterman-Parm-C. C. & Q. L. imbroglio.

1. The details of the Osterman-De Malquit matter were, as near as I have been able to gather or recall, since I was Mr. Osterman's secretary until that time, as follows: De Malquit was one of the many curb brokers in New York dabbling in rubber and other things at the time Osterman returned from Honduras and executed his very dubious coup. The afternoon before De Malquit killed himself—and this fact was long held against Mr. Osterman in connection with his sudden rise—he had come to Osterman's office in Broad Street, and there, amid rosewood and mahogany and an unnecessary show of luxury which Osterman appeared to relish even at that time, had pleaded for time in which to meet a demand for one hundred thousand dollars due for ten thousand shares of Calamita Rubber, which Osterman then entirely controlled and for which he was demanding the par or face value. And this in spite of the fact that it had been selling on "curb" only the day before for seven and one-fourth and seven and three-fourths. De Malquit was one of those curb brokers whom Osterman, upon coming to New York and launching Calamita (which was built on nothing more solid than air), had deliberately plotted to trap in this way. Unwitting of Osterman's scheme, he had sold ten thousand shares of Calamita on margin at the above low price without troubling to have the same in his safe, as Osterman well knew. That was what Osterman had been counting on, and it had pleased him to see De Malquit, along with many others just at that moment in this very same difficult position. For up to that day Calamita, like many other of its kind, had been a wildcat stock. Only "wash sales" were traded in by brokers in order to entrap the unwary from the outside.

They traded in it without ever buying any of it. It had to fluctuate so that the outsider might be induced to buy, and that was why it was traded in. But when it did fluctuate and the lamb approached, he was sold any quantity he wished, the same being entered upon their books as having been sold or bought on his order. When a quotation sufficiently low to wipe out the margin exacted had been engineered among friends, the lamb was notified that he must either post more money to cover the decline or retire. In quite all cases the lamb retired, leaving the broker with a neat profit.

This was the very situation upon which Osterman had been counting to net him the fortune which it eventually did, and overnight at that. Unknown to the brokers, he had long employed agents whose business it was to permit themselves to be fleeced for small sums in order that these several brokers, growing more and more careless and finding this stock to be easy and a money-maker, should sell enough of it without actually having it in their safes to permit him to pounce upon them unexpectedly and make them pay up. And so they did. The promoters of the stock, seeming indifferent or unable to manage their affairs, these fake sales became larger and larger, a thousand and finally a ten thousand share margin sale being uncommon. When the stage was set the trap was sprung. Overnight, as it were, all those who at Osterman's order had bought the stock on margin (and by then some hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth had been dis-

posed of) decided that they would not lose their margins but would follow up their cash with more and take the stock itself, holding it as an investment. It then became the duty of these brokers to deliver the stock within 24 hours or take the consequences—say, a petition in bankruptcy or a term in jail. Naturally there was a scrambling about to find any loose blocks of the stock. But these had been carefully garnered into the safe of Mr. Osterman, who was the sole owner of the stock, and they were compelled to hurry eventually to him. Here they were met by the genial eye of the cat that is expecting the mouse. They wanted Calamita, did they? Well, they could have it, all they wanted. . . . at par or a little more. Did that seem harsh, seeing that it had been selling only the day before for seven and three-fourths or seven-eighths? Sorry. That was the best he could do. They could take it at that price or leave it.

Naturally there was a panic among those who were short. The trick was obvious, so was the law. Those who could, pocketed their losses without undue complaint and departed; some who could not, and were financially unimportant, decamped, leaving Osterman's agents to collect as best they might. Only one, Mr. De Malquit, finding himself faced by complications which he could not meet, took his own life. He had unfortunately when he could least stand the strain.

The day De Malquit came to see Osterman, he was behind his desk expecting many, and because, as I afterwards learned from Mr. Osterman himself, Mr. De Malquit had been so wary, making agreements at first, which made it hard to trap him, Osterman saw him as one of those who made it most difficult for him to win, and therefore deserving to be sheared the closest. "Ten dollars per share, take it or leave it," was his only comment in reply to Mr. De Malquit's statement that he found himself in a bit of a hole and would like to explain how a little time would see him through.

"But, Mr. Osterman," I recall De Malquit replying, "I haven't so much now, and I can't get it. These shares were being quoted at seven and three-fourths only yesterday. Can't you let me off easier than that, or give me a few months in which to pay? If I could have six months or a year—I have some other matters that are pressing me even more than this. They will have to come first, but I might pull through if I had a little time."

"Ten dollars, on the nail. That's the best I can do," Osterman replied, for I was in the room at the time. And then signaled me to open the door for him.

But at that Mr. De Malquit turned and bent on him a very troubled look, which, however, did not move Mr. Osterman any. "Mr. Osterman," he said, "I am not here to waste either your time or mine. I am in a corner, and I am desperate. Unless you can let

me have some of this stock at a reasonable price I am done for. That will bring too much trouble to those who are near and dear to me for me to care to live any longer. I am too old to begin over again. Let me have some of it now. Tomorrow will be too late. Perhaps it won't make any difference to you, but I won't be here to pay anybody. I have a wife who has been an invalid for two years. I have a young son and daughter in school. Unless I can go on—" He turned, paused, swallowed, and then moistened his lips.

But Mr. Osterman was not inclined to believe any broker or to be worked by sentiment. "Sorry. Ten dollars is the best I can do."

At that De Malquit struck his hands together a resounding smack, and then went out, turning upon Osterman a last despairing glance. That same night De Malquit killed himself. A thing which Osterman had assumed he would not do—or so he said, and I resigned. The man had really been worse, only three months later De Malquit's wife killed herself, taking poison in the small apartment to which she had been forced to remove once the bread-winner of the family was gone. According to the pictures and descriptions published in the newspapers at the time she was, as De Malquit had said, an invalid, practically bedridden. Also, according to the newspapers, De Malquit had in more successful days been charitably inclined, having contributed liberally to the support of an orphan asylum, the

Gratiot Home for Orphans, the exterior appearance of which Osterman was familiar with. This fact was published in all of the papers and was said to have impressed Osterman, who was said always to have had a friendly leaning toward orphans. I have since heard that only his very sudden death three years ago prevented his signing a will which contained a proviso leaving the bulk of his great fortune to a holding company instructed to look after orphans. Whether this is truth or romance I do not know.

2. The case of Henry Greasadiak, another of Mr. Osterman's competitors, was similar. Mr. Greasadiak has been described to me as a very coarse and rough man, without any education of any kind, but one who understood oil prospecting and refining, and who was finally, though rather unfortunately for himself, the cause of the development by Osterman of the immensely valuable Arroya Verde field. It is not likely that Greasadiak would ever have made the fortune from this field that Osterman and his confederates were destined to reap. However, it is equally true that he was most shabbily treated in the matter, far more so than was De Malquit in regard to his very questionable holdings and sales. The details of the Arroya Verde field and Greasadiak are as follows: Greasadiak has been described to me as a big, blustery, dusty soul, uncouth in manners and speech, but one who was a sound and able prospector. And Osterman, it appears, having laid the foundation of his fortune by treating De Malquit and others as he had, had

come west, first to the lumber properties of Washington and Oregon, where he bought immense tracts; and, later, to the oil lands of California and Mexico, in which State and country he acquired very important and eventually (under him) productive holdings. Now it chanced that in his wanderings through southern California and Arizona he came across Greasadiak, who had recently chanced upon a virgin oil field which, although having very little capital himself, he was secretly attempting to develop. In fact, Greasadiak had no money when he discovered this oil field and was borrowing from L. T. Drewberry, of the K. B. & B., and one or two others on the strength of his prospects. It also appears that Drewberry it was who first called the attention of Osterman to Greasadiak and his find and later plotted with him to oust Greasadiak. Osterman was at that time one of three or four men who were interested in developing the K. B. & B. into a paying property by extending it into Arizona.

At any rate, Greasadiak's holdings were one hundred miles from any main line road, and there was very little water, only a thin trickle that came down through a cut. True, the K. B. & B. was about to build a spur to Larston in order to aid him, but Larston, once the line was built to it, was fourteen miles away and left Greasadiak with the problem of piping or hauling his oil to that point. Once he heard of it, Osterman saw at a glance that by a little deft maneuvering it could be made very difficult for Greasadiak to do anything with his property except sell, and this maneuvering he proceeded to do. By buying the land above Greasadiak's, which was a mountain slope, and then because of a thin wall of clay and shale dividing the Arroya Verde, in which lay Greasadiak's land, from the Arroya Blanco, which was unwatered and worthless, being able to knock the same through, he was able to divert the little water upon which Greasadiak then depended to do his work. Only it was all disguised as a landslide—an act of God—and a very expensive one for Greasadiak to remedy. As for the proposed spur to Larston—well, that was easy to delay indefinitely. There was Drewberry, principal stockholder of the K. B. & B., who joined with Osterman in this adroit scheme. Finally, there was the simple device of buying in the mortgage given by Greasadiak to Drewberry and others and waiting until such time as he was hard-pressed to force him to sell out. This was done through Whitley, Osterman's efficient assistant, who in turn employed another to act for him. Throughout, Osterman saw to it that he personally did not appear.

Of course Greasadiak, when he discovered what the plot was, roared and charged like a bull. Indeed, before he was eventually defeated he became very threatening and dangerous, attempting once even to kill Drewberry. Yet he was finally vanquished and his holdings swept away. With no money to make a new start and seeing others prosper where he had failed for want of a little capital, he fell into a heavy gloom and finally died there in Larston in the bar that had been erected after the K. B. & B. spur had been completed. Through all of this Mr. Osterman appears to have been utterly indifferent to the fate of the man he was undermining. He cared so little what became of him afterwards that he actually admitted, or remarked to Whitley, who remained one of his slaves to the end, that one could scarcely hope to build a large fortune without indulging in a few such tricks.

3. Lastly, there was the matter of the C. C. and Q. L. Railroad, the major portion of the stock of which he and Frank O. Parm, of the Parm-Baggett chain of stores, had managed to get hold of by the simple process of buying a few shares and then bringing stockholders' suits under one and another name. In order to embarrass President Doremus and his directors, and frighten investors so that they would let go of the stock. And this stock, of course, was picked up by Osterman and Parm, until at last these two became the real power behind the road and caused it to be thrown into the hands of a receiver and then sold to themselves. That was two years before ever Michael Doremus, the first president of the road, resigned. When he did he issued a statement saying that he was being hounded by malign financial influences, and that the road was as sound as ever it had been, which was true. Only it could not fight all of these suits and the persistent rumors of mismanagement that were afoot. As a matter of fact, Mr. Doremus died only a year after resigning, declaring at that time that a just God ruled and that time would justify himself. But Mr. Osterman and Mr. Parm secured the road, and finally incorporated it with the P. B. & C., as is well known.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

## AN ILIAD OF OLD RUSSIA

### Vera Figner's Biography of a Life Spent for Socialism

By SAMUEL A. DE WITT  
MEMOIRS are colored lenses, particularly when we desire to view clearly impersonal sections of days that have gone. All history is blurred to perfect vision, since it is by old habit and modern convenience the compilation of personal recollection and tint. Even the newer methods of recording human events are tainted with conscious dramatics and prejudices. The simple truth of things has a devil of a task finding a rift in the maze of news agencies, controlled as they are. The cinema is a semi-fraud of posture and prearranged pose and selected scene. The radio is, in the main, weak mimicry. Truth is having the time of its life trying to find its own likeness in a world of distorting mirrors. It is on rare chance indeed that we sometimes find a clear casement through which the past reveals itself in lucid verity. I wish to express a personal gratitude to the International Publishing Company for publishing in so excellent an English translation from the original Russian that perfect vision of old Russia during the Terroristic decades between 1880 and 1910—Vera Figner's "Memoirs of a Revolutionist." I place it unhesitatingly in my two-foot shelf of the world's classics for all time. Reading the book for the first time has been an emotional experience beyond mere intellect to describe. To re-read it again and again is a duty I gladly set myself in the cause of greater understanding.

