

WORKERS UNITE FOR MAY DAY

Socialist Vote Increases In French Poll

But Archaic Electoral System May Rob Party of a Number of Deputies

RESULTS of the French elections last Sunday may be misleading to American readers. The vote shows marked success for the groups supporting Poincare and Briand and heavy losses for the Socialists. This result may be continued in the second ballot next Sunday but the increase of the number of conservative Deputies in the Chamber and the decrease of Socialist representation in that body do not mean a decline in the vote of the radical parties.

What has happened was carefully planned by the reactionaries who jammed a bill through the Chamber a few years ago which changed the system of elections. The Socialists actually received a substantial gain in their vote, the total being 1,600,000. The Communists also polled about a million votes yet both parties get a smaller number of Deputies than they obtained in the previous election.

The new electoral system provides for election in single-member districts instead of election of a number of Deputies from one district. It is a near approach to the archaic American system of election of members from single districts by a plurality vote except that in France the first polling requires candidates to receive a majority. In the second election tomorrow plurality election is the rule.

This complicated system has resulted in reducing the representation of working class parties in the Chamber of Deputies although they have received an increased vote. Of 612 Deputies to be elected over 140 supporters of Poincare were elected last Sunday. Incomplete figures as we go to press give the following results for the parties: Republican Union Democrats, 73; Left Republicans, 41; Socialist Radicals, 16; Radical Republicans, 15; Socialists, 14; Conservatives, 13; Republican Socialists, 4; Communists, none. This leaves 436 Deputies to be chosen. Under the new system the Socialists may lose some of their hundred seats.

The American system of plurality elections in single member districts for the Legislature and Congress is even more reactionary than the mixed French system. One example of this will make this clear. In the Indiana election of 1912 the Democratic Party received a minority of the total vote cast, but the Democrats elected all of their 13 Congressmen. The Democratic vote was 291,288 and the vote for all other parties was 249,546. In the election of 1918 in the same state the results were reversed. The Democrats had cast 45.5 per cent of the vote in 1912 and elected all their Congressmen, but in 1918 they polled 44.3 per cent of the vote and did not obtain one Congressman.

In a Canadian election in the Province of Manitoba in 1926 under the same system there was a still more absurd result. The Conservative Party received the largest vote polled by any party and nearly double the vote of the next highest party yet it did not elect a single member of the Manitoba Legislature!

These examples show how important it is to establish proportional representation whereby all parties will be represented by the percentage of the votes cast.

Detroit Socialists To Mark May Day

Local Detroit of the Socialist Party will celebrate International May Day with a May Day party Tuesday evening at the Socialist Center, 527 Hollbrook avenue, beginning at 8 p.m.

The program will include a number of addresses and a fine concert. Refreshments will be served. Readers of The New Leader, party branches, the Workers' Circles, trade unions and all others who are sympathetic are invited to spend a pleasant evening.

Phila. Will Hold May Day Rally

Philadelphia.—A May Day demonstration will be held here May Day, at 2 p.m. in the Labor Institute, 808 Locust street. William Karlin and William M. Feigenbaum will be among the speakers. The meeting has been arranged by the Socialist party, the Workers' Circle and a number of the trade unions.

International Calls for Demonstration For World Peace

Socialists and Trade Union World Bodies Assail Britain For Leading Fight Against Eight Hour Law—Fascist Reaction Denounced—Colonial Freedom Demanded in May Day Manifestoes

FOR THE FIRST OF MAY!

TO THE WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES!
The enormous sacrifice of human life, the insane economic devastation which must be placed to the account of the four-years' massacre of the nations, resulted at first in shaking even the most callous representatives of capitalist exploitation and imperialist lust for power. Under the immediate pressure of the fearful catastrophe they declared themselves ready to meet the claims of the working-class, and solemnly pledged themselves to realise internationally first and foremost—The Eight Hour Day and Disarmament.

After years of consideration, negotiation and deliberation the fulfilment of these solemn pledges was again and again postponed. In the tenth year after the armistice the capitalist governments considered themselves in a position to throw off the last vestiges of any sentiment of shame. It is the conservative government of Great Britain which marches at the head of these breakers of faith. After years of manoeuvring it has now openly declared that it does not mean to ratify The Washington Convention on the Eight Hour Day to the approval of which the government representatives of Great Britain were parties on 28th November, 1919.

If as regards the Eight Hour Day at least a draft Convention was reached immediately following the war, the question of international disarmament has not yet attained even this stage of preparation.

The failure of the conference on Naval Disarmament between the three great naval powers of the world, especially the failure of the preparatory Disarmament Conference at Geneva demonstrate only too plainly, that the imperialist governments consider the moment come for repudiating even publicly the idea of disarmament.

By means of delaying manoeuvres the capitalist governments have managed to emerge from the critical period of moral tension resulting from the remembrance of the smoking battlefields. The workers of all countries are conscious of this deterioration of the tactical situation; and to them it will serve as a lesson to close their ranks yet more solidly than hitherto, and to concentrate all their strength in the common struggle for their class. This union in action must be observed especially in the great electoral campaigns of the present year. These have been prophetically opened by the elections in Poland, where the Socialist Party has succeeded in drawing to itself over half a million new votes. By the 1st of May the outcome of the formidable campaign which our Socialist comrades in France are waging, will have been made public. In Germany the 1st of May will constitute a climax of the battle for victory at the elections. In England and Belgium, Holland and Switzerland the electoral decision will come later. The working-class will enter all these great campaigns unaided, relying on its own strength alone. It is surrounded by a world of enemies. But the workers are well aware that within their own class the process of enlightenment has made marked progress, that the confusion of the war and post-war periods is being more and more completely mastered, and that, to an ever greater extent, the process of concentrating the working-class towards Unity in Will and Deed is being realised.

The capitalist foes are now venturing once again to show their true countenance. But as, at the first May-Day celebrations of 1890, the workers refused to let themselves be intimidated by ignoble taunts at the eight hour day, so now they will similarly refuse to be intimidated by the treacherous breach of faith which is now apparent to the whole world. The electoral triumphs of this year will give a conclusive reply! But the arena of the Socialist International is much more extensive than the sphere of the countries concerned in the electoral struggles. The most difficult tasks have to be performed in the countries without democracy and matters are not much better in the countries with apparent democracy.

The comrades in these countries have to make extreme sacrifices in order to maintain intact the links of their organizations, to convey to the masses of their country enlightenment as to the real position and as to their tasks, and to keep foreign countries informed concerning the abominations practised by the dictatorships and semi-dictatorships. And so on the 1st of May our thoughts will turn first and foremost to our comrades in prisons and places of banishment, and to those who must bear the hard lot of life in exile.

Notwithstanding all the threats of the reaction, the working-class marches irresistibly forwards, while its organisation and fighting spirit continue to rise. At the Brussels Congress of the Socialist International next August it will attack the great problems of disarmament, and militarism, together with the decisive questions of colonial policy and imperialism. This congress will give vigorous expression to the advance achieved by the Labour and Socialist International in the common action towards the goal of socialism during the first five years of its existence. The austere endeavours preliminary to the Congress must be inspired by the enthusiasm of our great May-Day demonstrations, at which we shall demonstrate:

AGAINST MILITARISM! AGAINST IMPERIALISM! AGAINST WAR!

AGAINST FASCIST REACTION AND CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION!

FOR INTERNATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EIGHT HOUR DAY!

FOR THE RIGHTS OF SELF-DETERMINATION OF THE WORKING-CLASS IN EVERY COUNTRY AND IN THE INTERNATIONAL! FOR THE NEW ORDER OF SOCIETY UNDER SOCIALISM!

THE BUREAU OF THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL
Zurich, April 5, 1928

Manifesto of the International Federation of Trade Unions for
May Day 1928

TO THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD!
The Eight Hours Day is in danger!
Since 1919 the majority of the governments have refused to ratify the Washington Eight Hour Day Convention, which would make the eight hours day universal.

The employers have cynically exploited this refusal, and have taken advantage of the economic depression to endeavour to reintroduce longer hours.

Today the danger is more pressing than ever! The Conservative British Government, which is at the head of the enemies of the Eight Hours Day, has proposed at the International Labour Office that the Eight Hours Day Convention shall be revised.

If International Labor does not defend itself vigorously, and succeed in obtaining the ratification of the Convention before 1930, the date of revision of the Convention, it will lose this reform, for which the workers of the world have fought for over a quarter of a century.

To allow this great social reform to be tampered with would be equivalent to a renunciation of it!

The Eight Hours Day gives the worker a few hours of leisure for his (Continued on Page Two)

College Men Organizing Thomas Club

Dartmouth Men Take Initiative In Formation of Support For Socialist Candidate

(By A New Leader Correspondent)
HANOVER, New Hampshire.—Progressive-minded college students have been among the first to recognize the leadership of the Socialist party and its candidates in the coming Presidential elections. A "Thomas for President Student Committee" began to take shape within a few days after the Socialist convention had nominated its standard bearer.

Leonard W. Doob, Robert A. Drake and William A. Hunt, all Dartmouth students, have taken the initiative, with Harry W. Laidler, co-director of the League for Industrial Democracy, as adviser. The committee has sent invitations to more than 100 colleges suggesting formation of "Thomas for President Student Clubs", all to be federated in a national organization.

The following letter was sent:

"Dear Fellow Student:
We are forming a student committee to support the candidacy of Mr. Norman Thomas and you have been recommended to us as one who is interested. We would like you to serve on this committee as a representative in your college.

"It will be your task to create an organization in your institution to emphasize the need for third party action in the coming campaign. Liberal students can no longer remain complacent in the face of the corruption and utter lack of social responsibility in the two major parties. By supporting Norman Thomas you will be able to register your protest.

"Possible action should take the form of assemblies for political discussion and enlightenment, publicity in student publications, active canvassing of voters and any other means of arousing the public conscience.

"Are you willing to serve on this committee and direct the work on your campus? If you are, please let us know immediately so that we may proceed with the organization. If not, please suggest the name of some one who is. If you are graduating this spring, will you inform us of this fact and suggest a junior who will continue your work next fall?"

All interested are urged to get in touch with the committee, Box 427, Hanover, New Hampshire.

WEVD To Broadcast May Day Program

WEVD, the radio station owned and operated by the Debs Memorial Fund, 31 Union Square, New York City, will be the only station among radio broadcasters which will give recognition to May Day, the International holiday of progressive labor, to be celebrated the world over on Tuesday, May 1st.

Music, poetry, speeches reflecting the ideals of labor and socialism will be heard over WEVD on the afternoon and evening of May Day. The May Day program will begin at 1:30 p.m. with labor songs and music, in which competent radio artists will take part. At 2:40 p.m. Prof. Bowman, of Columbia University, will talk on "Science and Radicalism", to be followed at 4 p.m. with an address by William Karlin, well known New York Socialist and labor leader, on "International Labor Day." At 9 o'clock May Day evening, WEVD will open its evening's program, with talks by McAllister Coleman and G. August Gerber on the events of the day. This will introduce a new WEVD feature, "Talking It Over", in which Mr. Coleman, well known member of the New Leader staff, and Mr. Gerber, director of the station will exchange quips on the doings of the day. At 9:45 p.m. Dr. Harry W. Laidler, associate director of the League for Industrial Democracy, will talk on "Socialism an International Movement." In between these numbers, the usual entertaining WEVD features will be heard.

WEVD broadcasts on a wave length of 245.8 meters and at a frequency of 1220 kilocycles.

Feigenbaum to Talk on May Day In Waterbury, Conn., Meeting

Waterbury, Conn.—The Socialists of Waterbury will celebrate May Day with a meeting April 30th in the Labor Lyceum, 53 Spencer street, William M. Feigenbaum will be the principal speaker.

THIS MAY DAY OPENS FIGHT, THOMAS SAYS

Socialist Candidate for President Says This May Day Will Bring the End of Apathy and the Beginning of New Life for Socialism in The United States

By NORMAN THOMAS
Socialist Candidate for President

WHAT does May Day Mean?
To the millions of unemployed workers who tramp our streets in a vain search for work it is just another day to add to the mounting burden of their despair.

To the sons of the farmers and workers who fight in the heat of Nicaraguan jungles Wall Street's little war, it is another day of heat, disease and guerilla warfare against men whom deep down in their hearts they may suspect to be not bandits but patriots.

To the striking miners of Ohio and Pennsylvania it is another day of grim and courageous struggle against the massed forces of the mine operators and all the forces of the state that they have made their own.

To the workers in textile factories and scores of other trades it is another day of wonder how in "prosperous" America on their meager wages they can feed and clothe and house and educate their children.

To oil speculators, stock plungers, masters of credit and lords of the power industry it is another day of planning, frantic or far seeing, how they may securely fasten the claims of private ownership on the heritage of the people.

But to Socialists and their friends it is a day of hope and vision. It is a promise and prophesy of a glorious springtime of peace, freedom and plenty for all the sons of earth. Wars, unemployment, the bitter struggle of the workers, all the crafty, cruel, and cowardly devices by which men are kept in bondage—these things need not be. They shall not be forever. Now we can make a beginning of ending them.

On this particular May Day of 1928 it is easier to speak to the workers of the Socialist hope. Especially after our great convention we feel it strong within our hearts. The night of apathy and discouragement is ended. We dare again to take up the good fight for ourselves and our children.

May Day, in a sense, marks the beginning of our campaign. It is more than a campaign preceding a particular election. It is a campaign to build the party of the workers and farmers—the party which is our necessary tool in any effective use of political means for our emancipation. This is our day for sharing our own hope and purpose. It is our day for beginning anew to tell men that through organization, with courage and intelligence we can build the road out of the bogs of a society mired in greed and prejudice to the beautiful city where free men in mutual fellowship shall make the dreams of poets and prophets come true.

President Calles Acts To Cut Mexican Army

Mexico City.—President Calles in a recent speech in Vera Cruz pointed out the need of a considerable reduction in the Mexican army which now numbers 80,000 men and has a budget of \$5,000,000 pesos, more than 30 per cent of the present Government's budget. According to President Calles, reductions to the amount of 50 per cent. will be effected during the coming months and before the end of the current year. Such action will greatly contribute to bettering the Central Government's financial situation and will automatically leave considerable funds free to be applied on the social and economic reconstruction program of the Calles Government. President Calles' declarations have aroused much interest throughout the Mexican population, especially in view of the fact that it was he who as Secretary of War in 1920 under former President Obregon put through considerable reductions in the army.

Chicago May Day Meeting To Be Held In The Labor Lyceum

Chicago.—The Socialist party of Cook County will celebrate May Day next Tuesday with a rally in the Douglas Park Labor Lyceum, Ogden and Kedzie avenue, Chicago. The meeting will be held at 8 p.m. Leaders of the Illinois Socialist movement will address the gathering. The convention of the party and the enthusiasm engendered by the nomination of Thomas and Maurer has put new life into the party and the May Day meeting is expected to be the first of a series of great gatherings. Norman Thomas will make one of his addresses in Chicago on June 10th.

"Non-Political" Labor In Britain Exposed

London.—The "Town Crier" of Birmingham quotes a pamphlet about to be issued by the Labour Research Department, which contains some sensational facts concerning the nature of the "non-political trade union movement." It will be remembered that this movement was started during the miners' strike by the founding of Spencer's yellow union; and its object is alleged to be the promotion of trade unionism "on a non-political basis." This "non-political" basis would appear to be a basis of capitalists fighting the bona fide trade unions. For the list of subscribers with whose help, it is hoped to maintain unions which are "to keep out of politics" includes names from almost every branch of the capitalist class. The Movement is supported not only by the "poor" mine-owners, but also by shipping firms, oil combines, iron and steel combines, huge merchandising firms, banks, insurance firms, stevedoring and dock employers, building contractors, boot and shoe employers, sugar refineries, etc., etc.

Oil Co. Forced To Give Land To Unemployed Mexicans

Mexico City.—Due to the pressure of the Mexican Government and especially to the Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor, Louis N. Morones, the Huasteca Petroleum Company which left many workers in the Tampico oil industries out of work when it greatly reduced its activities in Mexico during recent months, has given over 180,000 hectares of the terraces to be colonized by these dispossessed workers, thus affording them some opportunity for making a livelihood and averting a serious unemployment crisis.

14 Meetings Will Be Held In New York

Thomas, Hillquit and Union Leaders to Speak—Rally at Manhattan Opera House

MAY DAY, the international holiday of the Socialist workers of the world, will be celebrated this year in the United States with a new enthusiasm developed out of the widespread revival of the Socialist party.

The May Day celebrations will, in a way, be the unofficial opening of the Socialist campaign for Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer, candidates for president and vice-president.

More than 10 meetings, in the largest halls obtainable, have been arranged in New York City and vicinity by the Joint Socialist Party—May Day Celebration Committee. The formation of the committee, which represents more than 500,000 organized men and women, is another indication of the leadership which the Socialist Party has come to uphold as the political spokesman of the largest section of New York's trade unionists.

The Joint Committee represents the Socialist Party, the joint boards of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and International Ladies Garment Workers and more than a score of other large and influential unions.

Thomas To Speak

Socialist party and trade union leaders will be the speakers at the New York meetings, the largest of which will be held in the Manhattan Opera House, at 2 p. m., and in the Mecca Temple, at 2 p. m. Norman Thomas will address both of these meetings as well as others listed below. Plans are being made to give him an ovation at all the meetings he addresses. Morris Hillquit and Jacob Panken will be among the other speakers.

The Joint Committee has turned the May Day demonstrations into practical channels. A manifesto calling the workers to the meeting urges demonstrations against imperialism, against the "big navy" movement, and in favor of disarmament.

Here is the text of the May Day call:

MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION CALL
"To the Workers of New York, Comrades:

"Greetings:
"May Day, the International holiday of the workers of the world approaches again. We call on the workers of Greater New York to join with us next Tuesday, May 1st, to clasp the hand of brotherhood and re-dedicate ourselves to the ideals of the International Labor Movement.

"May Day, 1928, finds a world in which imperialism, financial rivalries and secret diplomacy still threaten at any moment to plunge the nations into another war, more destructive than any in history. We, therefore, call on the workers to join us on May Day in demonstration.

"1 Against imperialism
"2 Against secret diplomacy
"3 Against the "big navy" program
"4 In favor of disarmament

"Within the borders of our own country, we find the workers, organized and unorganized, suffering from the consequences of the inhuman and wasteful capitalist system. The spirit of May Day solidarity calls on us to demonstrate.

"1 For the trade unions
"2 Against injunctions
"3 For unemployment relief
"4 For old age pensions
"To achieve lasting international peace and to win economic justice at home, we call on the workers to celebrate May Day with demonstrations in favor of independent political action by labor.

"Brothers! Sisters! May Day is our Day. Join with us next Tuesday, and through us, with the workers of all nations, in one inspiring demonstration of brotherhood and solidarity.

"We have arranged for meetings in the

hills listed on the next page. The leader of labor and Socialism will address these gatherings. Music appropriate to the occasion will be played.

Let our slogan be: "Workers of the World Unite!"