Vera Figner's narrative is an epic in idealism. The self-sacrifice, the total self-immersion in a dream, the heroic mental work, the ascetic devotion to a cause such as her group of Terrorists offered for the liberation of Russia from the oppression and tyranny of her time, all offer new life and color to an age of dying ideals and flat service. Whatever gods are left, we thank them, too, that she lived before the plague of professional reviewers and publicity agents forced its pestilential poisons into current history.

Older comrades told me in offhand manner that they had once read the book in Russian, in Yiddish, in German. I was rudely shocked at the lack-lustre of their comment. On second thought, I attributed their small enthusiasm to an inherent aversion to the philosophy of violence and nihilistic direct action that her memoirs justify. But I reason with them right now that, given a black czarism in America, given an inhuman oppression, given a mire of hopelessness, misery and tragedy to witness and en-

sure among the Americans, such as the equation held in the days of Alexander II, Von Plieue and the rest, you would find me at least plotting, planning, delving, organizing, a will of the people, to blow the brutal system out of existence. Being a rebel or a political nonconformist in a democracy like ours, albeit there are innumerable deficiencies in its economic arrangement for the common weal, is a spiritual sinecure. Small wonder,

then, that our idealistic patterns are warped in shape and run faint in the dye. We herald every one of our easy deeds with clamorous brass. When we are jalled by apitlickers for championing strikers, by the way of local riot acts, we rise to godliness in the eyes of the worshipping multitudes, and alas, we sometimes even become blinded enough to believe in the transfiguration. How petty and dwarfed we actually seem in the light of dazzling

martyrdom that fills Vera Figner's story of real revolution. Moscow's 1917 is a pale pink sequel to it. The Soviet Republic of today is an uninspired epilogue to the classic brilliance of the drama that preceded the Bolshevik coup d'état.

The immortality of the book lies in the truth of its unfolding. The soul of the woman reveals itself as a pool of crystal clear water, perfectly transparent to the bottom for all of its

fame, told a graphic story of his work among the miners and lately among the Passaic strikers. He will put on a chaotauqua in Passaic soon.

Spencer Miller read greetings from John Brown of the I. F. T. U., President Sigman, W. E. A. of Great Britain, I. L. O. at Geneva; Dr. Mansbridge, John P. Frye, W. E. A. of Canada, Maintenance of Way Union, and Dr. Norman Thomas, L. I. D.

A sumptuous banquet was given to the convention at Elks Hotel by the Boston Trade Union College. A message of greetings from President Wm. F. Green commended the W. E. A. as the "educational arm of the American labor movement," whose help is essential in fact-finding, in research necessary to the elimination of waste and for support of labor's case at the conference table.

Jim Maurer was re-elected president and Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary. The office of honorary president was created by the convention. This office will always be held by the president of the A. F. L. Executive committee members elected were: Thomas Kennedy, Fannie Cohn, Thomas E. Burke, A. J. Muste, Paul Fuller, Charles Reed. The other three members of the executive will be appointed by President Green of the A. F. L.

The convention adjourned with the feeling that workers' education is really a big, slow job, but the "only way out."

## Labor's Teachers in Conference

BOSTON.—"Underlying the purpose of workers' education is the desire for a better social order. Labor education aims at the ultimate liberation of the working masses. . . . Workers' education is distinctly not to be confused with the numerous existing forms of adult education. . . . It is not the purpose of Workers' education to help young students to rise from one class into a higher one."

This is the high ideal set by James H. Maurer's address in Boston at the fifth annual convention of the Workers' Education Bureau. Maurer humorously observed that the Bostonians speak much like the rest of Americans except the Pennsylvania Dutch, "who have a language all their own."

The delegates met in the classic setting of the Boston Public Library. Maurer thinks that the future labor leaders will come from those who are now taking studies in the labor colleges. Sylvester McBride of the Boston Trade Union College echoed the same sentiment. "We hard-boiled trade unionists," he declared, "recognize that workers' education is a tremendous asset to our labor movement. We must also acknowledge the services rendered by various intellectuals who often help us at a personal sacrifice."

Dr. Henry Llinville, director of Manumit School, called attention to the importance of starting children to learn in such a way as to have a minimum of unlearning in adulthood. He said, among other interesting matters, that "the evil of much of present-day public education lies in the creation of a mental set toward an inflexible state of society, which in-

creases the difficulty of unbending and re-orienting the adult."

Dr. Charles Belden, director of the library, stressed three ways in which the library could serve the cause of labor education. Under his direction a 44-page pamphlet containing a selected list of titles of books and articles was distributed among the delegates. He concluded with the following novel suggestion: "Personally, I hold a not unreasonable hope that there may be more long established in the great public libraries of the country endowed 'chairs' in workers' education, in line with those already existing in music, fine arts and history in the National Library at Washington. The right holder of such a chair should be a sympathetic specialist, a devoted interpreter of the literature existing or to be created for the particular needs of the worker."

Prof. Alfred Sheffield spoke on Group Discussion and led the convention to act as to afford an example of this type of social deliberation. He said group discussion tends to cure a "Prima Donna complex or similar occupational disease."

Chairman Maurer showed a generous attitude in offering the floor to external delegates and interested visitors whenever "they think they have a contribution to make." A woman leader of the United Textile Workers' Strike was granted the floor in the midst of a busy session to plead for the women and children strikers. Every one present bought a fifty-cent button for purposes of relief.

A peculiar paradox was brought to light in the discussion on labor curricula. Dr. Lindeman, research director of the W. E. B., showed by graphic charts that American and English labor study classes give first place to language and literature, and second place to economic, whereas in the German movement economic studies are foremost. (By language here is not meant English for foreigners).

Dr. Harry Dana protested against the execution of Sacco-Vanzetti, a protest he later formulated as a resolution. The applause granted him was evidence of the temper of the convention. Owing to the coming meeting of the executive of the A. F. L., which will take action on the case, the resolution failed of adoption. However, this decision and the reason for non-concurrence, was communicated to Governor Fuller on the suggestion of A. J. Muste of Brookwood Labor College.

Paul Fuller, of labor chaotauqua

## Wastes By Herman Kobbe

AMERICAN farm lands are generally becoming less productive. Unscientific cropping and "washing" of soil has resulted in quite a marked decrease of yield per acre in several staple crops.

The most important step to remedy the trouble is to use more and better fertilizers of all available fertilizers, probable none is better than the contents of city sewers. The experience of China proves that the careful saving of household wastes can maintain soil fertility forever.

Western engineers have proved their superiority over the Asiatic husbandman by carefully and scientifically dumping overboard uncounted hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of sewage yearly. They have thus not only robbed the farms of an almost essential element of fertility, but, incidentally, have ruined shallow water fisheries and spoiled countless bathing beaches.

The collection of sewage and its sale in a commercially practical form

would bring in a large income to any city undertaking it and would be a great help toward purification of rivers and harbors as well. At present the city of Troy pours its sewage into the Hudson. A little further down stream the city of Albany drinks the river water dosed with chlorine, and then dumps its sewage into the same stream for the benefit of the cities further down.

A population of six will furnish enough wastes to keep two acres of cultivated land fertile, with careful rotation of crops. Albany and Troy have a population of over 130,000 (with outlying sections). One can easily see what great economic saving could be effected by such cities through well managed system of sewage disposal.

The mere purification of the water resulting from the installation of a scientific system of disposal would be reason enough to justify the expense of it all. But the city fathers—most—are busy doing something else.

## ASK YOURSELF ANOTHER

Q.—What do industrial workers mean when they speak of a "bell horse" in a shop or factory?

A.—The term "bell horse" is sometimes applied to especially rapid or efficient workers hired by employers to set the pace in an endeavor to "speed up" work. "Bell horses" are also called "rushers," "speeders," "pace-makers," "pushers" and other names.

Q.—How many State branches of the American Federation of Labor are there?

A.—The latest list of organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. gives 49, including the Free Federation of Workmen of Porto Rico.

Q.—When and where will the next meeting of the International Labor Conference be held?

A.—Beginning May 25, at Geneva, Switzerland.

Q.—Of what State is President John Lewis of the United Mine Workers a native?

A.—Lewis was born in Iowa.

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Speech by the Ed. Director of F. C. T. A., Henry Askall

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Recitation by Hjalmar Nylander

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# A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

## News, Good, Bad, And Worst

**P**RESIDENT Coolidge announces controversy with Mexico near an end. Thinks Mexican courts will give square deal to American investors (Doherty and Sinclair). Principal peace angel in background, House of Morgan, more interested in collecting interest on Mexican bonds than in oil claims. Hard on Doherty and Sinclair, but satisfactory to American people, including Pierpont Morgan and myself.

Chinese puzzle getting more puzzling every day. Only thing clear that England, itching for strong-arm measures, is doing little best to rile up U. S. to join. Horrible atrocity—English source—unofficial—Chinese rape American women. Make blood boil—see red. Sammy, get your gun out. Later—official American source, ladies well as well can be. Know nothing about being outraged. Good. Other reports equally contradictory. No use. Got to make up my own news. Here it goes.

Official communiqué from Chinese fronts. Army of Pei-Pfoo routed army of Kan-Yoo-Beattit, losing artillery, commissary, and hope on retreat to stronger position.

Right wing of Cantonese army at Wonk-wonk encircled left wing center of Bolsheviki forces under General Hi-Ki-Karl and was surrounded by the latter. Recognizing the hopelessness of the position, both armies surrendered.

A serious race riot was narrowly averted at Hoot-a-koot-chie where a mob of infuriated ricksha men nearly lynched an American tourist student accused of mutilating the statues of one hundred Buddhas by removing their noses with a tack hammer. After the young man explained that he meant no disrespect to Buddha, and had only collected the noses as souvenirs, he was permitted to return to his hotel under the promise that he would pay a fine of \$75.541 choo-choos, the equivalent of three cents. He has cabled Kellogg for the choo-choos.

Refugees from the interior are still flocking into Chinese seaports looking for the war they have heard about.

During a skirmish between the forces of General Wow-wow and Wash-e-Wash-e, it developed that General Wow-wow had gone over to the enemy. Hostilities were resumed when it was discovered that General Wash-e-Wash-e had also gone over to the enemy.

At a private auction at Tin-tin on the Tin-can river, a northern war-lord was knocked down to the Cantonese. Consideration, a can of sardines.

Anti-Bolsheviki government at Hoopla-Hoopie issued proclamation to shoot Bolsheviki at sight. Bolsheviki is defined as any white man wearing whiskers or going clean-shaven.

Gosh, what a mess. And just think we bragged about wacking China up.

A greater atrocity than anyone reported from China is the publication of the details of the Snyder case, which still occupies the place of honor, first column, first page, in nearly all of our newspapers. Mamma Snyder, straining in the holy bonds of matrimony, assisted by her lover, strange Papa Snyder with picture wire, soak his face with chloroform, then finish the job with a sash weight. Horrible, nauseating, blood-curdling and all that, but why carry this sewage into every American home? Why this long spun out trial. The murderers confessed. What else is there to do but remove these two monsters as quickly and as expeditiously as possible.

I am not for capital punishment, but even hanging on the spot is preferable to endless recounting of every detail of such a horrible crime.

There is no way to estimate the harm done to the soul of a people by broadcasting crime news in the wholesale fashion of our newspapers, but the fact that more murders are committed per 100,000 of our population than in any other country on earth and that this is the only civilized country in which murder items receive first and foremost consideration should give food for thought.

While one hundred and thirty crack reporters, camera men, and sub-sisters of both sexes are reporting the Snyder trial, there are perhaps not one-tenth that many correspondents covering the greatest catastrophe of the present decade, the floods in the Mississippi basin. I say floods advisably for it is not only the Mississippi but many of its tributaries that carry death and devastation to the rich farming districts of the South and Middle West. Yet for a whole week, the press reports concerned themselves almost exclusively with the blasting of a levee below New Orleans to assure the safety of the latter city, while devoting only a few paragraphs to the far greater tragedy which, overwhelmed southeastern Arkansas and northeastern Louisiana, brought about by the breaking of the levees in the Arkansas river.

Rotten reporting by all our boasted news agencies, due perhaps to the fact that their star writers are too busy spreading the slime of the Snyder trial to pay much attention to a few million families struggling against the spreading waters in the Mississippi basin. Also possible that having specialized so long on sex and crime, our news agencies have lost the knack of dealing intelligently with social tragedies.

Following close on the heels of Mussolini's Labor Charter outlawing strikes, boycotting, sabotage, and providing for judicial settling of labor disputes and the attempts of the British Tories to hamstring the economic and political movements of English Labor the parliament of Norway passed a compulsory arbitration bill over the opposition of the Laborites, indicating that while Europe is safe for democracy, it is still a helloway from being safe for labor. Otherwise everything is lovely in the best of worlds.

According to Sir Charles Higham, British advertising expert who just departed from the U. S., a quarter of a million dollars spent in newspaper advertising increased the sale of tea in the United States to \$1,000,000 in the first three months of the year. He failed to state how much his advertising campaign reduced the sale of milk and coffee during the same period. My guess is \$1,000,000.

Here, however, is an advertising stunt that meets with my full approval. The 100 Kilo Club, famous for the ability of its members to know a good thing when they taste it, is touring France, boosting the noble art of eating and drinking. Hostilities in which exceptionally good food and wine are discovered are duly labeled and their fame broadcast.

These culinary pathfinders are also contemplating a sort of eat-and-drink Beedeer, by which sojourners in France are enabled to locate the right places. Something of this nature would also fill a long-felt want in this country. There are in every city one or two food and drink dispensaries in which a person may satisfy the longings of his more or less refined palate. But, alas, while there are signboards, road-markers, and church directories galore, there is no guide to direct the wayfarer to the hidden temples of gastronomy.

Adam Coaldigger.

## Scanning the New Books

### The Alchemy of Business Forecasting

By Mina Weisenberg

**P**AST ages had their alchemy and their astrology. In the twentieth century we have business forecasting. However, alchemy led to the development of chemistry and astrology to the science of astronomy. It is conceivable that studies made by those agencies interested in business forecasting may succeed, in the future, in giving society the knowledge and means for stabilizing and limiting cyclical movement in business, which would result in tremendous social gains and make economies that science which it claims to be.

The authors of the present volume, *Forecasting Business Conditions*, by Charles O. Hardy and Garfield Cox, N. Y., Macmillan Co., make no such social claims. They are presenting a book which they hope will be helpful to the individual business man, enabling him to analyze the conditions of his own industry and to predict immediate developments in that industry, and, by so doing, minimize his losses and increase his profits. Accepting this aim of the authors, the reviewer feels that they have failed in their purpose. She doubts whether any but the scientifically trained student of economics could read through such a book as *"Forecasting Business Conditions"*, understand the mass of technical data and analyses, and come out with any clear concepts applicable to his own industry. On the other hand, the student of the trade cycle, whether he is interested in making money by getting others to employ him to help save their money, or whether he is actuated by altruistic social motives, will find here a wealth of material and some splendid critical analyses.

#### Statistical Services

For example, the business man would gain little by reading the detailed accounts of methods and assumptions of the chief forecasting agencies, the Babson Service, the Harvard Economic Service, Moody's Investors' Service and the Standard Trade and Securities Service. I warrant, if he succeeded in wading through these chapters, he would be in no condition to make up his mind for which of these services he might find it of advantage to subscribe, or, indeed, if any were worth while. The student interested in statistical method, however, will find descriptions of these services of great value.

For each of these services the authors inquire what is its main assumption? Does it use the method of historical comparison of present-day business series with past business series, or does it act on the premises that each situation is essentially individual and different, thus making a cross-cut analysis of importance, or does it employ both methods in predicting business activity? In each of the chapters devoted to the forecasting services a study is made of the choice of subjects, or series of data employed in obtaining the business index or barometer, of the weighting and averaging devices used, of the statistical methods for eliminating trends and seasonal variations employed, of the changes in mathematical

computations and in the selection of data which have become necessary since the service began, and, finally, of the graphical presentation of the business curve and the actual predictions.

The authors point out: "It is not our purpose to pass judgment on the relative merits of these methods, or to draw any comparison between their respective records as forecasters. It is our judgment, however, that the purchase of one or more services is likely to prove a good investment for any business man who needs to make considerable commitments on the basis of his judgment of the trend of business, provided he does not follow them blindly, but uses them with an understanding of the methods which they use and appreciation of their limitations."

#### "Practical Forecasting"

Professors Hardy and Cox give critical accounts of various theories of the causes of business cycles and enunciate as the theory especially favored by them that of overproduction and underproduction of durable goods. They then proceed to explain what they conceive as practical forecasting.

Our first task is to determine what is going on, where we are in the cycle; our second, to estimate the length of time before such a phase of the cycle as the present one would normally terminate; our third and final task to appraise the factors which tend to make the current situation different from the corresponding phase of a typical cycle, and to modify our forecasts accordingly."

But, in the effort to undertake these tasks, the same series of data as used by the forecasting agencies must be employed and are available. Of what value is each one for prediction purposes? The remaining chapters of the book deal with answers to this question. The series analyzed are: Agricultural production and prices, the production of minerals, construction of railways, factories, homes, etc., railway transportation, banking transactions and the money market, the profits of business, the stock market, production indexes, indexes of the labor market (employment, strikes, wages, etc.), indexes of trade and business activities (exports, imports, Federal Reserve Board Index, etc.), and price indexes.

The book contains over a hundred pages of appendices giving valuable source material and statistical data.

No Science Claimed

The authors hold no brief for the belief that business forecasting is now, or will be for some time, based on scientific principles, rather than empirical judgments. The most that the forecasters can safely do, they believe, "is to indicate what kinds of evidence point to certain conclusions, to suggest ways of extracting the greatest amount of guidance out of this evidence, and then to warn the public, if any forecast, whether based on these or any other methods, is likely to be wrong. It is more likely to be right than a judgment formed on the basis merely of observation of indications special to the individual business and financial newspapers in order to



From the jacket of Paul Green's "The Field God," published by Robert McBride, N. Y.

form an 'impression,' which is the practical alternative, but it offers no guarantee of success."

The reviewer is always conscious of the fact that the case of forecasting is very similar to that of Chesterton's *Eugenic Man*, who, as soon as he became the *Eugenic Man*, overthrew all the laws that made him what he was. If all business men were to act according to any forecast that, in itself, would change the entire situation on which the prediction was based.

However, those of us who hope for far greater social control of business activities than has hitherto been granted us, feel that better understanding of our business processes due to enriched statistical data is a step in the right direction.

#### Baiting Papini

**T**HERE seems no end to the flood of religio-political literature. No sooner does one book appear and receive its baptism of public criticism than it is followed by another.

Just as the recent storm between the Modernists and the Fundamentalists has temporarily abated, there comes into our hands a volume by a New York lawyer entitled "In Hoc Ligno"—A Challenge to Papini. Jacob O. Bilder, LL. B., of the New York Bar; New York, Social Science Publishers, \$3.00.

Hitherto such works have more or less come from the pen of members of the Church or Rabbinate. We have always regarded the ecclesiastic, either Jew or Gentile, as the only person competent to write upon the subject of his religion or capable of elucidating its mysteries. But wherever a minister of religion has engaged in ecclesiastical controversy there has always been the suspicion that his work was slightly tainted with religious bias. It is, therefore, not without satisfaction that we find the latest contribution in this field of literature from the pen of a member of the New York bar.

Mr. Bilder sets out to prove what

he chooses to call the "promiscuous fiction" of the New Testament canon. He is a clear-thinking and astute lawyer who brings to bear upon a moot question an unbiased mind, although he does write entirely from the Jewish standpoint and apparently understands the Jewish psychology. He regards religious history, not as a mere collection of incidents of the past wrapped in mystic vapor but as the actual record of a people.

In the book we are informed that the Beatitudes and the Sermon on the Mount were never intended by Jesus to constitute new or original ethical teachings. These, Mr. Bilder tries to prove, were taken almost entirely from the various tracts of the Talmud, and, therefore, what Christianity has always regarded as the sublime thoughts of the Messiah had already been in existence and were recognized as Jewish ethics.

There are some astounding revelations in this work concerning the life and times of Jesus of Nazareth. We are led carefully into the psychology of Rome in her attitude towards the Jewish people, a fact which helps us to understand the causes for present-day anti-semitism.

In the first two chapters the author enlightens us upon the origin of the Jewish nation with a divinely revealed constitution for its government, given through Moses at Mount Sinai. He leads us through the numerous vicissitudes of the established nation, with various heathen nations surrounding Canaan, from minor onslaughts of Canaanites, Jebusites, Hittites and Philistines to the major invasions of Assyria and Babylon, culminating in the captivity of Babylon. We accompany the returned captives into their old home and again we are given a glimpse of the invasion into the reconstructed homeland by the Seleucidae; Rome supersedes the Syro-Greek domination of Palestine, and then commence those numerous uprisings against the Roman Empire. These uprisings had always emanated from the semi-independent Palestinian province of Galilee under pressure of poverty, starvation, organized rape and massacre. From all this chaos there arose, however, two Galilean patriots, Jesus of Nazareth and John the Baptist, assisted by their two friends, Simon, the son of Jonah, and John, the son of Zebedee, to wage war against heathen Rome, without arms, but with an expedient, novel in those remote days, of a boycott to starve out the invader.

The author is not over-careful whom he may offend. He is, in fact, provocative. The book is written in a peculiar style. It is colloquial, and by way of forced emphasis the author displays an affectionate predilection for the use of quotations, capitals and parentheses. The work has its faults, but it contains an abundance of material and is tremendous food for thought, because the author deals with his subject in a manner and from an angle hitherto overlooked.

Dr. Robert L. Leslie.

## Haywood, Syndicalist Apostle, Extols Crime; Foster Forecasts Outlines of Current Communism

### Chapter V.

By James Oneal

(Continued from Last Week)

**S**YNDICALISM also differs with the I. W. W. and the idea of industrial unionism, although it also has some points of contact with the former. Industrial unionists are regarded as "impossibilists," in that they attempt to organize independent of all other labor organizations, while Syndicalists would stay in the old unions and revolutionize them. "The industrial union movement is essentially democratic and statist, while the Syndicalist movement is radically opposed to democracy and the State. The industrial unionists propose to operate the industries in the future society by a government composed of representatives of the unions, whereas the Syndicalists propose to exclude the State entirely from the new society." The Syndicalist substitute for democracy is the "militant minority," which is curiously suggestive of Bakounin's revolutionary "brothers" which were to be the daring militants leading the stolid masses to revolt. The militant minority is composed of the minority of the active and daring few who direct the organized groups, "the sluggish mass simply following their lead." These leaders "maintain their leadership through their superior intellect, energy, courage, cunning, organizing ability, oratorical power, etc." The militant minority everywhere strives for the control of the unions, to establish "nucleus," propagate Syndicalists, "standardize their policies, instigate strike movements and organize their attacks on the conservative forces in the unions. A fighting machine is thus built up which enables the Syndicalists to act as a unit at all times and to thoroughly exploit their combined power."