Joint Socialist Party-Trade Union May Day Committee.

Representing the Socialist Party, the Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the Workmen's Circle, The International Pocketbook Workers' Union, the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers Union, the Bakers Union, Local 506; the Waiters Union, Local 1; The Socialist Zionist Party; the Young People's Socialist League; the Council of the Furriers Union; Joint Board of the Shirt Makers Union; Neckwear Makers Union; the United Hebrew Trades.

Here are the meetings scheduled thus far:

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th street near 8th avenue, 2 p.m. Speakers: Norman Thomas, Morris Hillquit, Joseph Weinberg, Isaac Zarr, Abraham Cahan, N. Channin, Morris Feinstein, Morris Sigman and Abraham I. Shipkoff, chairman. Music and dramatic program. For members and supporters of the Socialist Party, the Young Peoples Socialist League, locals 2, 3, 9, 10, 20, 22, 23, 25, 64, and 82 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Suit Case and Bag Makers Union, Pocketbook Workers Union, Workmen's Circle, Furriers Union, Socialist-Zionist, Bakers Union, Butchers Union, and Barbers Union.

MCCOA TEMPLE, 130 West 56th street, near Seventh avenue, 1:30 p.m. Speakers: Norman Thomas, Joseph Schlossberg. Music. For members of all locals of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, including the New York and Shirtmakers' Joint Board.

COOPER UNION, Astor Place and Fourth avenue, 12 noon. Speakers: Norman Thomas, Jacob Panken, Max Zaritsky, Max Zuckerman, William Karlin, Nathan Seppor. Music. For members of the Cloth, Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers Union.

WEBSTER HALL, 11th street near Fourth avenue, 6:30 p.m. Speaker: Jacob Panken, August Claessens. Musical program, for the Pressers Union, local 35, I.L.G.W.U.

FINNISH SOCIALIST HALL, 2065 Fifth avenue, 8 p.m. Speakers: Oskar Tokol, August Claessens, Musical program. For members of the Finnish Branch of the Socialist Party and all Socialist supporters.

VIENNA HALL, 105 Montrose Ave., Brooklyn, 8 p.m. Speakers: Giralomo Valentini and other Italian speakers. For members of locals 48 and 49 of the I.L.G.W.U.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CENTER, 62 East 166th street, 8 p.m. Speakers: Louis Waldman, Paul Dembitzer, Sol Levitas, August Claessens. Auspices Jewish Socialist Verband.

ITALIAN LABOR CENTER, 231 E. 14th street, 11 a.m. Auspices, local 48, I. L. G. W. U., Italian speakers.

PEOPLES HOUSE, 7 East 15th St., 1:30 p.m. Speakers: Norman Thomas, Harry Greenburg, Abraham Snyder, Leon Hattah. Auspices locals 42, 62, 66 and 91 of the I.L.G.W.U.

BEETHOVEN HALL, 210 East 5th St., 8 p.m. Speakers: Norman Thomas, Ja-

cob Panken, August Claessens. Auspices Waiters' Union, Local 1.

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM, 219 Sackman street, Brooklyn, 8 p.m. Speakers: Charles Solomon, Sadie Rivkin, William M. Feigenbaum, A. I. Shipkoff and Paul Dembitzer.

NEW LEBANON HALL, Portchester, New York, Sunday, April 29.

FINNISH BRANCH OF NEWARK, 2 Mitchell street, West Orange, April 28 Saturday.

FINNS OF BOGOTA, Plencia Bogota, N.J. (across from Toanek Station), Sunday afternoon, April 29th. Speaker Tokol.

The May Day meetings are being run under the direction of the Socialist Action Committee, 31 Union Square, of which G. August Gerber is secretary.

Kenosha Strikers Win Big Victory In Federal Court

MILWAUKEE.—Two officials and twenty-four members of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union were cleared by a jury in Federal Court of contempt of court arising from alleged violations of a Federal restraining order granted six weeks ago to the Allen A. Company of Kenosha, Wis., manufacturers of knitted wear. The case was the first in which a Federal Judge granted a jury trial in a case of alleged violation of a Federal injunction in a labor dispute.

The jury was out three hours and forty-five minutes and took twenty-one ballots. The verdict was reached late Monday night but was sealed until the opening of court to-day. Judge Geiger had declared in his instructions to the jury that testimony had shown that the defendants individually had violated the restraining order, which had been called one of the most drastic on record and prohibited union members or their agents from picketing the Allen A. plant or congregating in the vicinity or in any way harassing the workers who have replaced the union men. The Judge added, however, that the question for the jury was whether there had been a conspiracy to violate the order.

Issuance of the injunction and minor disorders for which the union has denied any responsibility. The arrest of the twenty-six persons followed and Judge Geiger broke precedents in such cases by granting a jury trial to the defendants.

The trial opened April 17. Louis F. Budenz of New York, editor of the Labor Age and organizer for the National Union, was one of the principal witnesses. His testimony as to the attitude of the union toward the Court was considered significant. He denied that he or other union officers had advised violence or violation of the anti-picketing order, but a quotation from his paper was read to show that he had suggested that it was well in some strikes to step over the bounds of the law, to fill the jails with union men and thus to cause the courts to capitulate.

Over the objections of union attorneys, testimony was offered by plant officials and employees as to alleged acts of violence previous to the issuance of the restraining order.

Those who think that there is some difference between Republicans and Democrats have a big puzzle to solve in New York City. In some sections of the city where the Republicans are extremely weak, Tammany has actually organized Republican clubs. What's the answer?

International Calls for Demonstration For World Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

family life and the development of the cultural side of his life, to enable him to grow to the full stature of humanity.

The Eight Hours Day is the hope of Labour, for it brings the worker a promise of emancipation, and a better future.

The duty of the working class is clear: the workers must defend their eight hours day by all the means at their disposal.

We call upon the workers of all countries to assemble on May Day, 1928, the anniversary of the first demand of world labour for the eight hours day, and to make a strong demonstration in its defence.

There has been enough delay, and enough patient waiting. Let the governments keep the pledges given in their name by their representatives.

The ratification of the Washington Agreement must come up for discussion again in all the parliaments; every parliament must find the working-class so firmly determined on ratification that it can no longer withhold it.

The future of the workers is at stake, their progress and their hope of final emancipation: they must therefore fight with invincible determination till victory is won.

Defeat for the eight hours day would mean new economic war between the nations: capitalist competition in all its deadly strength would make new ravages among the workers: imperialism, the cause of wars, would flourish unrestrained.

This attack on the eight hours day is a threat to all the rights of the workers and all their social gains.

In the face of such dangers, International Labour must be more than a mere name. Let it be a living force which never fails to inspire the workers to vigilance and action.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS:

L. Jouhaux (France), Th. Leipart (Germany); C. Madsen (Denmark); C. Martens (Belgium); R. Tayler (Czechoslovakia); Joh. Sassenbach (Secretary).

Moscow's Trade Union International Surveys Its Failures in Europe

"Trud", the leading journal of the Russian trade unions recently contained an article dealing with the congress, opened on March 17th, of the Red International of Labor Unions. The article discusses the balance-sheet of Communist trade union work in East and West. In view of their well-known failure in China, "Trud" thinks that "in the immediate future Europe must be the chief scene of the class conflict; and in Europe the attention of Communists must chiefly be concentrated on preparation for a decisive offensive against the Amsterdam International and the Labour and Socialist International." But all the decisive offensives—and there have been quite a number of them—have so far failed to make any very deep impression: the International Federation of Trade Unions stubbornly refuses to disintegrate; in fact, there have in many countries been considerable increases in membership. Hence we can cheerfully go about our daily work, especially as the "Trud" does not seem to have a very high idea of fighting capacity of the Communists even in Europe.

Even in Germany, where the Communist Party has at its command "the most important experiences of great revolutionary struggles", there is, according to "Trud", a "fundamental lack" of Communist trade union work, "which in some cases condemns to impotence all the efforts of the Party in the most important points of class conflict, and at the most critical moments." Instances are quoted from the most recent conflicts in the Ruhr District to show that the responsible authorities of the Communists "have not made a single serious attempt to put themselves at the head of the Movement. On the other hand, the Social Democrats have displayed the utmost activity, and have done their utmost to isolate the workers of the Communist Party; and under the above-named circumstances they have to a certain extent succeeded."

In France there are "substantially the same defects." "In the most important spheres of conflict, the revolutionary trade unions which are led by Communists do not take the first place."

In Czechoslovakia, too, Communist trade union work is anything but flourishing. As in France, Communists in Czechoslovakia have trade unions and a trade union centre of their own. But they seem to have little hope of further expansion, and "the central question for Czechoslovakian Communism" is "the question of the degree of (Communist) work done in the Reformist trade unions." There could be no better proof of the sorry plight of Czechoslovakian Communists!

The writer of the article thinks—and justly—that his wisest course is not to mention the present position of Communist trade union work in Britain. All the more energetic, therefore, is his appeal to British Communists to "put as much ginger as possible into the conflict against reformism, and against the leaders of the trade unions and the Labor Party."

In the other European countries matters are still worse! There is no hiding the failure of the Red International of Trade Unions in Europe.

A Two Dollar Book for Fifty cents Drugless Health

A new book by Dr. Joseph H. Greer 253 Pages 75 Illustrations Health and long life by Natural Means. Money back if not Satisfied. Send Stamps or Money Order DR. JOSEPH H. GREER 4114 Michigan St., Chicago

Annoying Bladder Weakness Safely Relieved by Santal Midy Sold by All Druggists

Union Health Center Adopts Plan Providing For Labor Cooperation

THE second conference of the trade unions on the Union Health Center was held Thursday at 2 p.m. in the office of the Health Center, 131 East 17th street. At this conference a plan of permanent affiliation was presented. The plan proposed by Harry Wander and considered by a sub-committee was submitted to the conference.

The plan provided that every union desiring to join the Union Health Center and obtain service for its members will pay an affiliation fee. The fee will depend upon the number of members a union has. An organization with a membership of 300 to 500 will be required to pay \$100 a year. A union with a membership of 500 to 1000 will pay \$150 a year. In short, the increase will be \$50 for every five hundred members until it reaches the maximum of \$500. These fees will entitle the unions to representation on the Board of Directors and entitle their members to nominal rates for examinations and treatment now charged to the locals of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Double Charges for Members of Un-Affiliated Locals

In connection with this plan the committee recommended to the conference a motion which reads: "After July 1, 1928, he rates for examinations and treatment given to members of un-affiliated locals shall be two dollars instead of only one dollar as is the rate for members and their families whose locals are affiliated with the Union Health Center."

Mutual Aid League Will Meet Monday

The Annual Membership Meeting of the League for Mutual Aid will be held on Monday, April 30th, at 8 p. m., at the Civic Club, 18 East 10th street, New York City.

It is most important that members of the League be present at this meeting as nominations for the new Executive Committee will be made and a report of our work presented.

Prof. Leroy E. Bowman At Tremont Forum

Prof. Leroy E. Bowman, of the Department of Sociology, Columbia University, will speak this Friday evening, April 27th, at 8:30, on "Science and Radicalism," at the Tremont Educational Forum, 4215 Third avenue, near Tremont avenue, Bronx. Mr. Morris Hillquit, who was booked to speak on that evening, on account of temporary absence from the city, will deliver his lecture, on "Marxian Socialism," one week later, May 4th. All lectures are free of charge with questions and discussions from the floor.

The Socialist Party aims at the deliverance of the working class from exploitation. The capitalist parties aim to deliver the working class to exploitation. Some difference.

Magnanimous U. S. Offers \$38.50 To Nicaraguan Families For Injuries By Two Drunken American Marines

Drunken Marines' Shameful Crime Paid For

Washington.—When the bill H.R. 8889 was called up in the House, on the private claims calendar, Rep. Warren of North Carolina arose to explain that this was the claim of Jose Francisco Rivas, of Leon, Nicaragua, for \$38.50.

"It seems that two drunken marines, sent down there on the present expedition of occupation," he said, "brutally assaulted a pregnant Nicaraguan woman, her husband, and her child, so that they all had to have medical attention. Of course, it is obvious that if the marines had not been down there, this outrage would not have occurred."

Warren sarcastically congratulated Secretary of the Navy Wilbur "for the splendid and hard bargain he has driven in this case." The bill was for \$32.50 hospital charges and \$6 for the dress torn from the woman. Wilbur's letter to the House committee had stated that "The

Berger Asks Constitution Be Revised

Socialist Congressman Moves To Call Federal Constitutional Convention

(By A New Leader Correspondent)

WASHINGTON.—A resolution proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution enabling Congress to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of revising the constitution has been presented by Representative Victor L. Berger, Socialist, of Wisconsin.

In a statement he issued, Mr. Berger said:

"The necessity of re-writing our constitution must appeal to all who can visualize the tremendous changes, political, economic, and social, which have come over the nation since the present constitution was adopted in 1789; and who understand that a constitution which was adequate to the needs of 1789 can no more be adequate to the needs of 1928 than a garment made to fit a child should fit an adult."

"When the present constitution was adopted, a great part of the country was covered with one vast primeval forest. The largest city, Philadelphia, had about 30,000 inhabitants. There were only a few towns which had a population of from two to five thousand. Manufacturing in the United States was then in its childhood, mainly in Philadelphia. Use of steam and electricity was unknown. Corporations in the present sense were unknown—a corporation then meant a city or a township. There were no railroads, no telegraphs, no telephones. Public schools were few."

Constitution Out of Date.

"The Constitution made at that time, when the population was 2,500,000—pioneer farmers with a fringe of merchants in the small coast towns—was suited more or less to those conditions. Even then, however, it was considered by many a miserable piece of patchwork, that had to be amended ten times before the wisest of men could not have foreseen in 1789, when this was a little frontier country, the political and economic conditions of 1928. No less than 19 patches have been placed on our political cloak but these patches have failed to make it suitable to modern conditions."

"I know that nothing offends and antagonizes the 'vested interests' more than criticism of the constitution. That has become particularly true since our country embarked upon its imperialistic ventures. They know that the present constitution was designed by the wealthy class of that day—the speculators in scrip and big landowners, and their representatives—with a view to preventing the people from exercising their political influence. For many years only those who had some wealth could vote."

"Only one-sixth of the people had the voting franchise at the time the Constitution was ratified—and most of them did not vote. The worst feature of a monarchy were included in the office of the President, who has more power than two-thirds of both houses of Congress. Everything was done to make it easy to defeat the people's will."

"The defenders of the constitution—and they include many who do not even know its contents—always attribute this country's rise to power to the Constitution. They claim it stood the test. If our country has prospered, it was due to our colonial conditions, our virgin soil, our inexhaustible resources, and our immense immigration, which gave to the United States the cheapest labor of the world. It was not due to the Constitution. On the contrary, whenever the Constitution was subjected to a test, as in 1860 and 1917, it failed."

"In the event a revision of the Constitution is attempted, the first thing that ought to be done is to put teeth into the first amendment, so that the Constitutional rights of free speech, free press, and free assembly may be revived and really enforced. Just now these rights are violated whenever and wherever it suits the convenience of the plutocrats. One need only read the injunctions in the coal fields, and in dozens of other places where strikes have taken place."

We would make the Constitution more flexible, so that it can be changed by majority vote of all the people; we would deny to the Supreme Court the power to pass upon the constitutionality of acts of Congress; and we would make possible the enactment of child welfare, minimum wage, and other social welfare legislation, which is almost impossible under our present Constitution."

To this formula, Warren made the reply that the claim, duly approved by the chairman of the House committee on claims, was only the precedent for others that would total millions of dollars, due to the unlawful occupation of Nicaragua. Rep. La Guardia of New York indicated the House to add \$100 to the amount of the award as "adequate compensation for the humiliation and suffering sustained by these good people, citizens of the republic of Nicaragua, with which we are told we are at peace." He asked that the \$100 extra be sent down with the apologies of the government of the United States.

And so the bill was passed.

Communists Lose 5,000 Dutch Unionists

Amsterdam.—The Red International of Labor Unions, which is admitted even by its own members to be doing very badly in all the countries of Europe, has now a new loss to lament, which is not perhaps important in itself, but is certainly a sign of the times: Negotiations have recently been going on between the Dutch Syndicalist Trade Union Centre (membership 5,000) and the National Labor Secretariat of Holland (the Communist centre affiliated with the R. I. L. U.), which has a membership of 14,000.

"The negotiations have been successful, which means that the National Labor Secretariat will secede from the Red International of Labor Unions and amalgamate with the Syndicalist Centre, an overwhelming majority having voted in favor of the fusion. The present Syndicalist Centre, thus enlarged, comprises 4.7 per cent. of the workers organized in the whole Dutch Trade Union Movement."

Rand School Students To Hold Supper-Dance

The annual supper-dance which marks the close of the student year for Rand School students, takes place Sunday, April 29th at 6 p.m. in the Deb Auditorium at the People's House. The class of 1928 will be feted and entertained by the alumni and friends of the School.

Morris Hillquit will speak and there will also be short addresses by members of the staff and of the student body.

In addition to an excellent musical program, a one-act musical comedy farce will be presented by the original cast which played on Broadway last winter. The play "Excelsior" by Benjamin Levine and Gertrude Well Klein, is acted by Samuel H. Friedman, who collaborated on the lyrics, Nina Hillquit, Julius Weinberg, Julius Umansky, William Parry, Ann Spero, Gertrude Well Klein and Nettie Stern and Viola Levenson at the piano.

The Kentuckians will provide music for the dancers before the program.

Separate Labor Department For Mexico Proposed

Mexico City.—The next session of the Mexican Parliament, opening on September 1, this year, will discuss the project of forming three new secretaries of state: those of Labor, Justice and Police. That this proposal will find sufficient support among the majority bloc of the parliament is doubtful especially since presidential candidate, Alvaro Obregon, in recent declarations has pointed out his nonconformity with the idea except in the case of a Secretariat of Labor which will fill an urgent need in case the Labor Code of the Mexican Constitution is federalized by the coming Congress.

The New York World solemnly declares that prohibition is the supreme issue of the campaign and that Smith should not ignore it. Oh, how comforting to the miners and their families in Pennsylvania, the bankrupt farmers of the West, and the millions of workers who have no jobs!

Textile Wage Cuts Spread To Penna

ALLENTOWN, PA.—Textile wage cuts are spreading into Pennsylvania. A 6 per cent cut has been forced on workers in several mills of this silk city, second largest silk center in the United States.

"Dwell here and prosper," reads the Chamber of Commerce sign at the railroad station. There are 72 churches in the city, 100,000 population, but only 26 public schools. About 10,000 silk workers depend on the 60 companies which have come here because "labor is cheap in Allentown."

Owners prosper and live on the hill. Workers live down near the mills in little wooden, slate-colored houses, two families to a house. Few of the workers' houses have running water; all have outside privies behind the houses and some have wells in the backyards for water supply. Many have no gas or electricity and must depend on oil lamps for evening light.