While the Syndicalist League did not

acquire any large following in the United States, one of its founders, Mr. Foster, became an influential Communist, and this textbook of American Syndicalism is of more than ordinary interest, in that it forecasts several important phases of the Communist movement. Both Syndicalists and Socialists recognize a class antagonism inherent in modern society, but they differ in their interpretation of it. The Socialist regards it as a phase of history and a call to the workers for an intelligent struggle against the possessing classes. The Syndicalist regards the class struggle as a guerrilla war against the possessing classes, and goes back to the blind methods employed by the workers in the early days of modern industry, translating these methods into French and calling them "Sabotage." The first forms of working-class revolt were attacks on labor-saving machinery. This resentment was instinctive rather than cool and intelligent action based upon knowledge of the evolution of society; but Sabotage also includes such non-violent action as to literally follow orders in an industry—railways, for example—so that the services will be tied up, or "slowing up on the job" in order to reduce output. The latter has been instinctively practiced since wage payment became general with the rise of capitalism, and requires no revolutionary sanction. The worker's conservation of his labor power, giving as little of it as possible for the wage received, is a normal practice and follows the general law of the exchange of commodities by giving as little as possible and taking as much as one can get. The bourgeois class follows this economic law as well as many wage workers.

The dangerous and anti-social sabotage is that which proposes the destruction of machinery, railways, arsenals, etc., a guerrilla vandalism that leads to riots, that provides an opportunity for criminals, and that invokes

police and military power as well as reaction in general. Syndicalists do not deny that this will provoke police and military action and they have an answer for those who question the utility of these methods. "They (the strikers) will soon learn that a strike is a battle in the true sense of the word, and, while in these modern battles the guns and bayonets are against them, their power to 'raise general hell' is a far more formidable weapon against which the army and police are about as effective as is a broom to sweep back the rising tide." Another syndicalist recognizes the certainty of ruthless police and military intervention and his solution is to starve out the possessing classes and their armed forces. He writes: "With the power of the general strike, the proletariat is able to starve out the bourgeois, including their (sic) system of law and order. There are people who will say, 'Yes, but the proletariat will be overcome with hunger before the proletariat classes.' That is a weak argument. Capitalist economy has created an entirely capitalistic morality, but the general strike has its own morality, and its first paragraph sounds like this: 'The workmen have the right to those products they have produced through their own energy.' The best that the syndicalist can present against the armed forces of the modern order is the 'morality of the general strike,' which will in some way prove triumphant, and to deny the power of this 'morality' is a 'weak argument.' Yet two paragraphs following the quotation above the writer deplores the fact that the possessing classes use the 'power of the government, with which they strike to the ground every resistance offered.' What, then, becomes of the irresistible 'morality of the general strike?' One moment it is invincible; the next moment it is struck to the

ground by its opponents who stupidly refuse to recognize its power. Certainly, some one has a "weak argument."

We have seen in a previous chapter that Bakounin had a great admiration for bandits as daring evildoers of social revolution. It would seem hardly necessary to argue that the Socialist and labor movements have no place for the burglar and the bandit and that a general approval of their acts would be to encourage a general campaign of individual crime that would shatter the solidarity of the organized masses and render them the victims of spies, agents provocateurs and police hunts.

That the advocacy of sabotage leads to admiration and support of banditry became evident at this period when William D. Haywood wrote from Paris in March, 1911, quoting an editorial by Gustave Herve, a French syndicalist, with approval. This editorial extolled the deeds of a pickpocket who, after serving his sentence, armed himself with a revolver and knife and murdered one of the policemen who had arrested him. Individual vengeance is praised in the editorial and in the name of a movement that seeks a transformation of society that many hope will make military force and the private vendetta memories of a barbaric past. A few years before this article appeared Haywood had collaborated with another writer in the authorship of a pamphlet which marked the trend towards Anarcho-force policies. They regarded the function of a party of labor to win public power but only to prevent government from "doing further harm to the workers and at the proper time throw it on the scrap heap." They added that the worker "will use any weapon which will win his fight," which left wide inference as to what was meant by "any weapon."

(To Be Continued Next Week)

## Some Things to Cheer and Fight For

**U**P at Northampton, Mass., last week, in the home town of Cal Coolidge and Smith College, Morris Ernst and yours truly told the Progressive Forum something about Red Menaces, Professional Patriots and the like. Eddie Levinson came along to see that everything got reported right.

We are here to say that it was a grand forum—the audience we mean. Joseph Cashman of the National Security League, the Civil Legion, the Women Builders of America and feature writer for the "Pennsylvania Manufacturers Journal" (or what have you?) had been up in Northampton telling all about the Red Menace and arousing the Women's Republican Club with his hair-raising yarns about R-r-revolution and Red Rubles. Also the town had been excited over a Sacco-Vanzetti meeting at which some lawyers led by Cal's former law partner had fought a resolution calling on the governor of Massachusetts to investigate the case.

So all in all there was quite an atmosphere of tension when we arrived. But our old friend Harry Elmer Barnes, the historian, and one of the most popular professors at Smith, made a magnificent talk in opening the meeting and simply kidded all the nice old gentlemen and their town thugs to death. It was a grand job and after it was all over there was nothing much to do except arise and check up on what Professor Barnes said. Eddie got some subs for The New Leader, Morris Ernst made it perfectly clear that the American Civil Liberties Union is one of the most useful organizations in this country today and that the Professional Patriots are a lot of braying jackasses. Everybody had a good time—except Mr. Coolidge's former law partner, and his legal pals.

America has had a long ride from Paul Revere to Joe Cashman and a lot of it in recent years has been backward.

We are sitting up nights rehearsing our piece for The New Leader Follies which comes off at the Rand School this Friday evening. We are down on the program as "supporting" Art Young. But Art carries his own supports and we would be a weak reed for him to fall back on. You mustn't miss Art. When he gets started, there's nothing funnier in America than his imitations of Southern senators speaking against child labor legislation, or his interviews on matters political and social. Besides that he is one of the finest personalities we have ever met up with.

"Professional Patriots," edited by Norman Hapgood, written by Sidney Howard and John Healey and published by Albert and Charles Boni is one book you simply must have if you want the low-down on those flag-waving mouth-shooters who are still unfortunately at large. It tells all about the various "patriotic societies," where they get their jack, who their backers are and it tells you in a way you won't forget.

One of the most beautiful places on this part of the map these days is Brookwood Labor College at Katonah. With lush spring foliage everywhere, with deep blue skies overhead and the thought that up there in the hills above Katonah, N. Y., labor is conducting an amazingly successful experiment in self-education, Brookwood is in my humble opinion a real oasis in the American education desert. And by the way, Brookwood is putting on a drive for an endowment fund and if you do happen to have any spare cash (after you have come through for The New Leader fund we mean), send it along to Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, N. Y.

The success of the Vanguard Press, the educational press run without profit that gets out those attractively bound and eminently readable books for fifty cents, is something else to cheer about. If the Press under the able management of Jacob Baker keeps up its present clip, every worker that really wants one, can have a bang-up labor library for an extremely low output. Our hats are off to Baker and the others on his board who have given this commendable enterprise a real start.

Educational freedom got a wallop the other day when the Supreme Court of New York State upheld the famous "White Plains Plan," whereby pupils of public schools are allowed to take time off from their school work for so-called religious training. This is the opening wedge that may make heavy breaches in the wall between church and state in this country.

In the meantime the religious Fundamentalists are as busy as one-armed paperhangers running around preparing for their anti-revolution fight for 1927-8. They got pretty badly licked all along the line in the last sessions of the various State legislatures. A fundamentalist may be down but he's never out. As the Science League of America says in a recent pamphlet: "More ominous than all of the overt legislative and attempted legal encroachments on freedom of teaching are the arbitrary rulings of State, county, district and city officials, about which the general public knows little or nothing. Here is where the greatest danger to our institutions is to be found and where vigilance is most needed. . . . It is true that none of the thirteen anti-evolution bills introduced met with success; but several were defeated by very close votes, and in every case the Fundamentalists are already preparing for 1928 and 1929. The fight is not over—it has just begun." If you want to get in this fight on the side of truth against bigotry, you can hitch up with the Science League of America, whose headquarters are at 509 Gillette Building, 820 Market street, San Francisco. Membership dues are three bucks a year.

Looking back over this column it seems as though we were urging you to pitch in and help out a lot of different organizations. Of course in the long run they are all working for the same end, a new and rational order of society in these United States. The number of people who can do something besides think about themselves and the advancement of their personal fortunes is decidedly limited. For that reason everyone connected with the radical movement receives a huge number of appeals of all sorts. We have picked out a few here that we think deserve your support. But if you should forget to come through for The New Leader at this critical time in its career, we would never forgive ourselves for distracting your attention to going stronger than ever. It means so much to so many different people in all parts of the country that its loss would be a real tragedy. We've been around a lot of late and we've found New Leader readers everywhere who say that they couldn't get along without it. But no newspaper can live on cheers alone.

McAlister Coleman.



## IN THE THEATRES

Views and News of Current Productions

### Summer Shows Are Coming In!

THE hesitant impulse of the indecisive weeks after Lent is over, and the summer flood—with better fare than the more watery inundation of the midwest—comes over Broadway. As is not unusual, the Messrs. Shubert lead the procession, in two weeks offering two shows that top the season in their types.

"The Circus Princess" at the Winter Garden, combines the features of the usual musical comedy with those of the "mammoth" circus, giving in "Poodles" Hanneford and Family as amusing an exhibition of foolery and tricky stunts as a clown comedian can summon. Not to mention the reliable George Hassell, whose antics have always impressed us as being about the most intelligent nonsense offered in these parts. George Bickell is also on tap with his share of the doings, and the more serious Guy Robertson sings as dramatic a fadeaway at the close of one act as ever brought a house to their feet and waked their hands.

Pick your own plot is good advice for most musical comedies; the theme of this one is quite in keeping with the mood. That is to say, it doesn't especially matter; it is kept successfully from public attention by the rapid and vast array of sparkling talent.

At the 44th Street theatre is now running "A Night in Spain." Running is quite the word, for the variety of skits, songs, dances and comedy patter moments that keep this revue from halting are steamed to a pace that would bewilder if it did not thrill. With a somewhat greater territory to cover than its twin of last season, "A Night in Paris," the present revue manages to stray as far afield, though there may be one or two real Spaniards in the company, especially the weird Helba Hura, whose brief dance of fate was a vivid and awesome spot.

The mere list of celebrities in this revue would fill the space we have; again we feel like mentioning the Gertrude Hoffman girls as the real stars, though they have no single dance so beautiful as their Moroccan maneuvers of last year. They are drilled with a unanimity of rhythm through the complexity of steps that will never cease to come as a pleasing surprise. Ted and Betty Healey, perhaps leaders of the fun, are followed fast and more furiously by the female impersonator Stanley Rogers, by the fast-stepping Trainor Brothers, by—of course—the accordion and the humor of Phil Baker, king of the wise crackers. There are still sixteen names in the program list of headlines, and we haven't said a word about the show. Oh, yes, we'd like to mention George Price, whose singing ways are cute.

A word about the show? Reviews are the despair of the chronological critic. Before there's time to jot down two of the practical jokes that make up the little acts of the program, not to mention describing one or another of the dances, and retelling a few of the jokes, the column is full. Suffice it therefore to say that "A Night in Paris" is fire-swift from end to end

with dance, dialog, tabloid drama and deft digs at you and the rest of us.  
Joseph T. Shipley.

### Notes of the Stage

David Pinsky, whose drama, "The Treasure," was produced in New York by the Theatre Guild, is at present in Milwaukee giving readings from his plays, and lecturing. Mr. Pinsky, who has written all his plays "not to amuse nor to make profit, but because we have certain ideas which we want to express dramatically," talking to the Socialist Zionists of Milwaukee, stressed the need of emphasis on the ethical side of Socialism.

"We must make of Socialism something close to a religion which has for its aim the elimination of suffering and poverty the world over. It is this ethical side of Socialism which has won for our cause many converts among rich men whose class interests are certainly not identical with those of the masses whom they are interested in saving. We must make of Socialism a great idealistic purpose which will capture the imagination of the masses even in America, where they are comparatively prosperous."

David Pinsky, whose plays have been produced in almost every country of the globe, is considered by many the most effective living Yiddish playwright.

Using the plays of George Bernard Shaw as the backbone of their repertory, the Washington Square Players of New York University concluded their eighth season last Saturday night with "Fanny's First Play." This was the latest of a series of Shaw productions made by this organization, beginning in the summer of 1923, when, under the direction of the late Louis Calvert, they produced "You Never Can Tell" with Mr. Calvert in his original role of William, the waiter. Since then, with a company of twenty players, Professor Randolph Somerville, their director, has produced several of

the Shavian works which are seldom seen in New York City, including the two three-hour discussions of social issues, "Getting Married" and "Misalliance." Each of these plays, together with "Candida," has been revived several times, and will remain in the dramatic repertory of the company. In addition to the plays of Shaw, productions have been made of Barrie's "Dear Brutus" and "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire," and of Milne's "The Dover Road." In the subscription series was also included Gribble's "March Hares" and Claire Kummer's "Rollo's Wild Out." These plays have been produced at the Players' own theatre at the University Playhouse in Washington Square, and several performances have been given in towns in Long Island and New Jersey. The company will resume activities in July with summer repertory, devoted to the plays of Bernard Shaw exclusively. The members of the company include: Elberta Trowbridge, Edwina Colville, Mildred Anderson, Judith Knight, Anna Smith-Payne, Louise Schlichting, Mary Emmett, Julia Cohn, James Kelly, John Koch, Alexander Gerry, Richard Coough, Edward Fitzhugh, Hall Symonds, Paul Hays, Merle Kaye, Harold Baedeker, John Sasse, Kathleen Fitzgerald and Margaret Campbell.

The Thursday matinee has been discontinued at the Bayes Theatre, and future afternoon performances of "Gertie" will be on Wednesday and Saturday.

"Countess Maritza" will move from Jolson's Theatre to the Shubert Theatre next Monday.

"Poodles" Hanneford of "The Circus Princess" will permit society equestriennes to ride his performing horses on the stage of the Winter Garden if they desire to exhibit their riding prowess.

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WEEK OF MAY 16

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LOCAL NO. 9

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# THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

# UNION DIRECTORY

## National

### The National Referendum

We are calling the State, District and Local Secretaries' attention to the fact that report on the National Referendum should be taken care of at once. Instructions as to dates of the vote and where reports should be sent were mailed to the secretaries at the time this referendum was sent out, and there is also complete information as to handling the ballots and making of said reports on the ballot itself.

### National Executive Meets

The National Executive Committee will meet in Pittsburgh Saturday and Sunday, May 21 and 22. Details of the program of meetings arranged by Local Pittsburgh will be found on another page.

## Indiana

State Secretary Mrs. Effie M. Mueller, 229 South Keystone Avenue, Indianapolis, is anxious to hear from Appeal and New Leader readers that they may more fully co-operate with the State organization in building party organizations. Non-party members should write her at once. The preparation for organization for the big campaign just ahead of us should be considered by every Socialist in the State.

## Wisconsin

Socialists of Wisconsin are initiating arrangements for their annual State picnic, which will be held in Pleasant Valley Park, West Allis, on Sunday morning, afternoon and evening, July 17.

### Literature Distribution

The Socialists of Milwaukee are again organizing their bundle brigades and will start distributing 100,000 pieces of literature each month, commencing August or September. About 200 to 400 Socialists will be organized to distribute literature in certain areas. This plan had been abandoned before the war, but is now being revived.

Edmund T. Melms, secretary of Local Milwaukee County, is appealing to the branches to again organize bundle brigades and distribute literature. This literature will deal with local, national and international questions and Socialism in general.

Comrades of Milwaukee through this method will distribute nearly a million pieces of literature before the municipal campaign of 1928. A number of the Yipsei members have also volunteered aid. A fund is about to be raised to cover the expense by arranging for fall entertainments.

The German branches, men and women's organizations, held a very successful celebration in the Bahr Frei Hall Sunday, May 1. Ernst Untermann and Heinrich were the speakers.

## Illinois

### Cook County

At a well-attended meeting of the County Delegate Committee final arrangements were made for the annual Cook County press picnic to be held at Riverview Park Sunday afternoon.

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June 12. A special picnic committee, consisting of Morris Blumin, John E. Mahony, Robert C. Denmore, Andrew Lafin, Joseph Hackman, Charles Pogorelec and Florence H. Kirkpatrick, was elected to take charge of arrangements. Secretaries of branches and members at large are urged to get their tickets for the picnic from the County Headquarters, Room 215, 803 West Madison street. Dan W. Hoan, Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee, will be the principal speaker.

M. V. Halushka, who served as assistant secretary of Local Cook County and for a short period as acting county secretary, has resigned his position. Comrade Halushka first entered the Young People's Socialist League in September of 1917.

## Pennsylvania

State Secretary Hoopes has sent a letter to locals and branches, urging that a committee be appointed in every local and branch to canvass for names to nomination papers, and that a chairman be elected for each committee and immediately communicate with the State Secretary. As soon as the papers are printed at Harrisburg they will be forwarded to the chairmen of these committees, but he urges that the committee do not wait for the papers but immediately organize.

## New England

### Boston

The May Day meetings arranged by the various locals proved unusually successful this year. In Boston about 1,500 people attended the joint meeting arranged by the Socialists and Communists for Sacco and Vanzetti. The proceeds were given to the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

### Debs Memorial Fund

The banquet arranged by the Debs Memorial Radio Committee resulted in raising \$3,000. This makes a total of over \$3,400 raised to date in Massachusetts, apart from the money sent in direct to the National Committee. Norman Thomas, the chief speaker at the banquet, made it clear it was possible to get a license by buying a station already having a license and a wave length assigned to it.

### Boston Yipseis

At an enthusiastic meeting Sunday, May 8, the Young People's Socialist League sent a communication to Governor Fuller in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. Frank J. Manning presided. Comrades Rabinowitz, N. E. Yipsei Organizer; Lazarus Ogus, Boston Organizer and president of the Barbers' Union of Chelsea, and Alfred Baker Lewis were among the speakers.

At the weekly meeting of the Circle, Secretary Manning was instructed to negotiate with the Secretary of the Quincy Circle to arrange a joint play with a strong social spirit. The debating team issued challenges for a debate on Industrial Democracy.

Starting next Sunday, the Public Speaking Class will hold outdoor meetings every week on the Common. This class has been working steadily all winter and is now ready to carry Socialism to the masses.

The Circle will hold a social and musical at the home of Comrade Lewis Thursday evening, June 2, at 8 p. m. There will be free refreshments and many surprising features. Efforts will be made to organize circles in Chelsea and Lynn in the near future.

Another circle is being organized in Peabody.

## Connecticut

### State Convention

Plans are practically completed for the State convention of the Socialist Party which will be held Sunday, May 22, at the Arbiter-Manner-Chor Park, Allington, New Haven. The convention will be called to order at 10 a. m. by Martin F. Plunkett, State Secretary. It is expected that all locals of the State will be represented by five delegates each.

### Radio Committee

The Connecticut Debs Radio Committee will hold a short meeting during the day.

Plans for the State and National election of 1928 will be discussed. One of the National committeemen in charge of the Debs Radio Memorial will speak at the convention. Dinner will be served at the Park by the ladies of the Manner Chor.

## New York State

### Summer Agitation

State Secretary Merrill has sent a questionnaire to all upstate locals of the Party. Information is requested as to street corners still available for public meetings, and locals are asked

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to state to what extent they will co-operate, financially and otherwise, in a summer campaign. While the parking of automobiles has destroyed the value of street corners where soap-boxers used to hold forth before the war, almost every city has some place within its borders where open air speaking is still possible.

Negotiations are still under way looking to securing the organizing services of Emil Herman for New York State again this season.

## Queens

### Branch Jamaica

Branch Jamaica will meet Monday evening, May 16, at the home of Barnett Woolf, Beaufort Avenue. Two important matters for the consideration of the members will be the vote on the national referendum and the report to be made on the Jamaica Forum. Members are urged to attend this meeting if possible.

## New York City

### General Party Meeting

A general party meeting is being called for Wednesday evening, May 18, in the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street, at 8:30 p. m. This is an emergency meeting in behalf of the critical situation which confronts the New Leader. We must consider ways and means of increasing the circulation of the New Leader and placing it on a sound financial basis. Every Socialist Party member in New York City and vicinity is urged to be present at this meeting. Among the speakers who will address the meeting will be Morris Hillquit, Norman Thomas and James O'Neal.

### National Referendum

The National Referendum on the elimination or retention of the liquor plank in the National Platform, closed May 15. All members who have not voted have until that date to do so. Secretaries of branches must file reports with Secretary Classens on or before May 18.

### Membership Drive

Splendid success was achieved at a large number of organization meetings last week. Numerous applications for membership were presented to the last meeting of the Executive Committee. The enrolled Socialist voters' meetings in the 1st-24th Assembly Districts, Manhattan, were well attended. Quite a number of new members were obtained. Meetings are planned in the near future in the 13-19th Assembly Districts, Brooklyn, and in the 10-12th Assembly Districts, Manhattan.

### Nominations

Branches are requested to make nominations for Assembly and Alderman during the next few weeks. The best possible candidate should be secured in every district where an active Socialist campaign will be carried on. It's none too early to make nominations and to prepare for the fall campaign. The sooner the branches in the various Assembly Districts get ready the better the results in the fall.

## Manhattan

### 1-2d A. D. Branch

A large number of citizens and sympathizers were present last Sunday evening at the enrolled Socialist voters' meeting in the East Side Socialist Centre. Several new members were obtained. Comrade Panken delivered a splendid address which was followed by questions and discussion. This branch, in co-operation with the Downtown Jewish Branch, is preparing for a number of activities during the spring and summer months.

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

The official opening of the new headquarters at 94 Avenue C, was held last Saturday evening. The fine headquarters, formerly occupied by a Republican Club, was crowded to capacity with a gathering of members and their friends. Comrade Claessens entertained and the crowd stayed to dance until the early hours of the morning. The branch will meet Monday evening, May 16, at 8 p. m. New members will be initiated. The Socialist enrolled voters' meeting held last Monday evening, to which citizens of the 6-8-12th Assembly Districts were invited, was a huge success. Some forty people were seated at a long array of tables with Comrade Panken at one end and Comrade Thomas at the other and in an informal way both gave a heart-to-heart talk. This was followed by a discussion, refreshments and a general social gathering. The comrades were elated with the affair and pledged themselves to personally visit enrolled Socialists.