The Arcadia Knitting Mills, owned by the Reinhard Bros., employ several hundred workers. They have another big mill in Brooklyn, N. Y., and opened this Pennsylvania branch about six months ago. Here they are not bothered by the 48-hour law for women workers. The law in Pennsylvania allows a 10-hour day and a 54-hour week.

Winders in this mill who were paid 8 cents a pound, are now cut to 7 1/2 cents, and cannot make more than \$18 a week, though they work 52 1/2 hours. When they protested against the pay cut, the foreman's answer was: "If you don't like it, you can get out. We can get plenty of winders from New York in 24 hours' time."

Dyers in this plant are also making only \$18 for a 52 1/2 hours week. Whenever there is a rush of work they must do 10, 11 or 12 hours a day. They promise when they are hired that they will do this overtime work whenever necessary. A recent protest among the dyers resulted in the firing of 12 men from this department.

A ribbon weaver, working in the Rionor mills, where the Associated Silk Workers have shop control, told the Federated Press correspondent that workers there had compromised on a recent wage cut. Piece rates per yard were to be cut by 2 cents, but the workers finally accepted a cut of 1 cent a yard.

These cuts come just at the time when the Census of Manufacturers for 1925 is published, giving figures which show the immense increase of production in these Pennsylvania silk mills. The number of wage earners increased by only 15 per cent in six years. But value of output, in terms of the 1913 dollar, increased by 65 per cent.

This means a 44 per cent increase in the productivity of each silk worker. Three workers were producing more than four workers produced six years before. One worker in four could be laid off, and the output of the company still be slightly increased. One wage earner was putting out more in six hours than he had formerly put out in eight hours.

Let's See Your Tongue!

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

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PRESIDENT OF GERMAN SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY SENDS GREETINGS TO "CONQUERORS OF TOMORROW"

TO THE New Leader and the American Comrades:
Greetings across the Sea!
The United States in the next era of history, will occupy a commanding position in the world, economically, financially, and politically. Finance, capital, ruthless and mighty, is determined to extend its sway, at home and abroad, by dictatorial and imperialistic means. The fate of Europe is being determined in large part by America.



Arthur Crispian

The social democ-

crats of Europe truly look with pride upon their heroic American comrades who do not falter in their titanic struggle with the politics of American capital. Part of one international, we feel tied to you by the bonds of fraternity, we feel at one with you in the spirit of International Socialism.

The first of May is the greatest holiday of the International Socialist Party. Today it is still a day for struggle and striving, tomorrow, however, it will be a day for victory and fulfillment.

On the first of May the conquerors of the morrow greet each other o'er land and sea.

ARTHUR CRISPIAN

Member of the Executive of the Socialist and Labor International, representing the Social-Democratic Party of Germany.

Berlin, April 11, 1928

EUROPEAN COMRADES REJOICE AT GROWTH OF SOCIALISM IN AMERICA, SAYS Vlieggen

TO THE Socialists of America, Through The New Leader:

Every sign of Socialist life in America is cause for rejoicing among us Socialists in Europe. Naturally so! We know that the United States is part of the world where capitalism is most fully developed, where, therefore, the Socialist possibilities are largest. What is still lacking is a Socialist movement strong enough to avail itself of its opportunities. But we know also that the movement will come. It is impossible that the millions and millions of workers in your country will remain permanently under the influence which have up to the present prevented their joining in masses their European comrades in the Socialist movement of liberation, the movement for right and justice, which will put an end to the antagonisms which capitalism has shown between men, between classes, between countries, between peoples.

Naturally, for this reason, we rejoice

when Socialism in your enormous and miraculous country gives signs of life and growth.

Old Europe, where Socialism was born and where it has already acquired a strength almost equal to that of the defenders of the capitalist system, regards with interest the New World where new ideas do not encounter the obstacles and inertia of which the old world is too full.

You are about to celebrate May Day with us! You are about to sing the same choruses! We are about to aspire to the same ideal! We are about to stand in the same ranks!

Forward, for the emancipation of labor!

Long live Socialism.

W. H. Vlieggen

Member of the Executive of the Socialist and Labor International, representing the Social-Democratic Labor Party of Holland.

The Hague, April 10, 1928.

TSERETELLI SEES SOCIALISM IN AMERICA PLAYING DECISIVE ROLE THE INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

GREETINGS TO THE NEW LEADER FOR THE FIRST OF MAY

DEAR Comrades:

As the day draws near upon which the proletariat of all countries proclaims its international solidarity, I send you the cordial greetings of the Georgian Social-Democratic Party.



Irakly Tsereteli

The Georgian Socialists, like our Russian comrades, cannot freely celebrate the proletarian holiday of the First of May. The Bolshevik Dictatorship, while pretending to be Socialist, suppresses all manifestation of Socialist International solidarity with the same cruelty as the Fascist Dictatorship. Solely for having carried the Socialist banner on the First of May, many of our comrades are languishing in prison or slowly perishing in the places to which they have been deported.

But the more cruel the persecution of Socialist thought in our country, the more firmly does our working class adhere to its conviction that the only hope of liberation lies in the development of its Socialist forces and in the strengthening of the relations with the Social Democracy of the entire world. On the First of May the hearts of the Georgian working class will be united with the International proletariat in pledging its devotion to the great ideal

which lights our way and guides us in the daily struggle.

To say this is to say that we shall be with you in spirit, Comrades of The United States. Whoever takes account of the labor movement as a whole must recognize the decisive role which the American Working class is destined to play in the International Socialist movement. Already the proletarian forces which are united in the Socialist and trade union internationals have become an important factor in the progress of the whole world. This factor will become the decisive one when the millions of American workers join in organic union with their brothers of other lands and bring to the International all the weight of their organizations, of their high civilization, of their experience.

It is the American Socialist Party which is preparing the way for this union of the proletarian forces of the Old World and the New. Like you, Comrades, we are profoundly convinced that the essential interests of the working people of all countries demand unity of organization, whatever may be the special conditions of the evolution of each particular country. The march toward such unity has been undertaken by the American Socialist Party. Its growth is a historical necessity with which are bound up the destinies of the working class of the world.

For this reason, Comrades, I address you with profound emotion, and with all my heart I wish you success.

IRAKLY TSERETELI
Member of the Executive of the Socialist and Labor International, representing the Social-Democratic Labor Party of Georgia.
Paris, April 11, 1928

REACTION OF THE RIGHT, LUNACY OF THE LEFT, CANNOT STAY SOCIALISM, ARMENIAN DECLARES

TO THE New Leader:

Once again the International proletariat, assembled under the red flag of Socialism, will declare on May Day its resolute will to shake off the yoke of capitalism and open the epoch of free life and fair labor for suffering humanity.



Archag Isahakian

Nearly thirty years have elapsed since the time when a small section of the American proletariat at the idea of May Day. In the course of this thirty years what enormous efforts have been made and how much fighting done to the end of making that idea a common one—to make the First of May the day of the proletariat of all the world. A hard struggle it has been! For aligned against May Day was not only the political and social indifference of the laboring masses, but also the open enmity of the ruling classes who sensed the imminent danger of the May Day demonstration against their monopoly. They responded to the demonstrations with exile and persecution.

Today we celebrate May Day under totally different conditions than did our predecessors two or three decades ago. Today our banners wave and glimmer in

every country and behind them march the workers not in tens and hundreds, but in thousands and hundreds of thousands. From the point of view of the meaning of Socialism, it is a different picture we see today. Many of its slogans in the past, political, social and economic, have been realized, more or less, and many more are near realization. But in the meantime, the struggle of the International proletariat has become all the more serious. It is no longer a struggle confined in the scanty realms of small, local political and social reforms, but it tends to gain hold of governments. It is already knocking at the doors of a Socialist world.

"C'est la lutte finale..." and whoever watched the course of that struggle in the past thirty years cannot doubt its eventual triumph. Let International imperialism plan new aggressions and never combats to stifle in seas of blood the efforts of the proletariat in its upward climb. Let International Fascism prepare new plots to thwart that ascension. Last, but not least, let the lunatics of the "Comintern" and "Profintern," by their thousand and one intrigues, try to everywhere break up the ranks of the proletariat, destroy its international solidarity, divert it from its natural course. All this may check somewhat that upward climb of the proletariat, may hinder it for a while, but stop it—NEVER!

The eventual triumph of the interna-

The Clouds That Darken May Day

Mighty Tasks Face The Workers of the United States

By James Oneal

A CURSORY view of the great human drama of life and struggle through the centuries gives one hope of the ultimate redemption of the toilers from unmitigated burdens and promise of a cooperative world. Since the first savage tribe enslaved another there has been protest. Blows have been struck at the despoilers of labor. There has never been a slave class without its history of revolts; never an assertion of aristocratic claims without an answer from below.

The record is clear from its beginning in human servitude. The working class, whether conscripts of early military chieftains, slaves of the Roman masters, serfs of feudal lords, bond-servants of the modern masters of capital, have kept the torch of liberty ablaze in all ages and in all countries.

Sometimes it seemed that the blaze had been extinguished and the masters of men rejoiced that workers had been transformed into cattle. But the blaze again flared up in revolt, desertion, protest or strike, and the manhood of the workers was again asserted through courage, sacrifice and even martyrdom. Very often this assertion was suppressed with savage persecution, occasionally by the death of leaders, but in good time others rose to again challenge the dominion of the upper classes.

The Age-Old Struggle

The unfolding panorama of history can be understood only in the light of this age-old struggle of the working class. Dynastic intrigues, the ambitions of military commanders, the gossip of pompous aristocrats, the amours of parasite females, the gabble of professional politicians and the droll antics of statesmen have too often been the material of the historians. Real history has its roots in the life of the people, their inventions, their labors, their arts and crafts, their thoughts and deeds. All above them is glittering tinsel which we dash to the earth once the toilers of the world claim their heritage and weave it into all the institutions of society.

What droll comedy it is to observe the workman under the spell of the upper classes parrot their ideas, aping their pretensions, voting as they vote, thinking as they think and going to his grave

without once ever asserting the claims of his class or sharing the ideals of a better-ordered world! He never knew what it was to live. He goes through the life of an animated clay; he returns to earth a dull clod, never having fought in the good fight that will eventually remake the world.

If ever a period summoned the working people to noble striving that time is now and the place is here in the United States. Administration of public power and the means of obtaining it were never more degraded in our history. What narcotic has dulled the thinking and palsied the action of the workers while the mercenary, the grafter and the charlatan have become conspicuous in public life?

In Recent Years

Consider the record of the past few tragic years. Poor men by the thousands have gone to prison while the greatest thievery in the history of the republic has gone unpunished. Among the poor victims is the unemployed man, without funds, children hungry, driven to desperation, and convicted of petty theft. The law, remorseless in its grind, sends him to prison. The wife and children are left destitute. A family is broken, a name is disgraced, and despair broods over a working class household.

Eminent old thieves have millions to employ clever lawyers. No intelligent person doubts the theft, but all the resources of the law, the courts are powerless. Justice is gagged. Her arms are tied. The thieves break through the meshes of the law and part of their lootings go to party accomplices in the thievery.

Another scene. Hooded men lash and beat their neighbors in the name of "Americanism," sating their lust for cruelty, and secretly master whole states through sinister intrigue and cowardly intimidation. Murder has followed the hooded bands. Shady women have been used to blast the names of men who stood in the way. Public offices have been looted and power has been perverted to serve those who have capitalized unknown fears.

Still another view. In the second city of the republic footpads, cappers, con-men, white slaves, shady gamblers and criminals rule in alliance with high officials. Murder has become common.

Human life is cheap. Elections are determined by those who have the most bombs. Masses of workmen are drawn into this foul thing, are herded by the professionals, and are made pawns in a criminal gamble for power and office.

Not a Pleasant Day

Not a pleasant May Day, to be sure. All this could not be if the workers of the republic organized their voting power for their own claims, interests and program. If we did nothing more than to make public administration and political life clean and wholesome we would do a great service for mankind. We can do this and more if we go about our task with the will and determination to do it. To remain pawns in a gambling game, to be shifted about by charlatans and mercenaries, is to surrender the heritage of noble striving and struggle that brought the serf and bondman, the peon and wage servant, to the front in glorious battles for human liberation.

This May Day is more solemn in its plea for independent thinking and action than any that has gone before. Forget ancient ways of thinking. Abandon your taboos, your prejudices, and ancient folkways. Prepare to send printers, shoemakers, machinists, carpenters and other workers into places of power. They are needed as builders to avert the ideals of the working class, to avert military conscription between peoples, to make life safe, labor an art, and administration of power a joyous adventure in realizing the common good.

Above all, Socialists should serve as advance couriers of working class interests in this campaign. The Socialist Party represents the toiling millions and a new order that will replace the rotting capitalism of today. Every Socialist vote is a blow in the face of the scoundrels and thieves in high office. Every vote counts even when it is not counted. The total number so cast will be the measure of intelligence reached by the working class.

Build the Socialist Party. Expend its influence, distribute its literature, get in new members. We may get an enormous vote. We may make few gains. But large or small, the Socialist movement and the Socialist vote is the basis for a government representative of the working class and its liberation from the exploiters of human kind.

Waterbury Presents Good Opportunity For Socialist Work

Waterbury, Conn.—Waterbury is an open shop paradise for a majority of the wage workers and the hours of work are generally from seven in the morning to six at night, with an hour for lunch. Wages are lower than the rate paid in cities that are organized.

An unfortunate phase of this situation is that the unorganized industries employ workers of many nationalities, including Italians, Russians, Poles, Lithuanians, Portuguese and Negroes so that it is difficult for them to organize. Their movements are also watched by the owners and their agents to prevent organization of trade unions.

There are quite a number of local unions but they are mainly confined to the handicrafts, not the modern industrial occupations. These include the Painters, Plumbers, Carpenters, Plasterers, Barbers and Electricians. They generally have the eight-hour day and they are so conservative that they generally support Democratic candidates in city and state elections.

A beacon light in this dark city is the Workers' Circle Branch 26 which has just completed a building for a Labor Lyceum at 53 Spencer avenue. This is the city which, in 1918, refused to permit Judge Panken to speak and he was compelled to go to New Haven to hold a meeting.

The Socialist Party should have a local organization here and separate branches of a number of the exploited foreign nationalities. The Jewish Socialists should also form a branch of the Jewish Socialist Verband. It is believed by those who have investigated the situation that a good Socialist movement would contribute much to the organization of trade unions also and eventually break the grip of the open shoppers.

If the working class realized on all the promises of politicians since the Civil War they would own the nation while Rockefeller, Ford and their kind would be obscure participants in that ownership.

In an era of gross political graft and corruption there are those who turn to Tammany to clean up. Tammany will—if you get what we mean.

national proletariat is historically inevitable, and the plottings of all underhand and black elements will be frustrated in the face of historical necessity.

It is with this clear consciousness that the Armenian working people, made destitute by the Turkish falchion and the exonerations of the Russian cheka, constantly follow with their minds eye the noble struggle of the proletariat in America and Europe, rejoicing in its progress and exalting in its victories. The Armenian proletariat, in its struggle for its human rights and even its bare physical existence, will not be able to come today into the open with its red flags and acclaim to all the slogans of the Socialist International. But our slogans will penetrate the cells of the cheka. They will be heard by the exiles in Siberia and will soothe the tribulations of the destitute refugees abroad.

For those slogans, when triumphant, will strike off the chains of all, including the chains of the Armenian people. They will bring a new life to all humanity, in which the Armenian working people will share.

ARCHAG ISAHAKIAN
Member of the Executive of the Socialist and Labor International, representing the Armenian Revolutionary Federation.
Paris, April 14

Unemployment Fund Won by A.C.W. In Two Big Cities

IN ANNOUNCING the renewal of agreements for three years with the manufacturers of men's and children's clothing in the two great clothing centers of Chicago and Rochester, Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, calls attention to the provisions affecting unemployment insurance funds in both markets.

"In Chicago," said Mr. Hillman, "where an unemployment insurance fund has been in existence for five years, the employers agree under the new arrangement to pay three per cent. of their total payroll to this fund where they now pay one and a half per cent. The clothing workers in that market will continue to pay one and a half per cent. This means that the unemployment fund of Chicago will in the future yield a little over a million dollars a year in place of as now seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that the employers, by accepting the proposal to increase their amount of payment, now look upon the unemployment insurance fund as a legitimate charge on industry. This plan, when adopted throughout the country, will become the first national system of unemployment insurance here, and the clothing industry is the first in the country to assume responsibility for the unemployment arising out of the great advances in the efficiency of the men's clothing industry during the past five years.

"The unemployment fund in Chicago has been the laboratory test of the Amalgamated Unemployment Insurance plan. In that market it has increased in efficiency with each year of its administration and the other markets will get the benefit of the work done in Chicago.

"The manufacturers in Rochester have agreed to the establishment there of an unemployment insurance fund and as a beginning agree to pay over to the fund one and a half per cent. of their total payroll, as the Chicago manufacturers did when the fund was first established.

"The establishment of the same sort of a fund is to be taken up with the New York clothing manufacturers when the time comes of signing a new agreement with them, which occurs July first, of the present year. The determination of the Amalgamated to do something to relieve the hardship that comes from unemployment, and particularly so in an industry which is seasonal, attracted the attention of industrial experts throughout the country. The Chicago experiment has been watched and written about widely. The terms of this new agreement, just won by the union after three months of negotiation with the Chicago manufacturers, resulting in an increase in their contributions to the fund, mean that unemployment insurance has become an established institution in the industry. With the spreading of the plan to other markets, the unemployment insurance fund instituted by us, has become a matter of national interest of great importance to all those who are trying to meet the new problems which the development of industry compels us to face."

Runs In St. Paul

St. Paul.—Frank E. McAllister, labor candidate for mayor of St. Paul, who failed of a place in the primaries because of two fake labor candidates who split his vote, will run as a sticker or write-in candidate for mayor in the city election May 1.

"Socialism Today" Will Be Off Press Within A Few Days

The first new literature in the 1928 campaign, a new book entitled "Socialism Today" is just off the press and is ready for use at May Day meetings.

The book is one of the most attractive pieces of literature ever put out by the party and contains articles, poems and pictures and it will be saved as a permanent souvenir by all Socialists, besides having great propaganda value.

The Socialist standard bearers, Comrades Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer, contribute the leading articles, the first they have written since their nomination, and there are articles on the Socialist and labor situation in the United States this year, on various Socialist and labor institutions, and on Socialism abroad.

Among the other contributors are Morris Hillquit, Algernon Lee, James Oneal, Harry W. Laidler, Emil Vandervelde, Jessie Wallace Hughan, Jean Longuet, Filippo Turati, McAllister Coleman, and many others. There is an attractive picture of the Socialist platform and the text of the Socialist platform and resolutions.

Printed on excellent paper and beautifully illustrated every Socialist will want to have a copy of the book as a piece of literature as well as material for propaganda.

Locals and Comrades who want to use the books for their May Day meetings should rush orders by wire to August Claessens, 7 East 15th street, New York.

Later editions will be printed for use later in the campaign.