### 3-5-10th A. D. Branch

This branch met last Monday night and planned a number of enterprises. Its membership is growing. A motion was made and carried that street meetings be held on the West Side during the spring and summer. The branch will meet Monday, May 23, Room 402, People House, 7 E. 15th street. Nominations for Assemblyman and Alderman will be made.

At the meeting last Tuesday arrangements were made for street meetings on the Upper West Side, in an effort to increase its membership. At the next meeting nominations for Assemblyman and Alderman will be made.

## Bronx

### Protest Meetings

The four Sacco and Vanzetti protest meetings held last Friday evening were a huge success. At the Longwood and Prospect Avenue and the Wilkins and Intervale Avenue corners the audience numbered between 1,000 and 1,500. The meetings in the Claremont Parkway and 180th street corners were also large. The New York Times reported that about 5,000 people were at the four meetings.

Thanks to the Comrades of the 6th, 8th and 12th A. D. branches, Manhattan, three large platforms, were shipped to the Bronx for these meetings. Eighteen speakers covered the four meetings. Special mention should be made of the fine work done by the Y. P. S. L. in the distribution of leaflets and in the handling of these successful meetings. Comrades of the Bronx were considerably heartened by the demonstrations. It should also be said that several hundred New Leaders were sold and twenty-six subscriptions were obtained.

### Central Branch

The branch will meet Tuesday evening, May 17, at the headquarters, 1167 Boston road. At the last meeting it was decided to hold street meetings every Friday evening in some part of this territory.

## BROOKLYN

### 2nd A. D. Branch

This branch meets every Friday evening at 420 Hinesdale street. During the next few months two street meetings will be held each week, one in Brownsville territory of the 2nd A. D. Branch and another in the Kings Highway section.

### 5th-6th A. D. Branch

Branch meetings are held every Tuesday evening at the headquarters, 167 Tompkins Avenue. Nominations for Assemblyman and Alderman will be made at the next meeting. It is urged that every member attend, as arrangements are being made for propaganda work during the Spring and Summer months.

### 4th-14th A. D. Branch

Last Saturday the Branch gave a surprise reception to Hyman Nemer, who for years has been an active member and party worker. Workmen's Circle 555 participated in the festivities. About 60 or 70 friends were present and the program included recitations and an entertainment. Nemer was presented with a fountain pen and responded with a speech in which he said that he expected to continue his work for the Socialist Party and expected to give more time to this work.

Ether Friedman will speak a number of Saturday nights at Havermyer and Third street and members are urged to make these meetings successful.

### Boro Park Branch

Meetings of the newly organized American Branch are held every Tuesday evening at the Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 14th Avenue and 42nd street. Several new members have been added since the May Day meeting.

### 22nd A. D. Branch

A successful enrolled voters' meeting was held last Tuesday evening at the headquarters, 218 Van Sicken Avenue. Several new members were welcomed into the organization. A short business meeting was held in which the new applicants participated in arrangements for a concert and Spring Festival to be held on Saturday evening, June 4, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum. It is expected that Leon Goldman, violinist; Miss Anthony, pianist, and Samuel A. De Witt and August Claessens, will be featured on the program. Refreshments and dancing follow.

### 23d A. D. Branch

The 23d A. D. Branch is a beehive of activity. Some remarkable work is being done in the solicitation of New Leader "subs" and street meetings. Plans are being made for a number of outings during the spring and summer months. This branch meets every Monday evening in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum. Nominations for assemblyman and alderman will be made at a future meeting.

## Yipseldom

### League Hike

The big event of the week will be the Yipsei General League Hike, Sunday, May 15, to Dunwoodie. Over 400 Yipseis, party members and friends will meet at the Van Courtlandt Park station at 9 a. m. and start on the largest and finest hike in the League's history. No hike will compare with it in numbers, program and interest. Aside from the pie eating contest and the visit from the Passaic Yipsei Circle, of which three carloads will be present at the hike, a very novel idea may be attempted in the form of motion pictures. Arrangements are being (Continued on page 8)

## BUTCHERS' UNION

Local 174, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A.  
Office and Headquarters:  
Labor Temple, 245 E. 84th St., Room 12  
Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Tuesday Evenings  
Employment Bureau open every day at 6 P. M.

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PHONES: TRIANGLE 3668-3669

## CAP MAKERS

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.  
OFFICE: 210 EAST 8th STREET  
Phone: Orchard 5800-1-2

The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.  
JACOB ROBERTS, Sec'y-Organizer,  
S. HERSHKOWITZ, N. GELLEN, Organizers.

**OPERATORS, LOCAL 1**  
Regular Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.  
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 Wednesday.  
R. GUSKIN, Chairman  
M. TIGEL, Vice-Chairman  
M. FEINSTEIN, Secretary-Treasurer

**HEBREW BUTCHERS' UNION**  
Local 334, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A.  
175 E. Hwy., Orchard 5350  
Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday  
AL. GRADEL, President  
L. KOHN, Sec'y  
J. BELSKY, Secretary

**BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS'**  
UNION, LOCAL 68, I. L. G. W. U.  
7 East 15th Street Tel. Stuyvesant 3607

Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union  
Z. L. FREDMAN, President  
GEO. TRIMSTAN, NATHAN RIESEL, Manager Secretary-Treasurer

## NECKWEAR CUTTERS'

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.  
7 East 15th Street Stuyvesant 7678

Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 162 East 22nd Street  
Fred Fashabend, N. Ullman, President  
A. Weiner, Sec'y  
J. Rosenzweig, Fin. Sec. & 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 6639

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

**See That Your Milk Man Wears the Emblem of The Milk Drivers' Union**  
Local 584, I. U. of T.

OFFICE: 208 W. 14th St., City  
Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at BEEHOTHEN HALL, 210 East Fifth St.  
Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at BEEHOTHEN HALL, 210 East Fifth St.  
JOE HEIMAN, Pres. & Business Agent.  
MAX LIEBLER, Sec'y-Treas.

**GLAZIERS' UNION**  
Local 1087, B. P. D. & P. A.  
Office and Headquarters: 610 Broadway, 4th St. Phone Dry Dock 10172. Regular meetings every Tuesday at 8 P. M.  
ABE LEMOK, Pres.  
PETE KOPP, Sec'y  
GARREY BRIDE, I. GREEN, Fin. Sec'y  
JACOB RAPPAPORT, AARON RAPPAPORT, Treasurers.

**German Painters' Union**  
LOCAL 499, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS  
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday Eve. at the Labor Temple, 245 East 84th St.  
PETER ROYMAN, President.  
ALVIN ROETTER, Secretary  
AMBROSE HAAS, Fin. Sec'y.

**PAINTERS' UNION, No. 51**  
Headquarters 346 EIGHTH AVENUE  
Telephone Lenox 5619  
Dry Room Open Daily, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.  
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## The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

3 West 16th Street, New York City  
Telephone Chelsea 3148  
MORRIS SIOMAN, 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 3909  
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION  
DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

**Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers**  
Office 231 E. 14th Street  
Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.  
SECTION MEETINGS  
Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 8 P. M.  
Brooklyn—E. 18th St. & B. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.  
Harlem—1114 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 11 A. M.  
Bklyn—105 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—75 Montgomery St.  
SALVATORE MINO, Manager-Secretary.

**EMBROIDERY WORKERS'**  
UNION, Local 6, I. L. G. W. U.  
Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the Office, 501 E. 161st St.  
Maitree 7499  
CARL GRABHER, President  
M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

**Italian Dressmakers'**  
Union, Local 25, I. L. G. W. U.  
Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening at the office 55 W. 28th St. Phone: Lackawanna 4814.  
LUIGI ANTONINI, Secretary.

**United Neckwear Makers' Union**  
LOCAL 11918, A. F. of L.  
7 East 16th St. Phone: Stuyvesant 1909  
Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock, in the office.  
LOUIS FELDHEIM, President  
ED. GOTTENMAN, Sec'y-Treas.  
L. D. BERKEH, Manager  
LOUIS FUCHS, Bus. Agent

**WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION**  
LOCAL 68 of I. L. G. W. U.  
117 Second Avenue  
TELEPHONE ORCHARD 7160-7  
A. SNYDER, Manager

**AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA**  
11-15 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. AMALGAMATED BANK BLDG. 3rd FLOOR.  
Telephone: Stuyvesant 6200-1-2-3-4-5  
SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President. JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

**NEW YORK JOINT BOARD**  
AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA  
611-613 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephone: Spring 1000-1-2-3-4  
ABRAHAM BECKERMAN, Gen. Mgr. ABRAHAM MILLER, Sec'y-Treas.

**New York Clothing Cutters' Union**  
A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four."  
Office: 44 West 11th Street. Stuyvesant 5595.  
Regular Meetings every Friday night at 215 East Fifth Street.  
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 p. m. in the office.  
PHILIP ORLOFFSKY, Manager. MARTIN SIGEL, Sec'y-Treas.

**PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD**  
OF GREATER N. Y. AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.  
OFFICE: 175 EAST BROADWAY. ORCHARD 1897  
Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening at the Office. All Locals Meet Every Wednesday.  
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**Lapel Makers & Pairers'**  
Local 161, A. C. W. A.  
Office: 3 Delancey St. Dry Dock 3499  
Ex. Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.  
BRIE SCHNEIDER, Chairman  
KENNETH E. WARD, Secretary  
ANTHONY V. FROISE, Bus. Agent

**Pressers' Union**  
Local 3, A. C. W. A.  
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple  
11-27 Arion Pl., Bklyn., N. Y.  
LOUIS CAYTON, Sec'y-Treas.  
M. TAYLOR, Sec'y  
LION BUCK, Fin. Sec'y

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

**PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION**  
OF GREATER NEW YORK  
Office and headquarters, 701 Broadway  
Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8 P. M.  
AL GREENBERG, FRED CAIOLA, SAM SCHNALL, FLORENCE GELLEN, President, Manager, Treasurer, Fin. Sec'y  
Organizers: GEORGE E. POWERS, THOMAS DINONNO, Delegate, JOSEPH DIMINO.

**MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 24**  
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union  
Downtown Office: 610 Broadway. Phone Spring 4444  
Uptown Office: 28 West 27th Street. Phone Wisconsin 1275  
Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening  
HYMAN LEDEPARR, I. H



# THE NEW LEADER

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SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1927

## AMERICAN CAESARISM

THE present plight of Nicaragua is charged with immense dangers for the peoples south of us as well as the American masses. It constitutes the most disgraceful episode in American history. Beginning with a declaration that Washington had no intention of intervening in Nicaragua, American policy has moved from threats to shameful occupation of the country with troops and bombing planes. Our forces are openly supporting Diaz, an adventurer who on a number of occasions in the past twenty years has served as a vassal of American interests.

This policy has culminated in what is practically an ultimatum to the Sacasa Liberals. Henry L. Stimson, President Coolidge's special agent in Nicaragua, in his ultimatum declares that American forces will "disarm forcibly those who will not do so." Thus the Liberals are forced to surrender in the face of American rifles and bombing planes. Eight hundred more marines are ordered to be ready for service in Nicaragua and nine more planes are to accompany them.

No despotic state in the history of mankind has ever brandished the mailed fist more openly and this comes within a few days after Coolidge made his sanctimonious address regarding the godly purposes of the United States in Latin-American countries.

There is something more in this policy than setting up an American dummy with our bayonets in Nicaragua. Coolidge and his apologists have already asserted the servile ethic that the American press should not criticize American foreign policies. A repetition of this advice in the next few years may easily lead to legislation muzzling the press and citizens so that any imperial upstarts at Washington may throw newspapers out of the mails and imprison editors and citizens.

One thing we should remember. The American Government cannot be a despot abroad without becoming despot at home. Despotism cannot stand criticism. It always commands obedience and Coolidge has already urged this. All that remains is Federal legislation to square with the reality of the American mailed fist in the Caribbean and Central America. Once having made us all intellectual conscripts of American imperialism, the bureaucracy will have an excellent machine to hurl at trade unions and their struggles, to fill the nation with peace-time spies and informers, to penalize all who dissent from an imperial will which represents bankers, speculators and others intent upon despoiling helpless peoples across our frontiers.

This is the danger we face in the United States. American capitalism has all the dangers of a Caesarism at home and abroad with the working people of this country being forced under an iron heel as merciless as that of any military conqueror.

## THAYER ON TRIAL

IT is now clear that Judge Thayer, who presided at the Sacco-Vanzetti trial, is himself on trial. To Vanzetti's appeal to Governor Fuller are attached affidavits that should insure not only a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti but a thorough investigation of the conduct of Judge Thayer. Representatives of various publications who reported the trial make some of the most amazing charges ever made against a judge in this or any other country.

These affidavits cannot be ignored and it is inconceivable that their authors would join in making the charges against Judge Thayer without being able to substantiate them. Imagine a judge presiding at a trial where the lives of two human beings are at stake declaring his belief in the guilt of the accused, denouncing one of the attorneys for the defense as "that long-haired anarchist," referring to other defense attorneys as "those damn fools," boasting to outsiders of what he was going to say to the jury, and even reading his charge to George U. Crocker of the University Club and declaring: "I think that will hold him, don't you?"

What we have here is a frightened and unscrupulous little Babbitt determined to send two Italian workmen to the chair, unable to conceal his malice, or a number of reputable men and women who have conspired to smirch his honesty and integrity. The issue is drawn. Either Thayer's accusers tell the truth or they do not. If they do not Thayer should be vindicated. If they do tell the truth Judge Thayer should be impeached and driven from the bench and bar of Massachusetts in disgrace. He should not be permitted to jeopardize the lives of any other unfortunate who might be dragged before his court.

Judge Thayer is now on trial. It is impossible for Governor Fuller to ignore this and it is up to him to take action appropriate to the occasion.

## THE AWAKENING

FROM many sources come evidence of a general recovery from the defeatist psychology that has afflicted political and economic organizations of the workers. The New Leader has felt this rebirth of interest in the remarkable work being done in its behalf. Our readers will be gratified to know that more new subscribers have been added in the past three weeks than in the previous twelve months, and this is only a beginning of what we expect to accomplish.

The trade unions are practically free of the exotic influence that has hampered their work and can look forward to an era of growth and expansion. The Sacco-Vanzetti case has provided a striking grievance that has awakened millions to the peril of biased judges and they cannot avoid contrasting the treatment of these two Italians with the treatment of Doheny and Fall in the notorious oil swindles.

Then there is the cynical and brutal attitude of our imperialist officials toward Mexico and Nicaragua with the menace of war, censorship and conscription hovering in the background. Even the boast of Coolidge "prosperity" no longer appeals for those who have watched the reports of huge profits and dividends reaped by our grand dukes of industry. They are happy and appear to believe that the masses should be content with a few extra bones tossed their way.

American capitalism is by no means the lovely thing its devoted retainers would have us believe. There is plenty of work for those who want to serve and the awakening period is here. Be a live one. The dead do not count in the census of a living world!

## "DEEPLY INVOLVED"

A LETTER appeared in the New York Times of May 8 that is pathetic. The writer warns of "a menace to our national well-being" but is happy that being "forewarned is forearmed." The "menace" is due to a "determined and able led attempt" to nationalize hydroelectric power, which is a "sort of collectivism which has everywhere proved disastrous." Never has any other combination of capital so promoted "the well-being of so large a part of the population." Private exploitation by our powerful organizations of capital is "the great triumph of our system of individualism modified by social pressure wisely applied." Nationalization means "lowering of the standards of living and, sooner or later, the servitude of labor to a bureaucratic machine."

The reader will immediately conclude that this is from Judge Gary of the steel trust, or a representative of the National Security League, or a publicity agent of the super-power interests, or an extract from the weekly letter of the National City Bank. Not at all. It is a letter of John Spargo, who also babbles the drivel of a rural Congressman by saying that nationalization "is incompatible with the spirit and genius of our institutions." Ever hear that before? You have.

In 1919 the "true Socialist" declared that he was "deeply involved" in the heavy work of re-establishing the Socialist movement on a "sound" basis. Well, here he is and here is the basis. Both are very deeply "involved," are they not?

## MOSCOW'S DILEMMA

ONE striking thing about Russian Communism is that it began its career by endeavoring to take over the Socialist and Labor movement of the modern nations and is now well in the phase of being restricted to countries of mountaineers, peasants and handicraftsmen. It is more and more being pushed back into these areas while the Communist International itself has become an Asiatic international. Never failing to emphasize its proletarian character in theory, it is peasant in fact.

These are fundamental contradictions which it cannot overcome. The reconstruction of modern capitalism on a basis of co-operation and industrial democracy is to be accomplished in the nations with modern industry and it is in precisely these nations that Communism has failed to win the working class. To be compelled to seek intimate contacts and co-operation with the masses in lower stages of social and industrial evolution is to admit failure in all those modern nations where co-operation is essential to the transformation of the present social order.

Moreover, success in inducing the masses in China and similar nations to follow the Bolshevik example would eventually bring disappointment to these masses. There is no economic structure in these nations upon which a socialized society can be built. To force socialization of ox carts and handicrafts is ridiculous. When the ox cart becomes a great railway system and the handicrafts become great plants turning out machine-made goods, socialization becomes possible.

The best that can be done for the peoples exploited by the imperialist powers is to help them attain nationhood and encourage them to develop their own resources and institutions. As industry develops a modern working class movement appears and socialization as a program becomes possible, not before. Moscow begins at the end and ends at the beginning, leaving disappointment as the heritage of its bungling.

## The Rebel

I'd rather be in the cold grave,  
Asleep in the silent clay,  
Than toiling for bread, like a black slave,  
In the man and master way.  
I'd rather be in the dull earth,  
In the flag of a rebel rolled,  
Than be the slave to a man of no worth,  
And a crawler to get him gold.  
  
I'd rather be in the front rank,  
Shot down by the martial mad,  
Than follow the flag of a war crank,  
And kill with his conscript squad.  
I want to be clean in my brave youth,  
No sinister skunk am I,  
I'd rather die for the white truth,  
Than live for a sordid lie.  
—J. K. M'DOUGALL

## THE CHATTER BOX

### Cold May

All Winter long we looked our love away . . .  
The world was white and cold with chastity . . .  
I passed you silently again today,  
For all the tumult you awake in me.

So when we pass and make the mute pretense  
That naught between us matters overmuch,  
We are not worthy in the surge of sense,  
The fierce confession, and the cleansing touch.

I reason now that you are not so near,  
How love must lose the frost with field and flood.  
And what is Winter but a frozen fear,  
For trees and streams, for lovers and the blood.

We always get a kick out of Communist Party literature. It has a language all its own. Its flashes of proletarian anger have all the dull theatrics of the property lightning used in the ten, twenty and thirty cent blood thrillers that used to hold forth at Thalia Theatre twenty-five years ago. The thunder that reverberates from their dailies and monthlies rattles realistically enough inside of a miniature playhouse. Capital is always the Desperate Desmond, and Labor—Nellie the Beautiful Sewing Machine Girl. Needless to say, the Communist Party is the stalwart hero, always in gallant pursuit of the villain who is always pursuing Nellie. Some of the "Down with This-or-That" and the other stentorian phrases of old Russian Revolutionary fiction, have the same effectiveness as a rendition of "Sweet Rosie O'Grady" might have during a recital of Stravinsky or Schoenberg music at Carnegie Hall. They are particularly fetching when they commence their "vetcherinka" of name-calling. For a complete catalog of scurrilous monikers, such as are vocally used by fish-mongers on Hester street, we refer you to Die Freiheit, the Daily Worker, and their own meetings. When they have used up all the fifth traffic will bear on the "rights," "yellows" and Socialists, they practice quite earnestly among themselves. Whenever a Communist asks us our name, we reply that he has called us enough names already. All of which continues our amusement. The last resort of an inconsequential person is vituperation. Cursing and name-calling are the poetry of failure. Matter of fact is, that Socialism has made mighty little headway with its old methods of wholesale condemnation and shouting harsh jeremiads from house-tops and soap-boxes. Every now and then, we run across a gin-filled soul who ambles about the gutter, his hand clenched with threat against the stars, and his hiccupped tongue puncturing the moral silences. We smile and go by with the rest of the world. Somehow, we imagine the vodka of the steppes has fumed across the ocean, and hit a group of our erstwhile comrades. Their wild-eyed mouthings, their crude meanderings, and their blind destructiveness have militated against their status quo as reasonable human beings. One can only smile at their antics, and almost pity them. Even in Russia, the saner Comrades have learned that the 1890 vintage of propaganda does not take with 1927 Ford Tractorized moujikim. Their rural agents have protested against the heavy phrases and the empty thunder of the Kremlin Ukases, and asked for plain thought and simple expression.

Our American alumnus of Smolny Institute have not as yet learned the language of the States. They have meticulously translated all the classics from the original Sanskrit, added a little Union Square observations, peppered it with the argot of the ivy-chick, and the market amenities of a Schnitzelbeek garlic merchant. This they offer to Coolidge cooled sons and daughters of the land, as a march tune toward the co-operative commonwealth. We have seen a smattering of lame pants pressers and dizzy buttonhole sewers try to keep step to such music, and the result has been a lost strike, a smashed union,

and general misery thrown in for full measure. We have no quarrel with the literatures of the "lefts." We are as anxious as they are for a complete economic and political change. We only chide them for being cursed with an asininity of mind, a thorough ignorance of the world in which they live, and a still more complete illiteracy in the normal means for social intercourse. Their cartoons have the baw sense of humor or pathos that a Keystone Comedy or a Nicolodeon Drama offers to the peasants of Madagascar. Dropping a ton of bricks on a bloated billionaire is intended to bring out a howl from the Klu-Kluxed and Boozed-Bunked minions of America. Showing a dripping sword over the prostrate form of Nellie, is intended to lead the weeping legions of Babe Ruth and Gene Tunney on a triumphal revolutionary hike right into Washington. Shouting "Hands Off Mexico," is meant to give the willies to Kellogg and the Potomac Blues to good old Cal. Calling The Leader a "yellow sheet" is no doubt effective in scaring us into retirement, or our readers to subscribe to the Police Gazette. Some of the red hot mommer pomes we have read in the Worker about Sacco and Vanzetti might help to convince the anxious blunderers in Massachusetts that these brave sufferers in the cause of justice ought to be condemned and murdered if only because they have such stupid friends. Thanks to an awakened opinion among all sane peoples these martyrs may yet receive a belated justice at the hands of Governor Fuller. And that in spite of the rapid gestures and disheartening demonstrations so lately made by our friends to the left.