Frans Longville Open for Lectures

Frans Longville, delegate at the Socialist Convention from the Belgian Labor Party is available for lectures and other speaking occasions throughout the country, on European economic political and social problems in relation to the situation in the United States.

Comrade Longville was after his army service during the war active in the international organization of Socialist War Veterans and Victims of the War. He has held different functions in the party and the trade unions of his country. He is a lecturer for the Workers Education Bureau and on the permanent staff of the Belgian (Residential) Labour College as instructor in labor problems and foreign labor and political movements which he has studied in different countries.

He is making an extensive study of the American labor and Socialist movement. He can be reached through The New Leader.

Wall Street Clerks Burn Midnight Juice

Wall Street brokers, rolling in wealth, loil about Atlantic City on the Saturdays the stock exchange has been declaring "holidays" while clerks toil till midnight over lagging books.

In the greatest bull market of all time, when speculators wrung billions out of ticker tape, clerks worked feverishly night after night, resting weary bones finally in corridors. Many made nervous wrecks, retired to hospitals and convalescent homes.

After it was all over, brokers declared a "workers' bonus" of one week's pay.

Employers In South Mislead Unemployed With False Promises

(By A. New Leader Correspondent)

Winston-Salem, N. C.—About the most heartless thing in the South today is the advertising of "opportunities" in the South by business men and capitalists through the newspapers and civic organizations. The South has been hit by the unemployment problem like other states yet this "boosting" continues with the result that this section is being flooded with unemployed workers seeking jobs.

This artificial flooding of the labor market has made it much harder for the workers who live in the South and it appears to be a conscious effort to beat down wages which are already low. The people are also heavily taxed to improve roads and build schools. Farmers and transient laborers are attracted by the glowing advertising, the former pouring into the cities and willing to work for most any wage as they regard it as only a temporary shift in their occupation.

The farmers themselves have found it difficult to get a living out of the land. Many have resorted to the expedient of working part time on their land and part time in the cities and towns for three and four dollars a day. Thousands of workers have been crowded out of jobs by this deadly competition and the capitalists who are responsible for this situation are bawling the slogan, "patronize home industry."

Workers in other parts of the country are warned not to place any reliance in the lying advertisements of southern capitalists, chamber of commerce and business men.

Sidney Webb Announces His Early Retirement From Active Politics

London.—The eminent Socialist publicist and writer Sidney Webb announces that he will not seek re-election after the close of the present Parliament. In the course of his letter of resignation he writes: "When the dissolution comes I shall be entering my seventieth year. I am already feeling the strain of the long hours and late sittings in the House. Next Parliament, with its probable narrow majority on one side or the other, will make imperative the continuous attendance of every labor member, and I must not at my age engage for another term."

Socialists all over the world will realize the loss to the Parliamentary Labor Party involved in the disappearance from their ranks of Sidney Webb's great parliamentary experience and ability and of his encyclopaedic knowledge of social and industrial affairs. It may be hoped that the step will enable the veteran economist and historian to employ more of his time in adding to the great series of works of social study and criticism in which, in collaboration with his wife, the eminent writer and social worker, Beatrice Webb, he has built up for the British Labor movement an unique background of knowledge and research.

Good Enough for the Jobless
Philadelphia.—Unfit for normal use, an ancient police station in the heart of the slums has been turned over to house the jobless. A copper keeps an eye on the men, nabbing suspects at leisure for real police station lodging.

Van Essen For Senator In Penna.

Socialist Party Names Strong Slate of Candidates in the Keystone State

(By A. New Leader Correspondent)

READING, PA.—Pennsylvania delegates to the national convention of the Socialist Party were empowered to meet as a state convention and they have nominated the following ticket for the November state election: United States Senator, William J. Van Essen, Allegheny County; Judge of Superior Court, Darlington Hoopes, Berks County; State Treasurer, Lilith M. Wilson, Berks County; Auditor General, Fred Hodgson, Philadelphia County.

Among the plans for campaign activity which were discussed was a suggestion by Delegate Van Essen of postal cards bearing the names of the state candidates and a short synopsis of the party's platform. These cards could be sold to various locals and branches throughout the state at cost and in turn to the membership who would send them to friends and acquaintances. It was also suggested that a campaign issue of the Reading Labor Advocate be printed later in the campaign.

Maurer Sees Big Vote
Delegate James H. Maurer reported that industrial conditions throughout the state are unsatisfactory and declared that thousands of people who were indifferent in the past are now giving serious thought to working-class political action. He urged that all campaign literature be seasoned with a note of optimism and declared that Socialists have every reason to be hopeful of a record-breaking vote this year.

State Committee Chosen
The members of the new state committee elected by the convention are Lilith Wilson, John Aulenbach, William C. Hoover and Darlington Hoopes, of Berks; Marie Hodgson, of Philadelphia; Sidney Stark, of Allegheny, and H. K. Churns of Westmoreland.

J. Henry Stump of Berks was elected state chairman.

Socialist Success in Czecho-Slovakia

Prague.—Elections took place in several municipalities in Czecho-Slovakia on the 18th of March, when the Social-Democrats had considerable success. In Karlsbad, the German Social-Democrats got 13 representatives instead of 8, and advanced their poll by 750. Karlsbad which has a practically pure German population had been united with the suburb of Donitz so that 6 new representatives were to be elected. Of these the Social-Democrats got 5. In Fischern the German Social-Democrats got 2,537 votes, 757 more than at the last elections and 2 new seats. An increase in the Socialist poll is also to be noted in Saaz, Haida, Donis, Grottau and Kottwitz.

MAY DAY 1928

The Amalgamated Bank of New York

Greets the Workers of America on Their International Labor Holiday

THE
AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
Corner 15th Street
NEW YORK

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

Organized 1884
60,000 MEMBERS IN 344 BRANCHES IN THE U. S. A.

Assets Dec. 31, 1927, over \$2,830,000. Paid for Sick and Death Benefits over \$12,440,000. Benefits in case of Sickness or Accident \$5, \$9, or \$15 per week for first 40 weeks—half of it for another 40 weeks, or \$300 to \$900 for 89 weeks.

Sick Benefits For Women
\$9 for first 40 weeks—\$4.50 for another 40 weeks.
Parents can insure their children up to the age of 18 years against death.
WORKINGMEN! PROTECT YOURSELF AND YOUR FAMILIES!
For further information write to the Main Office: 9 Seventh St., cor. Third Ave., New York City, or to the Branch Financial Secretary of your District.

AN ADDRESS TO THE ORGANIZED WORKERS

An Appeal to Consider
Grave Problems Con-
fronting the Workers

Adopted By The Socialist Party National Convention
In New York City, April 17th, 1928

It cannot be unknown to you that our trade unions face grave problems. They not only do not increase in membership; the membership has declined in the past six or seven years. Some of the great basic industries are not organized at all; others have a few unions without sufficient power to affect general labor standards. Of the hundreds of thousands of workers in the iron and steel industry only a few thousand are organized. The great automobile industry is an "open shop" stronghold. Important transportation systems like that in New York City are unorganized and the workers are the victims of "company" unions. The vast electric power industry is almost completely non-union. In the bituminous coal fields the once inspiring organization of miners lies prostrate before the attack of the mine barons. After a struggle of one year in which men, women, and children have suffered terrible hardships, their union appears to be going to pieces. The non-union system has spread into almost two-thirds of the bituminous field. Wages are reduced and the bituminous miners face a return to the inhuman conditions of forty years ago.

A Humiliating Comparison

It is impossible to consider this alarming situation in all its aspects, but a comparison with trade union organization in other countries tells the story. The latest figures we have are for 1924. They show the percentage of the total number of salaried and wage workers organized in each country. Here are the figures:

Percentage of Salaried and Wage Workers Organized in Trade Unions

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Austria | 52 |
| Czechoslovakia | 44 |
| Australia | 43 |
| Germany | 35 |
| Sweden | 35 |
| Great Britain | 34 |
| Belgium | 32 |
| Holland | 27 |
| Denmark | 25 |
| Switzerland | 23 |
| Latvia | 21 |
| Norway | 16 |
| Hungary | 15 |
| Poland | 13 |
| Spain | 13 |
| United States | 12 |

Of these 16 nations the United States is at the bottom of the list. The United States is the most advanced industrial country in the world and we should, therefore, lead the world in trade union organization. But instead of leading the nations, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Australia, Germany, Sweden, and Great Britain are from three to four times better organized than we are. Moreover, we trail behind even such distinctly agricultural nations as Latvia, Norway, Poland, and even Spain.

Something is wrong. Instead of less than 3,000,000 workers organized in the American Federation of Labor there should be no less than 15,000,000, and this should be the minimum. Germany with a much smaller population has more than twice as many workers organized and Great Britain about twice as many.

Growth of Company Unionism

Just as alarming is the growth of "company unions" in the last eight or nine years. This corporation device is a distinct American product and the number of corporations introducing it increased from 145 in 1919 to 430 in 1926. In the former year the number of wage workers under this yoke was 400,000 and the number had increased to 1,400,000 in 1926, an increase of one million. This increase of "company union" members is at the rate of 125,000 per year for eight years.

It is a remarkable fact that this increase maintains a ratio almost identical with the decline of membership in the trade unions. The union decline in membership from 1920 to and including 1926 is 1,075,000. The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks was suspended in 1926 and we must deduct their membership (90,000) which leaves a total normal loss for the A. F. of L. from 1920 to and including 1926 of 985,000 members, or an average loss for each year of 123,000 members.

Note the comparison. "Company unionism" has gained in eight years at the rate of 125,000 per year and trade unionism has lost at the rate of 123,000 each year!

It is folly to ignore these facts. This tendency means the death of trade unionism if it is not checked. We repeat, there must be something wrong. Every officer and every member of a union owe a solemn duty to the labor movement to find out what is wrong and to correct it.

The Philosophy of the Unions

The majority of our trade unions have accepted a philosophy that was clearly worked out by the American Federation of Labor at the Portland convention in 1923. Later conventions have added little to the Portland Declaration and it is probable that few union members have read it critically. Its fundamental idea is to rescue industry "from chaos, profiteering and purely individual whim." A noble aim, of course, but it goes on to say that the "threat of state invasion of industrial life is real" and it opposes "estate regulatory powers under the guise of reform and deliverance from evil." Such reforms through government action are declared to be "based upon utopian thought" and we are told that industry alone "will find easy of solution those problems to which politicians now turn their attention in futility."

Do the members of the trade unions understand the full significance of this? It is a fundamental renunciation of government as an agency for human welfare and democracy and a partial renunciation of citizenship. No powerful labor movement has been built in any country on this basis. Every great labor movement in the world today supports the view that the "state regulatory powers" must be used as one means of "reform and deliverance from evil." To insure that these powers shall be so used the labor movement in other nations maintains its own party and obtains direct labor representation in all law-making bodies.

Kites and Tails

But in addition to this renunciation, which leaves the governing powers in the hands of the possessing classes, the ballot is regarded as a negative force. We are urged to defeat "enemies" and to reward "friends." It is added that the trade unions should "not become a tail to any party kite." We agree that they should not, but we must admit that in practice they have become such a tail. Our trade unions in local and state elections have become a thousand tails to two party kites.

Since the year 1906 the unions have formally subscribed to the policy of working in the old party primaries and endorsing individual candidates for office. Usually a promise is sufficient to get a union endorsement. Or when a man seeks reelection his record of votes is measured by the test of labor's demands. These demands as formulated make an inadequate yardstick. It is time to consider the practical results of more than twenty years of this activity. Where in the city councils, the state legislatures, and in Congress are the distinct labor groups with a fighting labor policy? Can we point to any and say: "They hold our mandate, are subject to our instructions, report to us on their work, and carry out our will?"

The old policy has not produced any such fighting labor groups. The legislative bodies of every modern country but our own have them. In this country the men who are endorsed and elected by labor act as Republicans and Democrats. They owe first allegiance to their parties and their party leaders, not to the trade unions.

Some Examples

In the year 1924 the American Federation of Labor for the first time withheld its approval of a Democratic candidate for President and supported La Follette. A few weeks before the election the A. F. of L. representatives in New York issued a statement in support of Davis, the Democratic and Wall Street candidate. Why? Because in New York the trade unions have been

for many years a tail to the Tammany Democratic kite.

For years there has been a "company union" in the transportation service of New York City and the A. F. of L. has earnestly tried to organize the men into a genuine union. The men were called out on strike in 1927 and defeated. Another attempt was made in 1928 with the same result.

We appeal to the trade unionists to note what has happened. Mayor Walker and the overwhelming majority of the Tammany Democrats in the Board of Aldermen bear the official endorsement of the Central Trades and Labor Council. Here the policy of endorsing old party men should prove fruitful to the trade unions. But what have these "friends" in office done for the workers trying to emancipate themselves from the despotic yoke of the "company union?"

Nothing. Not a single voice was raised in the Board of Aldermen against the intimidating and brutal policy of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Governor Smith, leader of Tammany and Tammany's Governor, remained silent. Labor representatives in any legislative body abroad would have been on their feet time after time to help the union men. Instead of this, thugs and strikebreakers were imported. They were provided with police protection. Union men were discharged day after day. The "friendly" Mayor Walker enjoyed two trips out of the city while the union was engaged in a life and death struggle. Finally, a group of discharged union men sent a letter to the Mayor declaring that they had suffered "gross indignities. We have been compelled to wash dishes and do menial services for strikebreakers... when we protested we were discharged."

This is not only spiritual degradation for the trade unions. It is spiritual death. The unions have become so firmly attached as a "tail" to the Tammany Democrats that a "company union" has become more firmly rooted in the transportation service. Moreover, it will be more difficult than ever to get the men to join another union and make another attempt to unionize the lines. On the other hand, the "friends" in office and who bear the union endorsement did not raise a finger to support the union men in their fearful struggle. Such humiliating facts should compel every honest member to ask whether unionism can survive at all when its honor is bartered away to old party politicians and union men are compelled "to wash dishes and do menial service for strikebreakers."

Honor Staked and Lost
In Illinois, organized labor followed the nonpartisan policy in the primaries of April, 1928. Louis L. Emmerson,

candidate for Governor, Otis F. Glenn, for U. S. Senator, and Frank O. Lowden, presidential candidate, represented one Republican faction. Emmerson has favored a state constabulary. Lowden maintains a "company union" for Pullman porters who are fighting to establish their own union.

The other Republican faction included Mayor Thompson, Attorney Robert Crowe, Lem Small, and Frank Smith. The Thompson-Crowe-Small-Smith administration of Chicago has been notorious for its criminal allies of the underworld. Smith was ousted from the U. S. Senate as a crook and a tool of the powerful utility interests. Small had a shady record as a former State Treasurer. The hurling of bombs by these factions in their war for control of their city and state is an old story.

The nonpartisan political party of organized labor compelled it to choose "friends." It sided with the second faction chiefly, in spite of its shameful deeds. It was a choice between notorious crooks and crooks a little less notorious. Labor won nothing. Its own honor is smirched, its prestige is discredited. It was better to have supported its own party and have lost than to be compelled to choose as it did.

Fruits of Renunciation

What are the fruits of abandoning governing agencies as a means of social and industrial reforms? The great corporations have taken up these reforms and have made them a feature of "company unionism"! Welfare plans, accident insurance, old age insurance, playgrounds, sick benefits, stock ownership, and so on are favors from the bosses, not rights won by workers. The field abandoned by the trade unions is accepted by the corporations. The reforms that should be achievements of labor's political power are perverted into corporation paternalism and are used to destroy trade unionism itself. These are fruits of trade union renunciation of its claims upon government for its members as citizens and workers. This renunciation literally follows out the view of the Portland Declaration.

In the nations abroad "company unionism" and its hypocritical "welfare plans" have no opportunity to flourish. The Labor and Socialist parties see to it that social reforms are enacted by the law-making bodies. These reforms give labor a consciousness of its power. In America the corporations take over these reforms, pervert them, use them as chains to bind the workers to "company unions." Corporation tyranny becomes more arrogant and the ideal of industrial democracy gives way to industrial autocracy. The writ of injunction becomes more menacing and trade union funds are raided by order of the courts.

The Origin of the Portland Declaration

The Portland Declaration is based on the old idea that government has never been used by groups and classes for their purposes. Without any warrant in our history, it is declared that our successful men have always relied on "individual initiative" unaided by government support. This simply is not true yet it has misled millions of people. It is pure myth. Finance, commerce, shipping, slave-holding, land speculation, manufactures and railroads are all important interests that have used the state and national legislative powers.

The manufacturing interests alone, from the rise of the factory system, have been nursed by tariffs, bounties, special taxation and even subsidies given by local state and national bodies. The slave-holding interest had so entrenched itself in all departments of the government that it required a great war to drive it out. The railroads, coal, steel and copper corporations have often obtained direct representation in state legislatures and Congress. The great oil and banking interests today have enormous influence at Washington and generally get the legislation they want. The latest arrival is the powerful superpower interests who are seeking through government action to gather in the remaining natural riches of the nation.

The old idea that government and legislation have never interfered in behalf of economic groups and classes has its refutation in thousands of facts and those who build a movement on that idea subscribe to an illusion. The masters of American life who follow another view and policy have every reason to teach the illusion, but organized workers should not permit it to shape their agencies.

The Danger Ahead

We raise a voice of warning. The trade unions cannot afford to drift. The alarming invasion of industry by "company unionism" will eventually affect the skilled trades which are fairly organized. These unions will be slowly undermined, then destroyed. Their future, as well as the welfare of all wage workers, is bound up in a change of policies and methods that will release the slumbering idealism of the masses. Above all, unless we can unionize our voting power, organize it for genuine labor representation in legislative bodies, the future is dark. Through our own Labor members we must have the city, state and national governments take over the social reforms now usurped by corporation "unionism." The unions cannot take over these plans. Government agencies can, but an independent party of the working people is essential to accomplish it; a party which we organize, control and finance to represent us and to serve us.

Our Appeal to the Trade Unions

We are Socialists who appeal to you. Some of you are prejudiced and some of you misunderstand us. Perhaps we have contributed to the prejudice and the misunderstanding and perhaps you share some of the blame. But note this: In every other modern country the Socialist movement and the trade union movement have grown up together. They cooperate with each other and why should they not? Both organize to realize fundamental democracy in industry and society. In all other countries the leading spirits in the two movements are the same.

Socialists in this country have contributed much to the building of the trade unions. The German Socialist exiles in the 'sixties to the 'nineties took the leadership in organizing the carpenters, the cigarmakers, the butchers, the brewery workers, the bakers and the German printers. Others, including English Socialists helped to organize workers in the glass industry, the iron and steel industry, the printers, the carriage and wagon workers and the miners. Many of the Socialists were active in the councils of A. F. of L. bodies and conventions.

In a later period Socialists organized the splendid unions in the needle trades. For decades the garment industry had been a disgrace and an abomination. It was a sweated industry, divided into thousands of shops that almost defied control. Only a few unions had gained a foothold. It required something like a religious devotion to inspire the sweated workers to organize. It was the Socialists who swarmed into the industry, who organized the men and women, inspired them with the ideal of human solidarity, brought them out on strike after strike, and who finally established powerful unions in the industry. These unions include the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the Pocketbook Makers, the Neckwear Makers, the Fur Workers, the Cloth, Hat and Millinery Workers, the United Hebrew Trades, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The latter is outside the A. F. of L. but is friendly and helpful to all unions in need of help.

Socialist Aid to Trade Unions

While Democratic and Republican judges, governors, sheriffs and mayors have often employed their power against organized workmen in strikes, Socialists and Socialist unions have been liberal in support of labor struggles. In the strike of the Michigan miners in 1912 Socialist Party members contributed nearly \$15,000 to the miners and their families. From 1902 to 1912 Socialist Party members contributed a total of nearly \$80,000 to various labor struggles.

Still more important is the record of Socialists in the steel strike of 1919. This big struggle was planned by the A. F. of L. to organize the workers in the iron and steel industry. In response to the appeal of the American Federation of Labor for financial aid Social-

ists and Socialist unions contributed nearly one-half of the total funds raised. The total contributions, less some \$8,000 returned to the contributors, was \$418,161.14. Of the unions organized and inspired by Socialists the International Ladies' Garment Workers contributed \$60,000; the Fur Workers, \$20,000, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, \$100,000. Finnish branches of the Socialist Party contributed \$3,000 and the individual Socialist contributions are unknown but the above items alone show total contributions for the steel strikers of \$183,000.

A Final Word

We mention these facts because some ancient grudges and misunderstandings still survive. By our long record of service to the organized wage workers we feel that we are entitled to offer friendly advice and to raise a warning signal when we observe danger. We do not want to see that weakened which we helped to build. We would have it grow, expand, increase till it includes all industries in the United States.

It is hardly necessary to add that we have no connections with the Communist movement which has nearly wrecked the few trade unions where it obtained a foothold. We oppose dictatorship and favor democracy. We are opposed to any organized movement abroad or at home attempting to dictate to the organized working class.

Finally, we urge the organized workers of the nation to come forward into the political arena as an independent power with claims, issues and interests of its own to advance through its own political organization. The Socialist Party has no sectarian aims of its own to advance above that of the whole working class. It will loyally cooperate, not interfere, with a party of labor when you decide to abandon the parties of organized capital.

Meantime, we shall hold aloft the banner of independent party action by the workers of the nation. The old ways are practically exhausted. They arouse no enthusiasm and they fulfill no hopes. Autocracy is in the saddle. The old parties are servile to the same interests. The primaries in many states have proven debauched and useless—like the old parties which they serve.

The time is ripe for recasting old policies, methods and ideas and awakening the crusading spirit without which the labor movement cannot thrive. It is within your power to think and act. We appeal to you to do so through your local, city, state and national organizations.

Brookwood Sponsors Labor Youth Conference

Katonah, N. Y.—Realizing the necessity for young men and women in industry to ally themselves with the trade union movement, Brookwood Labor College is sponsoring a Labor Youth Conference on May 5-6 in New York City at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 16th Street.

This conference is held in response to a demand voiced at the Youth Conference held at Brookwood last winter for a similar meeting in New York which would be more easily accessible to the unions there.

At the first session on Saturday, May 5, at 2:30 P. M., A. J. Muste, dean of Brookwood, will summarize the findings of the earlier conference. Tom Toppet, also of the Brookwood staff, will discuss the number, distribution and conditions of young workers in industry, and A. Lefkowitz of the Teachers' Union, will discuss legislation affecting conditions and status of young workers.

In the evening at 7:45 o'clock, the unionization of young workers in miscellaneous trades such as laundry workers, candy workers, paper box makers, etc., will be outlined by Rose Schneiderman of the Women's Trade Union League. Unionization in mass industries such as textile, steel and automobile, and in skilled industries such as building trades, printing, etc., will be discussed by C. Miller of the Plumbers' Helpers and others.

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PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

OF GREATER NEW YORK
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
Office: 115 E. 42nd St. — Orchard 1387
Board meets every Tuesday evening at 8 P. M.
the Office
All locals meet every Wednesday
MORRIS RUBINOWITZ, Manager
HYMAN NOVODOL, Sec'y-Treas.

Embroidery Workers'

UNION, Local 6, I. L. G. W. U.
Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the Office, 501 E. 101st St.
Molroose 7890
CARL GRABER, President
M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

United Hebrew Trades

115 E.A.-2 BROADWAY
Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M.
Executive Board same day, 5:30 P. M.
M. TIGEL, Chairman
M. WOLPERT, Vice-Chairman
M. FEINSTEIN, Secretary-Treasurer

Waterproof Garment Workers'

Union, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U.
130 East 44th St. Madison Square 1904
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M.
D. GINGOLD, METER POLINSKY, Manager Sec'y-Treas.

Off To A Flying Start!

The outstanding success of the National Convention, the unbounded enthusiasm of the delegates, the high type of candidates chosen—all combine to make this the most momentous campaign your party has embarked upon in many years.

Now is the time for all good Socialists and true to come to the support of their party and their party's paper—THE NEW LEADER.

There are prospective New Leader subscribers in your neighborhood right now. Show them a copy of the paper. Tell them about its exclusive features. Point out to them that it contains significant news to be found in no other publication. Get their two dollars today and send them along to us.

We must give Thomas and Maurer and the party platform the widest possible publicity. If you do your part in hustling in the subs, we promise you a paper that will put Socialism very notably on the American map.

Most of your reward will take the shape of knowing you have helped in this good fight.

THE NEW LEADER and AMERICAN APPEAL
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
7 EAST 15TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

OF THE MAKING OF BOOKS

And a Word About an Innocent Patriot

EVERYONE we know seems to be breaking out with a book, these arctic spring days. There's Arthur Garfield Hays with his, "Let Freedom Ring" (published by Boni and Liveright), an invaluable book for anyone who wants a closeup of the present state of Civil Liberties in this country, written by one who can say with Ulysses, "part of which I was and all of which I saw." For it isn't a real blown-in-the-bottle free speech fight that hasn't Arthur somewhere in the picture.

And there's Stephen Raushenbush with two books. One, "Power Control," which he wrote with Harry Laidler and the other a novel, "Men At Whiles Are Sober," which he wrote all by his little self.

"Power Control" puts a shining blade into the hands of those few far-sighted folk who fear the onrush of the electric light and power monopoly. It is the crushing retort to the Power Lobby's schmier which has been so successful in averting any real investigation of the mysterious forces that are at work in the utilities field to keep us all from the blessings of cheap and abundant electricity. If I had my way I would make this dollar book published by The New Republic at 421 West Twenty-first street, New York City, compulsory reading for every Socialist and labor speaker who is going to take the stump this campaign.

The somewhat depressing title of Steve's novel, published by A. and C. Boni, New York City, comes from a poem by A. E. Cousman which goes:

"Could man be drunk for ever
With liquor, love or fights,
Lief would I rouse at morning
And lief lie down at night,
But man atwhiles is sober
They think with fits and starts
And when they think they fasten
Their hands upon their hearts."

And there's Art Young puffing around with the last proofs of his forthcoming, altogether delicious book called "On My Way," that Boni and Liveright are bringing out in May. And just to keep up with the procession, we ourselves have broken out with a snappy little volume which Jake Baker of the Vanguard Press assures us will be on sale ere these lines appear. Our modest effort done in collaboration with Clement Wood and from material supplied by Art Hays is called, "Don't Tread on Me." The best thing we can say about it is that it costs less than the others mentioned above. "Don't Tread on Me," which deals with the matter of injunctions in labor disputes and other labor topics, will only set you back four bits or fifty cents. And if you send around your copy to us we will autograph it for one-third of the authors and send it right spang back to you.

"Would that mine enemy had written a book," hollered someone in The Bible. Would that my friends had not written books all at once, say I. For they're all damned good and it's a problem which to read first.

This, I believe, is what is called "log-rolling" among our Manhattan intelligentsia. You know whom I mean, Jim Maurer. The gang that sits around in slick restaurants off Times Square scratching one another's backs. If one of the bunch can tear himself away from the mirror long enough to hurl a few words on paper, the rest put up loud cheers. Well, just loud enough to be sure that when their turn comes, they will get as good a hand.

So this must be log-rolling. If it is, the chips of said logs may fall where they please. It seems to me that we've let the other crowd get away with murder in the line of self-congratulation while we've sat around and cheered each other up by saying, "Ain't we fierce? We can't get anywhere. We're licked before we start. What an inferior lot we are, to be sure!" And so on ad nauseum.

Now as I wrote in this space last week, the smashing success of the Socialist Convention did an awful lot to bust my inferiority complex clear across the middle. I'm beginning to think we're a mighty fine crowd after all. Compared with most Democrats and all Republicans, we are the salt of this rather flat earth. It is said that the meek will inherit the earth but I'm not yearning for the part of heir and I'm getting off this meek stuff. Besides, if the meek ever do get to inherit anything it won't be such great shucks by the time the old parties are through with it. Most likely all that will be left will be a lot of mortgages and unpaid bills and the humble inheritors will be left holding the bag as usual.

No, sir. I go anti-meek right here and now. Kick me, expecting to have me turn the other cheek, as it were, and you will find me kicking right back, good and hard. On the shins, too, where it hurts like anything.

I've been mad before in my life. But now I'm red-eyed with rage. It's this Sinclair verdict.

I like to think of some poor little devil of a defaulting bank cashier who had to handle thousands of dollars every day on a salary of fifty per, sitting behind the bars in some calaboose reading the papers announcing that Sinclair is "innocent." What a laugh he must get out of that.

If Harry Sinclair isn't one of the dirtiest, sneakiest, blankety blanks who ever swindled the people of the United States, then Judas Iscariot was the founder of the Young Men's Christian Association. And if that collection of grocers' clerks, who acquitted him, are representative of the present state of public opinion in this country, we might as well go get ourselves black-jacks and taxicabs and do a little hijacking on our own.

Harry Sinclair innocent! Oh, yeah. The Borgias were just a simple lot of wholesale pharmacists. Benedict Arnold didn't sell out Washington. Of course not, he had a financial interest in some Crown lands in England. Tweed of Tammany was one of the staunchest defenders of the honest ballot and John D. Rockefeller never took a rebate from a railroad in his life.

Babies are brought into the world by storks, the D. A. R.'s are a branch of the Workers' Party, every Christmas Santa Claus comes down the chimneys with presents and Harry Sinclair is innocent.

McAlister Coleman.

The Outline of Injunctions

The Judges Translate Their Personal Inclinations Into Judicial Fiat—Confusing The Labor Code

By Louis Waldman

THE recent celebrated decision by the United States Supreme Court in Duplex Printing Press Co. v. Deering, (1921; 254 U.S. 443), shows the extent to which the social and economic views of judges determine what the court will sanction or veto in the labor struggle. The decision was by a majority of the court. In this case an injunction was granted against the International Association of Machinists, consisting of a membership of sixty thousand throughout the United States. Their members refused to handle printing presses manufactured by the Duplex Printing Press Company located in Battle Creek, Michigan.

The Union refused to handle those presses because the firm refused to settle with the local machinists affiliated with the International. The court there held that while it was lawful for the local machinists to continue a strike and a struggle against their employer it was unlawful for the International Association of Machinists to do so. This decision was a crushing blow to organized labor. Under it, international unions may not effectively support affiliated locals

in their struggle against employers. In the vigorous dissenting opinion by Mr. Justice Brandeis concurred in by Justices Holmes and Clarke, the minority showed a true appreciation of the facts as they relate to the labor struggle. They said:

"When centralization in the control of business brought corresponding centralization in the organization of workmen, new facts had to be appraised. A single employer might as in this case, threaten the standing of the whole organization and the standards of all its members; and when he did so, the union, in order to protect itself, would naturally refuse to work on his materials wherever found. When such a situation was first presented to the courts, judges concluded that the intervention of the purchaser of the materials established an insulation through which the direct relationship of the employer and the workmen did not penetrate, and the strike against the material was considered a strike against the purchases by unaffected third parties."

"But other courts, with better appreciation of the facts of industry recognized the unity of interest throughout the un-

ion, and that, in refusing to work on his materials, the union was only refusing to aid in destroying itself."

What The Boss is After

What, after all, does the employer want when he applies for an injunction against a labor union? Nothing less than to have the purpose for which the strike was called, the means employed and the tactics indulged in by the union, passed upon by a judge and given either the judicial sanction or veto. Of course, the employer wants the judicial veto. If in addition to his own economic strength, the employer can throw the weight of the court against the cause of the Union, he surely is enormously aided. The judge's social and economic opinions and ideas very often become translated into law; for honest men may honestly differ as to what is sound public policy and what isn't in the economic struggle of labor.

And judges are men. Benjamin N. Cardozo, the chief judge of the Court of Appeals of New York, in his book,

"The Nature of the Judicial Process", says:

"We may try to see things as objectively as we please, none the less we can never see them with any eyes except our own. Deep below consciousness are other forces. The likes and the dislikes, the predilections and the prejudices, the complex of instincts and emotions, of habits, of convictions, which make the man, whether he be litigant or judge."

Confusion on the Labor Code

Due largely to the fact that the law applicable to property is sought to be applied to the issues arising out of the industrial struggle, a field to which it is not appropriate, if justice is to be done, became dependent in a good many cases upon the individual opinions of judges. The result is great confusion in legal determinations within each state, vast differences in the law between the various states and differences between the states and the federal government as to what purposes were lawful and what unlawful; what means are lawful and what are unlawful; which labor tactics are forbidden and which permitted. I do not know of any other way of illustrating this point than to quote from a very recent opinion, written by a Supreme Court judge in Brooklyn in the case of Winthrop Baking Co., Inc. v. Bless (Local 500 of Bakers & Confectioners International Union of America) published in the Law Journal on October 3, 1927.

In granting an injunction, the court there, said:

"Picketing may hardly be termed a mainly occupation. Nevertheless, some people both men and women choose to do it voluntarily and get some thrill out of it. Just why, or how, no man can say. Probably those picketing do not realize that an attack in force against the weak is nothing to be proud of, nor that it is the privilege of every American to work in an unmolested manner, and for whom and at such times as he may choose."

This view as to picketing and union activity is held by the judge notwithstanding the decision of the highest court of this State in the case of Exchange Bakery & Restaurant Inc. vs. Rifkin (245 N.Y. 280), in which that court held that—

"Economic organization today is not based on a single shop. Unions believe that wages may be increased, collective bargaining maintained only if union conditions prevail, not in some single factory but generally. That they may prevail, it may call a strike and picket the premises of an employer with the intent of inducing him to employ only union labor. And it may adopt other methods separately. Picketing without a strike is no more lawful than a strike without picketing. Both are based upon a lawful purpose. Resulting injury is incidental and must be endured."

(To Be Concluded Next Week)

Of the virtues of the New Tammany which will be broadcasted this year we are fairly sure that the big sewer graft and how to steal elections will not be included.

There are four billion reasons why the super-power gang is opposed to public ownership of the nation's great power sites. Translated into American jass these reasons are four billion dollars.

Several fathers of American boys killed in Coolidge's private war in Nicaragua have denounced this war. They can also say it with Socialist votes in November if they are not afraid of hurting Coolidge's feelings.

President Coolidge is opposed to flood relief to the Mississippi Valley sufferers. Perhaps he thinks that the flood of oil is sufficient for reasonable persons.

The Tammany administration of New York City appropriated \$50,000 to entertain the Atlantic fliers. The thousands of unemployed workers of the city may entertain some views of the Tammany administration that may be worth expressing by Socialist votes.

THE PRACTICAL DREAMERS

The Vision That Spurs The Workers to Action

By Edmond Gottesman

THE ORIGIN of man has been a mystery that occupied the greatest minds as well as the simplest. In search for an explanation, the earliest theory was that man was created by Divine hands. The most recent theory is the Scientific or Darwinian, that man has developed from lower forms of life or from "baser to higher beings." This applies to the biological and physical life. On investigation and careful study of the history of man as a social being this is confirmed in several ways. If one travels to the various points of the globe he finds numerous races with varying degrees of civilization. We call them backward peoples and advanced peoples. Some races still cling to cannibalism, primitive and barbaric customs. Their conception of life is based on supernaturalism and superstitions. They believe in spirits and demons that interfere in and determine their destinies. But as one travels farther on he finds men who have passed these stages and they conceive of the world as something in which man is a unique creature who can master his destiny and not be mastered.

Up to the eighteenth century men believed that socially and politically some men were born to be lords and others to be slaves. This was a condition of helplessness and submission. Those on top and those at the bottom of the scale believed that this system must remain. But with the sunset of the Middle Ages, Reason began to assert itself and later proclaimed that all men have the right to Freedom, Life, Happiness and an equal voice in the government.

The first great effect of this reason-

ing was the French Revolution, the first colossal attempt to establish Human Rights by law to express their destinies in the political institutions of their country. This conflict and the victory that followed expanded all over the world. In every country men awoke to the realization that things do not have to be always as they have been. Great struggles ensued for the Rights of Man. Battles for emancipation were fought and won, but only on the political field.

Economically our 20th century is a counterpart of the Dark Middle Ages. We are living in an individualistic-capitalistic system in which all the tools and machinery, the raw materials and natural resources with which all necessities are produced for the preservation of life and man, are owned by a few individuals. They take to themselves most of the wealth that is created by the toil of millions of men and women, young and old. These individuals live in luxury and plenty and because they own all the chief means of production, they are independent.

On the other hand the millions who can only hire out their labor power in return for wages from the owners are dependent in many ways. They are dependent on a job which they can get only with the consent of the owner and for wages that he pleases to give them. If the workers get sick and lose their jobs they become dependent on charity. If they get old they become dependent and their only hope is over the Hill to the Poorhouse. There are at present in such homes, 50,000 inmates—all workers.

The workers are also dependent upon slack and dull seasons, periods of depression and crises. And so throughout life they are dependent because the industries are not theirs, the jobs are

not theirs and the wealth accumulated from their toil is not theirs. It belongs to the stockholders which they take in interest and dividends. These conditions exist because the great majority of toilers accept this system and believe that it must continue as it is and permit the Industrial Lords (owners) to control the government and to rule.

This economic system does not have to continue. The majority in this country, the workers, can change it so that all the wealth shall be distributed among those who helped to create it by their labor.

May Day has no other meaning than to awaken the workers to their economic exploitation, to arouse them to the political misrule and the injustices that are being perpetuated upon them as a class in their daily struggles for a living wage and better standards. Our present system and the conditions of Labor must be changed and will be changed. The best beginning would be for every worker to join a Union of his industry and a political party of labor. Thus he will learn that the workers have mutual interests as a class and if mobilized for the purpose of wresting the power from their exploiters, they can usher in a New Social Order that will make an end to the rule of one man over another, a New Order that shall guarantee Freedom and Equal Opportunity for the enjoyment of a fuller life and in which human life shall be sacred, not to be exploited for profits, but developed to the most possible perfection.

If to some this is only a picture of the imagination, a Utopia, it is nevertheless a beautiful dream and a sublime hope for the attainment of which every worker should work and to which he should dedicate his life.