Some day, enough of our gentle opponents will get a full night school education in sensible conduct, and modern literary expression. These will show the rest of their waning followers, that name calling, hoarse shouting and coarse thundering are methods for hinterland market dealings, and dreams are taught in the calm rhetoric of decency, and the fine fire of inspiration. Then, will they join the Socialist Party, buckle down to progressive action, and make up in effective work for the destructive vacation they have taken.

## Office Building Seen Through Mist

Like a tall silent woman you arise,  
A Helen in a Troy of the skies,  
Standing on misty ramparts of the air,  
Your loveliness brings me the mood of prayer.  
Yet, you who seem a temple fit for kings,  
Hide huddled folk, whose lives are empty things.

## General Strike

Man to man in a fearless row;  
No motors throb, no sirens blow,  
No wheels revolve, no engines purr,  
But strong men rise with a mighty stir  
To follow their will to the gaping sky.  
"SACCO! VANZETTI! YOU SHALL NOT DIE!"  
LUCIA TRENT.

A news item shows that \$571,000,000 has been paid in income tax to the U. S. Government by bootleggers, since the Volstead act. We always suspected that our capitalist officials were against the meddling of government in private business, and that is why the collection of liquor tax has been transferred to Chicago gangsters and Mott street spaghetti shops through the 18th Amendment. But we may remark here that even bootleggers use expert accountants, and filling out tax returns. We are frankly jealous, and so we propose to the Republican North and the Democratic South, that they pass an amendment giving us the Custom House Business. We agree to divvy up with every Senator, Congressman and Cabinet officer and even pay a fair income tax. We even might give up the job as Chatterbox on the New Leader, and join the Kiwanis. Associated Press please copy.

S. A. De Witt

## The New Leader Mail Bag

Editor, New Leader:

The discussion on the Socialist party by ex-members makes me eligible, as I, too, am an "ex," but not for the reasons given by the others. They say the name should be changed, the St. Louis platform taboo, and propose other items, such as getting Americanized. Russell says drop the "Comrade bunk." I agree it was used altogether too much, but the word is as good an American word as any. It takes certain experiences of life that men have to go through to fully appreciate the true meaning of Comrade. Had the 100 per centers who are now trying to tell us how to be successful gone over to France and been in the trenches they would know how to use comrade.

Now I object to changing the name of the party. Barenberg hit the nail on the head in his "When the Spree is Over," except that he failed to point out the failure of the Wilson, Lunn, etc., partial successes. The main trouble with Stet Wilson and Lunn was that the Socialist party did not have discipline clauses in its constitution, nor were such as there were enforced, with the result that some members became mightier than the party they were supposed to represent.

Now I left the party because I got tired of giving my hard-earned money and time to a party that couldn't build an organization that at least could measure up to the average business organization in efficiency.

A party that has as its goal the abolishing of the capitalist system should at least use tactics that were as good as its enemy, and I maintain that Socialist party never has and is not attempting to now. Let me cite an example: The routing of speakers! You send a miner with a miner's psychology into a rural section and a mechanic into a mining camp, and expect them to interest these different crafts with their point of view.

Another thing, the national and State office has about the poorest system of keeping a record of its members; no way of knowing whether there is ability or talent in a community to be taken advantage of to build up a weaker local. Instead they send an outsider from a great distance to do what a small railroad fare could have accomplished.

Again, two-thirds of the lecturers that have been sent out were just that; no organizing ability whatever. I would cite you names by the score of men and women you sent out with enormous railroad fares that created great interest for the time but left no one there to take advantage of building an organization and weld a machine out of this splendid material at hand. The result was the blamed old thing wouldn't cough even on two lungs.

Russell is right about a change of leaders, but more important still, a change of tactics to get results, and when you do you will find a score of us old-timers coming back to do our part. The West is full of men that grew weary at the poor showing and quit.

Now the farmer question: "Lehaney," who recently died at Chicago, is the only man that had a logical and satisfactory explanation of the farmer and his status that I ever met, and the National Executive Committee would do well to adopt it.

In conclusion, let me beg you—be consistent, let the union affairs alone. That means the A. F. of L. as well as the other unions. Build up the Socialist party and no other, but build it brick by brick and cement it together, so that nothing can tear it apart. Have discipline and enforce it.

E. E. LEMKE,  
Oasis, Calif.

## CHICAGO FIRM FIRES 200 UNION PRESSMEN

Chicago.—"The worst breach of faith and betrayal that ever has come under my observation," is the way S. B. Marks, vice-president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, described the lockout of the 200 employees of the White Printing House, formerly known as the Regan Printing House.

## The Socialist Party at Work

Continued from page 7)

made for the taking of a thousand feet of film of the hike. Yipsels and their friends will have the opportunity of seeing themselves in the movies. Many a dream will come true. Every Yipsel is urged to bring someone with him. Also bring banners, pennants, balls, etc. Remember, those not attending will miss a glorious time!

### Annual Field Day

A permit from the Bronx Park Commission has just been received by the City Office granting the use of Pelham Bay Park on Sunday, June 26. The office is therefore glad to announce that June 26 will witness the League's annual field day. Many gold, silver and bronze medals, pennants and banners will be awarded. Every comrade in the League is warned to start athletic practice early, as the competition at the meet will be very keen.

Yipsels who expect to attend the Panken banquet can do so by making arrangements with the City Office. A special table is set aside for the Yipsels. The charge is \$3.

Yipsels receiving lists from the City Office for the Debs Radio Memorial Station are urged to make every effort to bring in substantial donations. The League has pledged to raise \$1,000. We must raise it. Every comrade must set to work for this worthy cause.

Splendid work was done by the Bronx Yipsels in distributing leaflets and acting on committees for the Sacco and Vanzetti protest meetings on Friday night, May 6.

The Bronx Boro Committee is making arrangements for a declamation contest on May 27 and a concert and entertainment on May 22. Details will be announced later.

very interesting meeting. The charter for the circle was presented by Ben Goodman, Executive Secretary. Elections for circle officials were held and the following were chosen: Organizer, Louis Hachefsky; educational director, Sol Kreitman; recording secretary, Sol Peshkin; financial secretary, Beatrice Sapkovitz; social and athletic director, Max Hochberg.

## STREET MEETINGS

### MANHATTAN

Tuesday evening, May 17, 8.30 p. m., 134th Street and Lenox Avenue. Speakers, Ethelred Brown and V. C. Gaspar.  
Thursday evening, May 19, 8.30 p. m., 106th Street and Madison Avenue. Speaker, Ethelred Brown.

### BRONX

Friday evening, May 13, 8.30 p. m., 163rd Street and Prospect Avenue. Speaker, Ethelred Brown and others.  
Friday evening, May 20, 8.30 p. m., 163rd Street and Prospect Avenue. Speakers, Ethelred Brown, Pierre D. Nio.

### BROOKLYN

Friday evening, May 13, 8.30 p. m., Pitkin Avenue and Bristol Street. Speaker, Esther Friedman.  
Saturday evening, May 14, 8.30 p. m., Havemeyer and South Third Street. Speaker, Esther Friedman.

Saturday evening, May 14, 8.30 p. m., 14th Street and Kings Highway. Speaker, Ethelred Brown.  
Monday evening, May 16, 8.30 p. m., Sutter Avenue and Hinesdale Street. Speaker, Ethelred Brown.

Friday evening, May 20, 8.30 p. m., corner Pitkin Avenue and Bristol Street. Speaker, Esther Friedman.  
Saturday evening, May 21, 8.30 p. m., corner Kings Highway and 14th Street. Speaker, Ethelred Brown.

## TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from page 1)  
excuse than WEAF for it negotiated for broadcasting rights after WEAF had refused to go on with the plan. But the patriots scared it out. WGL is the same station that cut off a woman speaker who was praising Little Denmark for its pacifism. Dangerous stuff, that. Who knows, a great country which admired Denmark and listened to "Spread Eagle" might some day be conquered by Haiti, or Mexico, or Nicaragua! From that fate the embattled broadcasters will save us.

Every time this sort of censorship takes place we have one more argument for the necessity of building up station WDEB. Last Friday evening in Boston I was greatly encouraged by the interest and generosity of Boston friends who at a rather small banquet subscribed a little over \$2,000. Of course Alfred Baker Lewis was the moving spirit in arranging this banquet as he is in all Socialist or semi-Socialist affairs. If the question, What about the Socialist Party? is ever satisfactorily answered it will be due to the energy of people like Lewis in Boston, August Claassen in New York and Marie Wannenmacher in Philadelphia, to say nothing of others whom I might mention, rather than to all the discussion the New Leader can print. And speaking of the New Leader, Sam DeWitt has put more than the Socialist Party in his debt for the gallant and intelligent way he has taken a hold of its affairs.

I should like to see some competent labor lawyer analyze the effect of certain recent injunction decisions in the pages of the New Leader. Here, for instance, is Judge Churchill's injunction against the lockout established by the boss plumbers in the Bronx. What effect will it have on the future? Will it really help the working plumbers? Will it create a precedent later on to be used against labor? Our own Comrade Karlin won a decision for the Jewelry Workers' Union not long ago which is clear gain without danger of future complications. On his argument, Supreme Court Justice Ford dismissed a temporary injunction in a decision which upholds the rights of unions to solicit members in non-union shops. Every decision of this sort helps large in the mass of precedent which makes up so great a part of our law.

Several weeks too late I have waked up to the fact that we are voting on a referendum which would take a light beer and wine plank out of the Socialist platform. I hope that that amendment will prevail, not because I love the prohibition law, but because I think a plank of any sort for or against liquor is out of place in our party utterances. It tends to promote division in our own ranks and distract attention from our main issues. Light wines and beer having nothing to do one way or another with the basic economic problems with which we are concerned. Historically we have stood for the principle of referring this question to a special referendum. We have everything to lose and nothing to gain by keeping the prohibition question in party politics. Our program ought to be a demand for a referendum of the prohibition question to a special popular referendum by the result of which all parties should themselves to abide. Further than that we might perhaps pledge ourselves to the principle of rigid government control of such liquor traffic as might be authorized by a referendum. Granting that any change at all is difficult under the eighteenth amendment, this proposal for a referendum is certainly at least as practicable as the flat demand for legalizing light wines and beer and far more truly in line with our Socialist principles to which the prohibition fight is irrelevant. Individual Socialists may have lots of convictions which they do not need to make matters of party principle.

If anybody ever deserved the death penalty it is Ruth Snyder and Judd Gray. Neither Mrs. Snyder's sex nor her predisposition to hysteria should win her special treatment. Yet this case peculiarly raises the question whether society can afford capital punishment. I doubt if many Albert Snyders will be saved in the future by the execution of his murderers, who would not be saved if life imprisonment were the maximum penalty even for murder. I am not much concerned for the fate of these two criminals as individuals. I am concerned for the society that has to put them to death. As Heywood Brown points out, the sufferers from capital punishment are those who must enforce it and those who will read about it.

The soft coal strike drags its weary way almost as unnoticed by the public. So far it has been a strike without incident and without result. Yet it is of great importance that bituminous coal mining be kept from an open shop fate. It is also important that some constructive program be suggested. The last issue of the New Republic reviews and criticizes an ingenious plan for private monopoly. It ought to be obvious (1) that competition in the soft coal field hurts producers and consumers; and (2) that the only monopoly that can help matters is a properly conducted public monopoly. That means nationalization.

The bill providing for old-age pensions has passed the Canadian Senate and will become law when assented to by the Governor General. The measure provides for a maximum pension of \$340 yearly for British subjects who have attained the age of 70 years and been resident in Canada for 20 years, provided that the recipient of the pension is not in receipt of as much private income as \$365 per year.