Those who would vote for Smith for President on the ground that he will have the union endorsement remind us of the guy who had no objection to being hung if the rope bore the union label.

May Day Greetings

MILWAUKEE BUTLER
MACHINIST LODGE 1052
774 South Delaware Ave.,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
HUGH S. EVANS, Secretary

MAY DAY GREETINGS

from the
Northampton, Mass. Branch, Socialist Party
Mrs. Rose Levin, Secretary, 141 North St., Northampton, Mass.

LONG-LIVE SOCIALISM

Finnish Branch, Socialist Party
New York City
ALEX NORENA, Treasurer

The Young Peoples Socialist League

of St. Louis, Missouri
Sends May Day Greetings to the Workers of the World
BEST WISHES TO THE NEW LEADER
MARGARET HAUSERMAN, Secretary

MAY DAY SALUTE

Workmen's Sick & Death
Benefit Assn.
Branch 173, Westchester Co., N. Y.
C. E. NAGEL, Secretary

Long Life To Our New Leader
BRANCH 128
Yugoslav
Socialist Federation
Stefan Mileaver, Secretary,
523 East St., Nokomis, Ill.

Machine-Gun Diplomacy

By J. A. H. HOPKINS and MELINDA ALEXANDER
Can the present fighting in Nicaragua be called anything but war? Why are we down there? Why did we occupy and subjugate Haiti, Dominican Republic, etc? Are foreign investments and loans the answer? In this book of the hour, the inside facts are frankly and fully revealed.

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GREETINGS FOR MAY DAY

Finnish Branch, Socialist Party
Lanesville, Mass.
S. E. PUTONEN, Secretary

MAY DAY GREETINGS TO OUR FELLOW SOCIALISTS

YUGOSLAV BRANCH 45
Socialist Party,
Waukegan, Ill.
ANNE MAHNICH, Secretary

WISHING YOU —

THE TOP OF THE MAY DAY MORNING
NEWSPAPER WRITERS UNION NO. 9
of MILWAUKEE

MAY DAY GREETINGS

To The International Socialist Movement
Local Detroit, Michigan.
Yugoslav Socialist Federation
JOSEPH MENTOR, Secretary

CHATTER BOX

TWELVE men and true have unanimously decided that you are guiltless of corruption, thievery, mayhem and sundry piracy against the state. Therefore, it behooves me to offer here to you my abject apology for having outraged your pure name so many times in this column. Now I know that the Supreme Court is composed of a lot of nincompoops, that the Senate is just full of backstairs, gossipy old women, especially those Progressive boys, and that your pal Fall has a ranch worth at least ten times the measly quarter of a million you paid for a one-third interest. And seeing how much those lawyer fellows will have taken from your savings account, now that they have put your innocence across, let us hope you find oil on the ranch, and at least make up what this horrible persecution has cost you.

When I heard that you wept great tears immediately upon the verdict of "Not Guilty," I could understand quite easily what makes a mother or a family weep when a poor man's court sends a petty thief to jail for a year or so. Your emotion, and theirs are so similar. When you sighed huge sighs of relief as you walked out of the Hall of Justice, I could understand what makes a Baumes law fourth offender sigh as the great gates of a prison close on him for life. The only difference being, of course, that when one is accused of stealing a paltry few thousand dollars at a holdup, that crime is punishable by law. When one is accused of illegally appropriating millions in money or oil, such a crime is virtually without penalty.

And now that you have been proven innocent, I will forget as quickly as I can, the inefficient, soft peddling prosecution of the government attorneys. They happily forgot to mention at the trial what the Supreme Court had said about the oil deal you had with Uncle Sam. But then perhaps they reasoned rightly, that a Supreme Court decision should hold good only in matters of civil liberties, and strikes. Coming to think of it, it did take a whole lot of downright, low-life nerve for those old ginks to butt in and call a big deal like Teapot Dome, and a big operator like you such dirty names. Of course, now that twelve men and true have proven you to be guiltless, I would just up and ask that bunch for an apology.

And coming to think of it, all the money you gave and helped others to give to make up the campaign deficit of the Republican Party is clean as a Kansas Sabbath. I am glad the rest of the big shots in the G. O. P. had the sense to wait upon the outcome of your trial, instead of insulting you unnecessarily as Senator Borah suggested, by a return of the famous \$160,000 dollars you once handed out.

I suppose there were many sighs among the big boys on that account alone when the verdict of "Not Guilty" came out.

All in all, Harry, I think with Dr. Pangloss and Pollyanna that all is for the best in this best of all possible worlds.

I don't suppose you intend to do any more business with such a bunch of four flushers as the United States Government any more. Now that you are innocent, this Teapot Dome deal was one of the few bum steers you got mixed up in during your otherwise successful career. All of us do get a set-back in business now and then. Especially when we are not careful looking up the character of the people we do business with. That was your failing in the matter. A generous fellow like you, handing out hundreds of thousands to make good deficits, out of your own big heart, would easily fall into such error. Take my advice, Harry, and keep among your own kind. By careful investment, and an industrious application to your oil and race horse interests, I am sure you will pull out of your present financial difficulties.

I give you this advice because I for one can sympathize with you, now that you have only a paltry hundred million dollars between you and . . . starvation. . . I paused because I was about to say "Jail" instead of "Starvation."

I suppose some of the tears you and your faithful wife wept in court the other day were partly because of the hardships facing you as to your economic security. I can thoroughly understand such feelings. I am a family man myself, and when bad times come on us, we too have a well of unsprung tears to pour out as we contemplate the future.

You and I and the rest of us down and outers have so much in common. The only difference between you and Bowery Bill is a hundred million dollars. Except that Bill is in Sing Sing for trying to do a second story job on Avenue A. And you are free . . . because . . . because twelve men and true have said you ought to stay out of jail. . .

I'm trying to straighten this whole thing out in my mind, you, your acquittal, Teapot Dome, Bowery Bill, One Hundred Million, my apology to you, and my trying to down old prejudices in a sense of fair play.

In the last line of this harangue, let me just offer this query . . . "Supposing you really were a bit off color on this Teapot Dome business. Supposing you really did buy Mr. Fall and gave the G.O.P. a sort of rake-off present for letting you in on the juice pot. Supposing the Supreme Court was really correct, and the twelve men and true were just dumb, even then I might forgive you on the basis that business is business, as long as you can get away with it. This being a thoroughly American principle, and I being somewhat of a native born American. But what I cannot forgive you is—what in thunder could a fellow like you do with more millions of dollars than you already have?

When will you ever find time to spend the one hundred million you have gotten away with . . . "honestly"?

I really cannot understand you multi-millionaires. Especially when all your 100 per cent American statistics declare the tough job which any average American workman has to spend his average prosperity wage.

But now I'm waxing sarcastic, when I really should end up in decent and apologetic manner, to one whom I have wronged so much of late years in this column. Excuse me then, Harry, and until the next time when a government deal comes along, remember my advice. Be careful with those officials. Stick to the big shots who know how to . . . off big deals smoothly, legally, and with permanent profit.

I hope you'll have an easy time with those Senate birds on the contempt charges. This time take my advice and hire a real detective agency to pull the jury stuff. Burns is a bit played out. . .

Regretfully yours,
S. A. deWITT.

At last Calvin Coolidge has been fittingly immortalized. A wax dummy of Cal has been added to Mme. Toussaud's collection of waxworks in London.

With the opening of the Ringling Bros. Barnum and Bailey Circus in Madison Square Garden, we are reminded of two other circuses scheduled for Houston and Kansas City.

AN ADDRESS TO THE ORGANIZED WORKERS

Adopted By The Socialist Party National Convention
In New York City, April 17th, 1928

An Appeal to Consider Grave Problems Confronting the Workers

It cannot be unknown to you that our trade unions face grave problems. They not only do not increase in membership; the membership has declined in the past six or seven years. Some of the great basic industries are not organized at all; others have a few unions without sufficient power to affect general labor standards. Of the hundreds of thousands of workers in the iron and steel industry only a few thousand are organized. The great automobile industry is an "open shop" stronghold. Important transportation systems like that in New York City are unorganized and the workers are the victims of "company" unions. The vast electric power industry is almost completely non-union. In the bituminous coal fields the once inspiring organization of miners lies prostrate before the attack of the mine barons. After a struggle of one year in which men, women, and children have suffered terrible hardships, their union appears to be going to pieces. The non-union system has spread into almost two-thirds of the bituminous field. Wages are reduced and the bituminous miners face a return to the inhuman conditions of forty years ago.

A Humiliating Comparison

It is impossible to consider this alarming situation in all its aspects, but a comparison with trade union organization in other countries tells the story. The latest figures we have are for 1924. They show the percentage of the total number of salaried and wage workers organized in each country. Here are the figures:

| Percentage of Salaried and Wage Workers Organized in Trade Unions | |
|---|----|
| Austria | 52 |
| Czechoslovakia | 44 |
| Australia | 43 |
| Germany | 35 |
| Sweden | 35 |
| Great Britain | 34 |
| Belgium | 32 |
| Holland | 27 |
| Estonia | 23 |
| Switzerland | 23 |
| Latvia | 21 |
| Norway | 16 |
| Hungary | 15 |
| Poland | 13 |
| Spain | 13 |
| United States | 12 |

Of these 16 nations the United States is at the bottom of the list. The United States is the most advanced industrial country in the world and we should, therefore, lead the world in trade union organization. But instead of leading the nations, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Australia, Germany, Sweden, and Great Britain are from three to four times better organized than we are. Moreover, we trail behind even such distinctly agricultural nations as Latvia, Norway, Poland, and even Spain.

Something is wrong. Instead of less than 3,000,000 workers organized in the American Federation of Labor, there should be no less than 15,000,000, and this should be the minimum. Germany with a much smaller population has more than twice as many workers organized and Great Britain about twice as many.

Growth of Company Unionism

Just as alarming is the growth of "company unions" in the last eight or nine years. This corporation device is a distinct American product and the number of corporations introducing it increased from 145 in 1919 to 430 in 1926. In the former year the number of wage workers under this yoke was 400,000 and the number had increased to 1,400,000 in 1926, an increase of one million. This increase of "company union" members is at the rate of 125,000 per year for eight years.

It is a remarkable fact that this increase maintains a ratio almost identical with the decline of membership in the trade unions. The union decline in membership from 1920 to and including 1926 is 1,075,000. The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks was suspended in 1926 and we must deduct their membership (90,000) which leaves a total normal loss for the A. F. of L. from 1920 to and including 1926 of 985,000 members, or an average loss for each year of 123,000 members.

Note the comparison. "Company unionism" has gained in eight years at the rate of 125,000 per year and trade unionism has lost at the rate of 123,000 each year!

It is folly to ignore these facts. This tendency means the death of trade unionism if it is not checked. We repeat, there must be something wrong. Every officer and every member of a union owe a solemn duty to the labor movement to find out what is wrong and to correct it.

The Philosophy of the Unions

The majority of our trade unions have accepted a philosophy that was clearly worked out by the American Federation of Labor at the Portland convention in 1923. Later conventions have added little to the Portland Declaration and it is probable that few union members have read it critically. Its fundamental idea is to rescue industry from chaos, profiteering and purely individual whim. A noble aim, of course, but it goes on to say that the "threat of state invasion of industrial life is real" and it opposes "estate regulatory powers under the guise of reform and deliverance from evil." Such reforms through government action are declared to be "based upon utopian thought" and we are told that industry alone "will find easy of solution those problems to which politicians now turn their attention in futility."

Do the members of the trade unions understand the full significance of this? It is a fundamental renunciation of government as an agency for human welfare and democracy and a partial renunciation of citizenship. No powerful labor movement has been built in any country on this basis. Every great labor movement in the world today supports the view that the "state regulatory powers" must be used as one means of "reform and deliverance from evil." To insure that these powers shall be so used the labor movement in other nations maintains its own party and obtains direct labor representation in all law-making bodies.

Kites and Tails

But in addition to this renunciation, which leaves the governing powers in the hands of the possessing classes, the ballot is regarded as a negative force. We are urged to defeat "enemies" and to reward "friends." It is added that the trade unions should "not become a tail to any party kite." We agree that they should not, but we must admit that in practice they have become such a tail. Our trade unions in local and state elections have become a thousand tails to two party kites.

Since the year 1906 the unions have formally subscribed to the policy of working in the old party primaries and endorsing individual candidates for office. Usually a promise is sufficient to get a union endorsement. Or when a man seeks reelection his record of votes is measured by the test of labor's demands. These demands as formulated make an inadequate yardstick. It is time to consider the practical results of more than twenty years of this activity. Where in the city councils, the state legislatures, and in Congress are the distinct labor groups with a fighting labor policy? Can we point to any and say: "They hold our mandate, are subject to our instructions, report to us on their work, and carry out our will?"

The old policy has not produced any such fighting labor groups. The legislative bodies of every modern country but our own have them. In this country the men who are endorsed and elected by labor act as Republicans and Democrats. They owe first allegiance to their parties and their party leaders, not to the trade unions.

Some Examples

In the year 1924 the American Federation of Labor for the first time withheld its approval of a Democratic candidate for President and supported La Follette. A few weeks before the election the A. F. of L. representatives in New York issued a statement in support of Davis, the Democratic and Wall Street candidate. Why? Because in New York the trade unions have been

for many years a tail to the Tammany Democratic kite.

For years there has been a "company union" in the transportation service of New York City and the A. F. of L. has earnestly tried to organize the men into a genuine union. The men were called out on strike in 1927 and defeated. Another attempt was made in 1928 with the same result.

We appeal to the trade unionists to note what has happened. Mayor Walker and the overwhelming majority of the Tammany Democrats in the Board of Aldermen bear the official endorsement of the Central Trades and Labor Council. Here the policy of endorsing old party men should prove fruitful to the trade unions. But what have these "friends" in office done for the workers trying to emancipate themselves from the despotic yoke of the "company union?"

Nothing. Not a single voice was raised in the Board of Aldermen against the intimidating and brutal policy of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Governor Smith, leader of Tammany and Tammany's Governor, remained silent. Labor representatives in any legislative body abroad would have been on their feet time after time to help the union men. Instead of this, thugs and strikebreakers were imported. They were provided with police protection. Union men were discharged day after day. The "friendly" Mayor Walker enjoyed two trips out of the city while the union was engaged in a life and death struggle. Finally, a group of discharged union men sent a letter to the Mayor declaring that they had suffered "gross indignities. We have been compelled to wash dishes and do menial services for strikebreakers . . . when we protested we were discharged."

This is not only spiritual degradation for the trade unions. It is spiritual death. The unions have become so firmly attached as a "tail" to the Tammany Democrats that a "company union" has become more firmly rooted in the transportation service. Moreover, it will be more difficult than ever to get the men to join another union and make another attempt to unionize the lines. On the other hand, the "friends" in office and who bear the union endorsement did not raise a finger to support the union men in their fearful struggle. Such humiliating facts should compel every honest member to ask whether unionism can survive at all when its honor is bartered away to old party politicians and union men are compelled "to wash dishes and do menial service for strikebreakers."

Honor Staked and Lost

In Illinois, organized labor followed the nonpartisan policy in the primaries of April, 1928. Louis L. Emmerson,

candidate for Governor, Otis F. Glenn, for U. S. Senator, and Frank O. Lowden, presidential candidate, represented one Republican faction. Emmerson has favored a state constabulary. Lowden maintains a "company union" for Pullman porters who are fighting to establish their own union.

The other Republican faction included Mayor Thompson, Attorney Robert Crowe, Lem Small, and Frank Smith. The Thompson-Crowe-Smith administration of Chicago has been notorious for its criminal allies of the underworld. Smith was ousted from the U. S. Senate as a crook and a tool of the powerful utility interests. Small had a shady record as a former State Treasurer. The hurling of bombs by these factions in their war for control of their city and state is an old story.

The nonpartisan political party of organized labor compelled it to choose "friends." It sided with the second faction chiefly, in spite of its shameful deeds. It was a choice between notorious crooks and crooks a little less notorious. Labor won nothing. Its own honor is smirched, its prestige is discredited. It was better to have supported its own party and have lost than to be compelled to choose as it did.

Fruits of Renunciation

What are the fruits of abandoning governing agencies as a means of social and industrial reforms? The great corporations have taken up these reforms and have made them a feature of "company unionism"! Welfare plans, accident insurance, old age insurance, playgrounds, sick benefits, stock ownership, and so on are favors from the bosses, not rights won by workers. The field abandoned by the trade unions is accepted by the corporations. The reforms that should be achievements of labor's political power are perverted into corporation paternalism and are used to destroy trade unionism itself. These are fruits of trade union renunciation of its claims upon government for its members as citizens and workers. This renunciation literally follows out the view of the Portland Declaration.

In the nations abroad "company unionism" and its hypocritical "welfare plans" have no opportunity to flourish. The labor and Socialist parties see to it that social reforms are enacted by the law-making bodies. These reforms give labor a consciousness of its power. In America the corporations take over these reforms, pervert them, use them as chains to bind the workers to "company unions." Corporation tyranny becomes more arrogant and the ideal of industrial democracy gives way to industrial autocracy. The writ of injunction becomes more menacing and trade union funds are raided by order of the courts.

The Origin of the Portland Declaration

The Portland Declaration is based on the old idea that government has never been used by groups and classes for their purposes. Without any warrant in our history, it is declared that our successful men have always relied on "individual initiative" unaided by government support. This simply is not true yet it has misled millions of people. It is pure myth. Finance, commerce, shipping, slave-holding, land speculation, manufactures and railroads are all important interests that have used the state and national legislative powers.

The manufacturing interests alone, from the rise of the factory system, have been nursed by tariffs, bounties, special taxation and even subsidies given by local state and national bodies. The slave-holding interest had so entrenched itself in all departments of the government that it required a great war to drive it out. The railroads, coal, steel and copper corporations have often obtained direct representation in state legislatures and Congress. The great oil and banking interests today have enormous influence at Washington and generally get the legislation they want.

The latest arrival is the powerful super-power interests who are seeking through government action to gather in the remaining natural riches of the nation.

The old idea that government and legislation have never interfered in behalf of economic groups and classes has its refutation in thousands of facts and those who build a movement on that idea subscribe to an illusion. The masters of American life who follow another view and policy have every reason to teach the illusion, but organized workers should not permit it to shape their agencies.

The Danger Ahead

We raise a voice of warning. The trade unions cannot afford to drift. The alarming invasion of industry by "company unionism" will eventually affect the skilled trades which are fairly organized. These unions will be slowly undermined, their destroyed. Their future, as well as the welfare of all wage workers, is bound up in a change of policies and methods that will release the slumbering idealism of the masses. Above all, unless we can unionize our voting power, organize it for genuine labor representation in legislative bodies, the future is dark. Through our own labor members we must have the city, state and national governments take over the social reforms now usurped by corporation "unionism." The unions cannot take over these plans. Government agencies can, but an independent party of the working people is essential to accomplish it; a party which we organize, control and finance to represent us and to serve us.

Our Appeal to the Trade Unions

We are Socialists who appeal to you. Some of you are prejudiced and some of you misunderstand us. Perhaps we have contributed to the prejudice and the misunderstanding and perhaps you share some of the blame. But note this: In every other modern country the Socialist movement and the trade union movement have grown up together. They cooperate with each other and why should they not? Both organize to realize fundamental democracy in industry and society. In all other countries the leading spirits in the two movements are the same.

Socialists in this country have contributed much to the building of the trade unions. The German Socialists exiles in the 'sixties to the 'nineties took the leadership in organizing the carpenters, the cigarmakers, the butchers, the brewery workers, the bakers and the German printers. Others, including English Socialists helped to organize workers in the glass industry, the iron and steel industry, the printers, the carriage and wagon workers and the miners. Many of the Socialists were active in the councils of A. F. of L. bodies and conventions.

In a later period Socialists organized the splendid unions in the needle trades. For decades the garment industry had been a disgrace and an abomination. It was a sweated industry, divided into thousands of shops that almost defied control. Only a few unions had gained a foothold. It required something like a religious devotion to inspire the sweated workers to organize. It was the Socialists who swarmed into the industry, who organized the men and women, inspired them with the ideal of human solidarity, brought them out on strike after strike, and who finally established powerful unions in the industry. These unions include the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the Pocketbook Makers, the Neckwear Makers, the Fur Workers, the Cloth, Hat and Millinery Workers, the United Hebrew Trades, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The latter is outside the A. F. of L. but is friendly and helpful to all unions in need of help.

Socialist Aid to Trade Unions

While Democratic and Republican judges, governors, sheriffs and mayors have often employed their power against organized workmen in strikes, Socialists and Socialist unions have been liberal in support of labor struggles. In the strike of the Michigan miners in 1912 Socialist Party members contributed nearly \$15,000 to the miners and their families. From 1902 to 1912 Socialist Party members contributed a total of nearly \$80,000 to various labor struggles.

Still more important is the record of Socialists in the steel strike of 1919. This big struggle was planned by the A. F. of L. to organize the workers in the iron and steel industry. In response to the appeal of the American Federation of Labor for financial aid Social-

ists and Socialist unions contributed nearly one-half of the total funds raised. The total contributions, less some \$8,000 returned to the contributors, was \$418,161.14. Of the unions organized and inspired by Socialists views the International Ladies' Garment Workers contributed \$60,000; the Fur Workers, \$20,000, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, \$100,000. Finnish branches of the Socialist Party contributed \$3,000 and the individual Socialist contributions are unknown but the above items alone show total contributions for the steel strikers of \$163,000.

A Final Word

We mention these facts because some ancient grudges and misunderstandings still survive. By our long record of service to the organized wage workers we feel that we are entitled to offer friendly advice and to raise a warning signal when we observe danger. We do not want to see that weakened which we helped to build. We would have it grow, expand, increase till it includes all industries in the United States.

It is hardly necessary to add that we have no connections with the Communist movement which has nearly wrecked the few trade unions where it obtained a foothold. We oppose dictatorship and favor democracy. We are opposed to any organized movement abroad or at home attempting to dictate to the organized working class.

Finally, we urge the organized workers of the nation to come forward into the political arena as an independent power with claims, issues and interests of its own to advance through its own political organization. The Socialist Party has no sectarian aims of its own to advance above that of the whole working class. It will loyally cooperate, not interfere, with a party of labor when you decide to abandon the parties of organized capital.

Meantime, we shall hold aloft the banner of independent party action by the workers of the nation. The old ways are practically exhausted. They arouse no enthusiasm and they fulfill no hopes. Autocracy is in the saddle. The old parties are servile to the same interests. The primaries in many states have proven debauched and useless—like the old parties which they serve.

The time is ripe for recasting old policies, methods and ideas and awakening the crusading spirit without which the labor movement cannot thrive. It is within your power to think and act. We appeal to you to do so through your local, city, state and national organizations.

Brookwood Sponsors Labor Youth Conference

Katonah, N. Y.—Realizing the necessity for young men and women in industry to ally themselves with the trade union movement, Brookwood Labor College is sponsoring a Labor Youth Conference on May 5-6 in New York City at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 16th street.

This conference is held in response to a demand voiced at the Youth Conference held at Brookwood last winter for a similar meeting in New York which would be more easily accessible to the unions there.

At the first session on Saturday, May 5, at 2:30 P. M., A. J. Muste, dean of Brookwood, will summarize the findings of the earlier conference. Tom Toppet, also of the Brookwood staff, will discuss the number, distribution and conditions of young workers in industry, and A. Lefkowitz of the Teachers' Union, will discuss legislation affecting conditions and status of young workers.

In the evening at 7:45 o'clock, the unionization of young workers in miscellaneous trades such as laundry workers, candy workers, paper box makers, etc., will be outlined by Rose Schneiderman of the Women's Trade Union League. Unionization in mass industries such as textile, steel and automobile, and in skilled industries such as building trades, printing, etc., will be discussed by C. Miller of the Plumbers' Helpers and others.

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OF GREATER NEW YORK
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
Office: 175 E. Broadway - Orchard 1387
Board meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock
All locals meet every Wednesday
MORRIS REUMENREICH, Manager
HYMAN NOVODOM, Secy.-Treas.

Embroidery Workers'

UNION, Local 6, I. L. G. W. U.
Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the Office, 501 E. 101st St.
Melrose 7800
CARL GRABNER, President,
M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

United Hebrew Trades

115 E. 4th BROADWAY
Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M.
Executive Board sat. & day, 8-9:30 P. M.
M. TIGEL, Chairman
M. WOLPERT, Vice-Chairman
M. FEINSTEIN, Secretary-Treasurer

Waterproof Garment Workers'

Union, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U.
129 East 48th St.
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M.
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7 EAST 15TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

OF THE MAKING OF BOOKS

And a Word About an Innocent Patriot

EVERYONE we know seems to be breaking out with a book, these arctic spring days. There's Arthur Garfield Hays with his, "Let Freedom Ring" (published by Boni and Liveright), an invaluable book for anyone who wants a closeup of the present state of Civil Liberties in this country, written by one who can say with Ulysses, "part of which I was and all of which I saw." For it isn't a real blown-in-the-bottle free speech fight that hasn't Arthur somewhere in the picture.

And there's Stephen Raushenbush with two books. One, "Power Control," which he wrote with Harry Laidler and the other a novel, "Men At Whiles Are Sober," which he wrote all by his little self.

"Power Control" puts a shining blade into the hands of those few far-sighted folk who fear the onrush of the electric light and power monopoly. It is the crushing retort to the Power Lobby's schism which has been so successful in averting any real investigation of the mysterious forces that are at work in the utilities field to keep us all from the blessings of cheap and abundant electricity. If I had my way I would make this dollar book published by The New Republic at 421 West Twenty-first street, New York City, compulsory reading for every Socialist and labor speaker who is going to take the stump this campaign.

The somewhat depressing title of Steve's novel, published by A. and C. Boni, New York City, comes from a poem by A. E. Cousman which goes:

"Could man be drunk for ever
With liquor, love or fights,
Lief would I rouse at morning
And lie down at night,
But men at whiles are sober,
They think with fits and starts
And when they think they fasten
Their hands upon their hearts."

And there's Art Young puffing around with the last proofs of his forthcoming, altogether delicious book called "On My Way," that Boni and Liveright are bringing out in May. And just to keep up with the procession, we ourselves have broken out with a snappy little volume which Jake Baker of the Vanguard Press assures us will be on sale ere these lines appear. Our modest effort done in collaboration with Clement Wood and from material supplied by Art Hays is called, "Don't Tread on Me." The best thing we can say about it is that it costs less than the others mentioned above. "Don't Tread on Me," which deals with the matter of injunctions in labor disputes and other labor topics, will only set you back four bits or fifty cents. And if you send around your copy to us we will autograph it for one-third of the authors and send it right spang back to you.

"Would that mine enemy had written a book," hollered someone in The Bible. Would that my friends had not written books all at once, say I. For they're all damned good and it's a problem which to read first.

This, I believe, is what is called "log-rolling" among our Manhattan intelligentsia. You know whom I mean, Jim Maurer. The gang that sits around in slick restaurants off Times Square scratching one another's backs. If one of the bunch can tear himself away from the mirror long enough to hurl a few words on paper, the rest put up loud cheers. Well, just loud enough to be sure that when their turn comes, they will get as good a hand.

So this must be log-rolling. If it is, the chips of said logs may fall where they please. It seems to me that we've let the other crowd get away with murder in the line of self-congratulation while we've sat around and cheered each other up by saying, "Ain't we fierce?" We can't get anywhere. We're licked before we start. What an inferior lot we are, to be sure! And so on ad nauseam.

Now as I wrote in this space last week, the smashing success of the Socialist Convention did an awful lot to bust my inferiority complex clear across the middle. I'm beginning to think we're a mighty fine crowd after all. Compared with most Democrats and all Republicans, we are the salt of this rather flat earth. It is said that the meek will inherit the earth but I'm not yearning for the part of heir and I'm getting off this meek stuff. Besides, if the meek ever do get to inherit anything it won't be such great shucks by the time the old parties are through with it. Most likely all that will be left will be a lot of mortgages and unpaid bills and the humble inheritors will be left holding the bag as usual.

No, sir. I go anti-meek right here and now. Kick me, expecting to have me turn the other cheek, as it were, and you will find me kicking right back, good and hard. On the shins, too, where it hurts like anything.

I've been mad before in my life. But now I'm red-eyed with rage. It's this Sinclair verdict.

I like to think of some poor little devil of a defaulting bank cashier who had to handle thousands of dollars every day on a salary of fifty per, sitting behind the bars in some calaboose reading the papers announcing that Sinclair is "innocent." What a laugh he must get out of that.

If Harry Sinclair isn't one of the dirtiest, sneakiest, blankety blanks who ever swindled the people of the United States, then Judas Iscariot was the founder of the Young Men's Christian Association. And if that collection of grocers' clerks, who acquitted him, are representative of the present state of public opinion in this country, we might as well get ourselves black-jacks and taxicabs and do a little hijacking on our own.

Harry Sinclair innocent! Oh, yeah. The Borgias were just a simple lot of wholesale pharmacists. Benedict Arnold didn't sell out Washington. Of course not, he had a financial interest in some Crown lands in England. Tweed of Tammany was one of the staunchest defenders of the honest ballot and John D. Rockefeller never took a rebate from a railroad in his life.

Babies are brought into the world by storks, the D. A. R.'s are a branch of the Workers' Party, every Christmas Santa Claus comes down the chimneys with presents and Harry Sinclair is innocent.

McAlister Coleman.

The Outline of Injunctions

The Judges Translate Their Personal Inclinations Into Judicial Fiat—Confusing The Labor Code

By Louis Waldman

THE recent celebrated decision by the United States Supreme Court in Duplex Printing Press Co. v. Deering, (1921; 254 U.S., 443), shows the extent to which the social and economic views of judges determine what the court will sanction or veto in the labor struggle. The decision was by a majority of the court. In this case an injunction was granted against the International Association of Machinists, consisting of a membership of sixty thousand throughout the United States. Their members refused to handle printing presses manufactured by the Duplex Printing Press Company located in Battle Creek, Michigan.

The Union refused to handle those presses because the firm refused to settle with the local machinists affiliated with the International. The court there held that while it was lawful for the local machinists to continue a strike and a struggle against their employer it was unlawful for the International Association of Machinists to do so. This decision was a crushing blow to organized labor. Under it, international unions may not effectively support affiliated locals

in their struggle against employers. In the vigorous dissenting opinion by Mr. Justice Brandeis concurred in by Justices Holmes and Clarke, the minority showed a true appreciation of the facts as they relate to the labor struggle. They said:

"When centralization in the control of business brought corresponding centralization in the organization of workmen, new facts had to be appraised. A single employer might as in this case, threaten the standing of the whole organization and the standards of all its members; and when he did so, the union, in order to protect itself, would naturally refuse to work on his materials wherever found. When such a situation was first presented to the courts, judges concluded that the intervention of the purchaser of the materials established an insulation through which the direct relationship of the employer and the workmen did not penetrate, and the strike against the material was considered a strike against the purchases by unaffected third parties."

"But other courts, with better appreciation of the facts of industry recognized the unity of interest throughout the union, and that, in refusing to work on

in this view the New York courts and the courts of California, Minnesota and other states concurred.

materials which threaten it, the union was only refusing to aid in destroying itself."

What The Boss is After

What, after all, does the employer want when he applies for an injunction against a labor union? Nothing less than to have the purpose for which the strike was called, the means employed and the tactics indulged in by the union, passed upon by a judge and given either a judicial sanction or veto. Of course, the employer wants the judicial veto. If in addition to his own economic strength, the employer can throw the weight of the court against the cause of the Union, he surely is enormously aided. The judge's social and economic opinions and ideas very often become translated into law; for honest men may honestly differ as to what is sound public policy and what isn't in the economic struggle of labor.

And judges are men. Benjamin N. Cardozo, the chief judge of the Court of Appeals of New York, in his book,

"The Nature of the Judicial Process," says:

"We may try to see things as objectively as we please, none the less we can never see them with any eyes except our own. Deep below consciousness are other forces. The likes and the dislikes, the predilections and the prejudices, the complex of instincts and emotions, of habits, of convictions, which make the man, whether he be litigant or judge."

Confusion on the Labor Code

Due largely to the fact that the law applicable to property is sought to be applied to the issues arising out of the industrial struggle, a field to which it is not appropriate, if justice is to be done, become dependent in a good many cases upon the individual opinions of judges. The result is great confusion in legal determinations within each state, vast differences in the law between the various states and differences between the states and the federal government as to what purposes were lawful and what unlawful; what means are lawful and what are unlawful; which labor tactics are forbidden and which permitted. I do not know of any other way of illustrating this point than to quote from a very recent opinion, written by a Supreme Court judge in Brooklyn in the case of Winthrop Baking Co., Inc. v. Bless (Local 500 of Bakers & Confectioners International Union of America) published in the Law Journal on October 3, 1927.

In granting an injunction, the court there, said:

"Picketing may hardly be termed a mainly occupation. Nevertheless, some people both men and women choose to do it voluntarily and get some thrill out of it. Just why, or how, no man can say. Probably those picketing do not realize that an attack in force against the weak is nothing to be proud of, nor that it is the privilege of every American to work in an unmolested manner, and for whom and at such times as he may choose."

This view as to picketing and union activity is held by the judge notwithstanding the decision of the highest court of this State in the case of Exchange Bakery & Restaurant Inc. vs. Rifkin (245 N.Y. 280), in which that court held that—

"Economic organization today is not based on a single shop. Unions believe that wages may be increased, collective bargaining maintained only if union conditions prevail, not in some single factory but generally. That they may prevail, it may call a strike and picket the premises of an employer with the intent of inducing him to employ only union labor. And it may adopt other methods separately. Picketing without a strike is no more lawful than a strike without picketing. Both are based upon a lawful purpose. Resulting injury is incidental and must be ended."

(To Be Concluded Next Week)

Of the virtues of the New Tammany which will be broadcasted this year we are fairly sure that the big sewer graft and how to steal elections will not be included.

There are four billion reasons why the super-power gang is opposed to public ownership of the nation's great power sites. Translated into American jargon these reasons are four billion dollars.

Several fathers of American boys killed in Coolidge's private war in Nicaragua have denounced this war. They can also say it with Socialist votes in November if they are not afraid of hurting Coolidge's feelings.

President Coolidge is opposed to flood relief to the Mississippi Valley sufferers. Perhaps he thinks that the flood of oil is sufficient for reasonable persons.

The Tammany administration of New York City appropriated \$60,000 to entertain the Atlantic fliers. The thousands of unemployed workers of the city may entertain some views of the Tammany administration that may be worth expressing by Socialist votes.

THE PRACTICAL DREAMERS

The Vision That Spurs The Workers to Action

By Edmond Gottesman

THE ORIGIN of man has been a mystery that occupied the greatest minds as well as the simplest. In search for an explanation, the earliest theory was that man was created by Divine hands. The most recent theory is the Scientific or Darwinian, that man has developed from lower forms of life or from "baser to higher beings." This applies to the biological and physical life. On investigation and careful study of the history of man as a social being this is confirmed in several ways. If one travels to the various points of the globe he finds numerous races with varying degrees of civilization. We call them backward peoples and advanced peoples. Some races still cling to cannibalism, primitive and barbaric customs. Their conception of life is based on supernaturalism and superstitions. They believe in spirits and demons that interfere in and determine their destinies. But as one travels farther on he finds men who have passed these stages and they conceive of the world as something in which man is a unique creature who can master his destiny and not be mastered.

Up to the eighteenth century men believed that socially and politically some men were born to be lords and others to be slaves. This was a condition of helplessness and submission. Those on top and those at the bottom of the scale believed that this system must remain. But with the sunset of the Middle Ages, Reason began to assert itself and later proclaimed that all men have the right to Freedom, Life, Happiness and an equal voice in the government.

The first great effect of this reason-

ing was the French Revolution, the first colossal attempt to establish Human Rights by law to express their destinies in the political institutions of their country. This conflict and the victory that followed expanded all over the world. In every country man awoke to the realization that things do not have to be always as they have been. Great struggles ensued for the Rights of Man. Battles for emancipation were fought and won, but only on the political field.

Economically our 20th century is a counterpart of the Dark Middle Ages. We are living in an individualistic capitalist system in which all the tools and machinery, the raw materials and natural resources with which all necessities are produced for the preservation of life and man, are owned by a few individuals. They take to themselves most of the wealth that is created by the toil of millions of men and women, young and old. These individuals live in luxury and plenty because they own all the chief means of production, they are independent.

On the other hand the millions who can only hire out their labor power in return for wages from the owners are dependent in many ways. They are dependent on a job which they can get only with the consent of the owner and for wages that he pleases to give them. If the workers get sick and lose their jobs they become dependent on charity. If they get old they become dependent and their only hope is over the Hill to the Poorhouse. There are at present in such homes, 50,000 inmates—all workers.

The workers are also dependent upon slack and dull seasons, periods of depression and crises. And so throughout life they are dependent because the industries are not theirs, the jobs are

Machine-Gun Diplomacy

By J. A. H. HOPKINS and MELINDA ALEXANDER

Can the present fighting in Nicaragua be called anything but war? Why are we down there? Why did we occupy and subjugate Haiti, Dominican Republic, etc? Are foreign investments and loans the answer? In this book of the hour, the inside facts are frankly and fully revealed.

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GREETINGS FOR MAY DAY

Finnish Branch, Socialist Party
Lancaster, Mass.

S. E. PUTONEN, Secretary

MAY DAY GREETINGS TO OUR FELLOW SOCIALISTS YUGOSLAV BRANCH 45

Socialist Party,
Waukegan, Ill.
ANNE MAHNICH, Secretary

WISHING YOU THE TOP OF THE MAY DAY MORNING NEWSPAPER WRITERS UNION NO. 9 OF MILWAUKEE

MAY DAY GREETINGS

To The International Socialist Movement

Local Detroit, Michigan.
Yugoslav Socialist Federation
JOSEPH MENTOR, Secretary

May Day Greetings

MILWAUKEE BUTLER
MACHINIST LODGE 1052
774 South Delaware Ave.,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

HUGH S. EVANS, Secretary

MAY DAY GREETINGS

from the
Northampton, Mass. Branch, Socialist Party
Mrs. Rose Levin, Secretary, 141 North St., Northampton, Mass.

LONG-LIVE SOCIALISM

Finnish Branch, Socialist Party
New York City
ALEX NORENA, Treasurer

The Young Peoples Socialist League

of St. Louis, Missouri
Sends May Day Greetings to the Workers of the World
BEST WISHES TO THE NEW LEADER
MARGARET HAUSERMAN, Secretary

MAY DAY SALUTE

Workmen's Sick & Death
Benefit Assn.
Branch 173, Westchester Co., N. Y.
C. R. NAGEL, Secretary

Long Life To Our New Leader

BRANCH 128
Yugoslav
Socialist Federation
Sofian Milevsky, Secretary,
523 East St., Nokomis, Ill.

CHATTER BOX

TWELVE men and true have unanimously decided that you are guiltless of corruption, thievery, mayhem and sundry piracy against the state. Therefore, it behooves me to offer here to you my abject apology for having outraged your pure name so many times in this column. Now I know that the Supreme Court is composed of a lot of nincompoops, that the Senate is just full of backstairs, gossip old women, especially those Progressive boys, and that your pal Fall has a ranch worth at least ten times the measly quarter of a million you paid for a one-third interest. And seeing how much those lawyer fellows will have taken from your savings account, now that they have put your innocence across, let us hope you find oil on the ranch, and at least make up what this horrible persecution has cost you.

When I heard that you wept great tears immediately upon the verdict of "Not Guilty," I could understand quite easily what makes a mother or a family weep when a poor man's court sends a petty thief to jail for a year or so. Your emotion, and theirs are so similar. When you sighed huge sighs of relief as you walked out of the Hall of Justice, I could understand what makes a Baumes law fourth offender sigh as the great gates of a prison close on him for life. The only difference being, of course, that when one is accused of stealing a paltry few thousand dollars at a holdup, that crime is punishable by law. When one is accused of illegally appropriating millions in money or oil, such a crime is virtually without penalty.

And now that you have been proven innocent, I will forget as quickly as I can, the inefficient, soft peddling prosecution of the government attorneys. They happily forgot to mention at the trial what the Supreme Court had said about the oil deal you had with Uncle Sam. But then perhaps they reasoned rightly, that a Supreme Court decision should hold good only in matters of civil liberties, and strikes. Coming to think of it, it did take a whole lot of downright, low-life nerve for those old ginks to butt in and call a big deal like Teapot Dome, and a big operator like you such dirty names. Of course, now that twelve men and true have proven you to be guiltless, I would just up and ask that bunch for an apology.

And coming to think of it, all the money you gave and helped others to give to make up the campaign deficit of the Republican Party is clean as a Kansas Sabbath. I am glad the rest of the big shots in the G. O. P. had the sense to wait upon the outcome of your trial, instead of insulting you unnecessarily as Senator Borah suggested, by a return of the famous \$160,000 dollars you once handed out.

I suppose there were many sighs among the big boys on that account alone when the verdict of "Not Guilty" came out.

All in all, Harry, I think with Dr. Pangloss and Pollyanna that all is for the best in this best of all possible worlds.

I don't suppose you intend to do any more business with such a bunch of four flushers as the United States Government any more. Now that you are innocent, this Teapot Dome deal was one of the few bum steers you got mixed up in during your otherwise successful career. All of us do get a set-back in business now and then. Especially when we are not careful looking up the character of the people we do business with. That was your fault in the matter. A generous fellow like you, handing out hundreds of thousands to make good deficits, out of your own big heart, would easily fall into such error. Take my advice, Harry, and keep among your own kind. By careful investment, and an industrious application to your oil and race horse interests, I am sure you will pull out of your present financial difficulties.

I give you this advice because I for one can sympathize with you, now that you have only a paltry hundred million dollars between you and . . . starvation. . . I paused because I was about to say "Jail" instead of "Starvation."

I suppose some of the tears you and your faithful wife wept in court the other day were partly because of the hardships facing you as to your economic security. I can thoroughly understand such feelings. I am a family man myself, and when bad times come on us, we too have a well of unsprung tears to pour out as we contemplate the future.

You and I and the rest of us down and outers have so much in common. The only difference between you and Bowery Bill is a hundred million dollars. Except that Bill is in Sing Sing for trying to do a second story job on Avenue A. And you are free . . . because . . . because twelve men and true have said you ought to stay out of jail. . .

I'm trying to straighten this whole thing out in my mind, you, your acquittal, Teapot Dome, Bowery Bill, One Hundred Million, my apology to you, and my trying to down old prejudices in a sense of fair play.

In the last line of this harangue, let me just offer this query . . . "Supposing you really were a bit off color on this Teapot Dome business. Supposing you really did buy Mr. Fall and gave the G.O.P. a sort of rake-off present for letting you in on the juice pot. Supposing the Supreme Court was really correct, and the twelve men and true were just dumb, even then I might forgive you on the basis that business is business, as long as you can get away with it. This being a thoroughly American principle, and I being somewhat of a native born American. But what I cannot forgive you is what in thunder could a fellow like you do with more millions of dollars than you already have?

When will you ever find time to spend the one hundred million you have gotten away with . . . "honestly"?

I really cannot understand you multi-millionaires. Especially when all your 100 per cent American statistics declare the tough job which any average American workman has to spend his average prosperity wage.

But now I'm waxing sarcastic, when I really should end up in decent and apologetic manner, to one whom I have wronged so much of late years in this column.

Excuse me then, Harry, and until the next time when a government deal comes along, remember my advice. Be careful with those officials. Stick to the big shots who know how to pull off big deals smoothly, legally, and with permanent profit.

I hope you'll have an easy time with those Senate birds on the contempt charges. This time take my advice and hire a real detective agency to pull the jury stuff. Burns is a bit played out. . .

Regretfully yours,
S. A. deWITT.

At last Calvin Coolidge has been fittingly immortalized. A wax dummy of Cal has been added to Mme. Toussaud's collection of waxworks in London.

With the opening of the Ringling Bros. Barnum and Bailey Circus in Madison Square Garden, we are reminded of two other circuses scheduled for Houston and Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT —WORKERS' UNION

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

Greets the Trade Union Movement of the World on this International Holiday of Labor.

We extend our fervent hopes for the emancipation of every man and woman who toils.

We look to the better day when, through Labor's organized activity, we will emerge out of poverty, excessive and grinding toil to build a commonwealth of co-operation and brotherhood.

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

3 West 16th Street, New York City

ABRAHAM BAROFF, *Secretary-Treasurer*

MORRIS SIGMAN, *President*

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THE INTERNATIONAL POCKET BOOK WORKERS' UNION

Extends its May Day Greeting with the hope that the American Working Class organize itself Politically as well as Industrially, and will join with the advancing hordes of organized workers of Europe and the rest of the world in establishing the Social Co-operative Commonwealth of the world. This is the one sure and certain road to Peace and Brotherhood.

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May Day Greeting
From the
COAT OPERATORS' UNION
Local Five
Amalgamated Clothing Workers
of America

May Day is symbolic of the unity of the working class of all creeds, colors, races and nationalities. Its final and glorious fruit will be a co-operative democracy where the working class will come into its own.

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MAY DAY GREETINGS
FROM
The **ITALIAN CLOAK MAKERS' UNION**
LOCAL 48, I. L. G. W. U.

May Day Greetings to all the fighters for freedom! Diversity of opinion, unity of action, and solidarity with our brothers in the common struggle for a free world will make every day a May Day for all humanity.

SALVATORE NINFO, Manager

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GREETINGS:

On This International Holiday
of Labor

from

The **CLOAK, SKIRT & DRESS PRESSERS' UNION**

Local 35, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

On this worker's holiday we celebrate with a
CONCERT AND DANCE

at

Webster Hall
119 E. 11th St.
at 5:30 P.M.

JOSEPH BRESLAW,
Manager-Sec'y.

LOUIS REIFF,
Chairman.

MAY DAY GREETINGS

TO ORGANIZED LABOR
NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

FROM

THE PAINTER'S UNION

LOCAL NO. 261

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and
Paperhangers of America

MAX GINSBERG, President
ISIDORE SILVERMAN, Secretary.

MAY DAY GREETINGS

AND

SINCERE WISHES FOR A

Daily New Leader

WE NEED YOU AS YOU NEED US

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You, who have no reason to be against us, could and should help us. This is very simple for you to do—does not cost you any extra money or efforts.

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Ask For The Union Label!—That Is All!

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Cloak & Suit

Tailors' Union,

LOCAL 9

I. L. G. W.

MAY DAY GREETINGS

FROM

Upholsterers' International Union

WILLIAM KOHN
President

ON MAY DAY

AND ON
ALL OTHER DAYS

BUY

Union Made Cigars

The New York
Joint Advisory Board

Cigarmakers International Union

J. MELHADO, Secretary

MAY DAY GREETINGS

from the

FUR WORKERS UNION

of
Greater New York

Affiliated with The Fur
Workers International
and the American Fed-
eration of Labor

May Day Greetings

from the

PANTS' MAKERS TRADE BOARD

Amalgamated Clothing Workers
of America

May Day brings memories of glorious struggles of Labor in which millions have sacrificed for common ideals. Its spirit beckons us on to greater conquests when the workers, united around the earth, will banish all want and insecurity in a co-operative world.

M. BLUMENREICH, Manager
HYMAN NOVODVOR, Sec'y Treas.

GREETINGS!

WE EXTEND OUR HEARTIEST GREETINGS TO

THE NEW LEADER

And hope that it will become a strong factor in the struggles of the oppressed and continue to educate and enlighten the workers until the goal of political and industrial emancipation of the working class will be reached.

THE NEW YORK CLOTHING CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 4

AMALGAMATED
CLOTHING WORKERS of AMERICA

PHILIP ORLOFSKY, Manager I. MACHLIN, Sec'y-Treas.

MAY DAY GREETINGS FROM THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

On May Day 1928, The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America Look Back To A Year Of Accomplishment And Forward To A Year Of Achievements.

We Greet The Workers Of The World In The Spirit Of Fraternity And Solidarity.

Onward To The Triumph Of The Working Class

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May Day 1928

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The New York Joint Board Amalgamated Clothing Workers Of America

EXTENDS ITS GREETINGS TO THE WORKING CLASS OF THE WORLD
ON THIS MAY FIRST, LABOR'S INTERNATIONAL HOLIDAY.

SUCCESS TO THE NEW LEADER, WITH THE HOPE THAT THE DAY IS
NOT FAR DISTANT WHEN THE NEW LEADER WILL FILL THE VOID
OF A VERY MUCH NEEDED AMERICAN WORKING CLASS DAILY
NEWSPAPER.

Our Members will Celebrate MAY FIRST at MECCA TEMPLE

Tuesday Afternoon, May 1st, 1928, at 2:30 P.M.

May Music Festival

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

MAXMILIAN PILZER, *Conductor*

MINNA YSAEVA, *Soprano* DMITRY DOBKIN, *Tenor*

1. OVERTURE—IL GURANY Gomez
Symphony Orchestra
 2. SONG OF INDIA (Aria from Sadko) Rimsky-Korsakoff
Dmitry Dobkin
 3. DANCE OF THE HOURS Ponchielli
Symphony Orchestra
 4. ARIA, "PACE, PACE, MIO DIO" (from la Forza Del Destino) . Verdi
 5. CAPRICCIO ITALIEN Tchaikowsky
Symphony Orchestra
- Address:—JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, *Gen. Secy-Treas., A.C.W. of A.*
Chairman—Part Two—ABRAHAM MILLER, *Secy-Treas., N. Y. Joint*
Board, *A.C.W. of A.*
6. OVERTURE—"OBERON" Weber
Symphony Orchestra
 7. (a) CHUTAROKA Klaimowsky
(b) RACHEM Hanna Zucca
(c) HOPAC Moussogouraky
Minna Ysaeva
 8. PRELUDE—C Minor Rachmaninoff
Symphony Orchestra
 9. (a) MUCHI Danilefskaya
(b) WHY Kudrim
(c) LA TARANTELLA Rossini
Dmitry Dobkin
 10. "O, TERRA ADDIO", DUET Verdi
Minna Ysaeva and Dmitry Dobkin
 11. MARCH SLAVE Tchaikowski
Symphony Orchestra

Mr. Edward Hart at the piano for Miss Ysaeva
Miss Marie Johannsen at the Piano for Mr. Dobkin
Knabe Piano Used

All Members Can Secure Tickets At The Various Local Union Offices

May Day Greetings

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THE JOINT COUNCIL OF NEW YORK

CAP MAKERS' UNION

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery
Workers' International Union

TO THE CLASS-CONSCIOUS WORKERS OF THE
WORLD:

MAY DAY GREETINGS.

MAY YOUR CAUSE—THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM AND
JUSTICE—BE HASTENED TO FULL FRUITION.

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MAY DAY GREETINGS FROM

The MILLINERY AND LADIES' STRAW HAT BLOCKERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 42, CLOTH HAT, CAP AND MILL-
INERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

We extend to the Workers of the World our
fraternal May Day greetings. It is our hope that
the arrival of another May Day will see the work-
ers still further advanced on the road to in-
vincible solidarity and the ultimate emancipation
of all who labor.

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THE COAT PRESSERS' UNION

LOCAL 3

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS
OF AMERICA

Extends its May Day Greetings
To The Entire Labor Movement
and

THE NEW LEADER

B. GOLDIN
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May First Greetings

FROM

The Co-Operative Bakery

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MAY DAY 1928

May Day Greetings To The Labor Movement
And Its Spokesman

The NEW LEADER

From the

Millinery Workers Union

LOCAL 24

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union
30 WEST 37th STREET 640 BROADWAY

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

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MAY DAY GREETINGS

FROM

The Cloth Hat, Cap, and Millinery Workers International Union

Our Union Label



Our Official Publication
THE HEADGEAR WORKER
J. M. BUDISH, Editor

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Office: 621 BROADWAY, New York, N. Y.

THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION

Local 10, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
GREETINGS THE LABOR MOVEMENT
And Its Valiant Champion

THE NEW LEADER

IT IS OUR SINCERE HOPE THAT YOUR VALUABLE WORK, AS LABOR'S VOICE AND FAITHFUL ALLY MAY GROW MORE EFFECTIVE AND THAT THE NEAR FUTURE WILL FIND THE NEW LEADER STRONGER AND BETTER EVER BATTLING IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING CLASS

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Greetings!

FROM THE

Joint Executive Committee

VEST MAKERS' UNION

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

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

PETER MONAT
Manager

MAX GREENBERG
Secretary-Treasurer

MAY DAY GREETINGS

Are Extended by

THE WHITE GOODS WORKERS UNION
Local 62, I.L.G.W.U.

ABRAHAM SNYDER
Manager

FIRST OF MAY GREETINGS

FROM

Dressmakers' Union Local 22

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Executive Board
Local 22, I.L.G.W.U.

JOE RABINOWITZ,
Chairman

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Secretary-Treasurer

MAY DAY GREETINGS STEAM & OPERATING ENGINEERS

International Union
LOCAL 670
SEVEN EAST 15th STREET
NEW YORK CITY
For Union engineers call—
ALGONQUIN 9125
C. M. CUSACH, Secretary

MAY DAY, 1928
THE NEW YORK JOINT BOARD SHIRT WORKERS' UNION
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
Greet the WORKERS OF AMERICA
H. ROSENBERG
Secretary-Treasurer

GREETINGS:

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

THE ITALIAN Dressmakers' Union
LOCAL 89
INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' Union
LUIGI ANTONINI,
General Secretary

L. I. D. CLASSICS

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LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

MAY DAY GREETINGS

From

THE BASTERS AND TAILORS UNION

LOCAL 2

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

We extend our greetings to the brotherhood of toil in this and all other lands. May the solidarity of the workers become that kinship of workers of all countries which Lincoln envisioned and lead to the Next Emancipation.

JOE GOODMAN Chairman HARRY SCHEPPS Secretary
DAVID GOLDSTEIN Treasurer

MAY DAY GREETINGS

From

THE WAITERS' UNION

LOCAL 1



OUR UNION LABEL

Always Patronize Union Restaurants and Banquet Halls

We appeal to all organizations, unions, Workmen's Circle branches, lodges and others, to patronize only union halls for their banquets. Union halls give the best food and service.

Our office, which is located at 162 East 23rd Street, New York, will be glad to co-operate with your committee in securing a hall with the best terms and conditions for you.

LOUIS RIFKIN President
LOUIS RUBINFEI Secretary

THE HOUSE OF BETTER FURNITURE VALUES



Four Conveniently Located Furniture Stores

We Greet American Labor!



For its aims, its accomplishments and its mighty force for civilization, WE GREET YOU, AMERICAN LABOR! You are the backbone of this, the greatest and richest country in the world today. May your powers increase, and, by so doing, increase the sum of the world's heritage in good health, life, love of home and of country!

Forty-Two Years of Service

Is Our Record for All to Read

FORTY-TWO YEARS of faithful service, beginning with one small store on Avenue A in 1886, to the operation of four big stores and two warehouses in 1928, DEUTSCH BROS. have kept the faith with American Labor. We thoroughly appreciate your strivings and aims.

DEUTSCH BROS. LEAD

Because They Were

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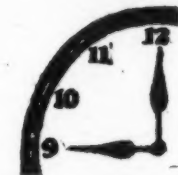
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FIRST to help thousands of people to furnish homes with furniture on NO DEPOSIT.

FIRST to offer the public our famous 9 to 12 A. M. specials, saving thousands of dollars to customers every day.

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Furniture For Every Room At Prices You Can Afford to Pay

A small down payment and the balance to be made in convenient terms places lifetime guaranteed furniture in your home.

Goods Held Free Until Wanted

DEUTSCH BROS FURNITURE

Free Delivery Within 100 Miles

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4 Room Outfits \$298 Complete

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3 Room Outfits \$198 Complete

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Main Office: 227 E. 84th St., N. Y.

It is hereby given to all the mem-
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for each hundred dollars of insur-
ance, assessments will be received
the following places:

MANHATTAN—Main Office, 227
East 84th St., from the 9th
of April to 26th of May, inclu-
sive.

BROOKLYN—Labor Lyceum, 948
Willoughby Ave., April 18th to
May 15th, inclusive.

LONG ISLAND CITY—In the hall
of the Long Island City Turn-
verein, Broadway and 44th St.,
May 14, 15, 16 and 17th.

ROCKY HILL—At 4215 Third Ave.,
corner Tremont Ave., May 18th
to May 24th, inclusive.

Payments may be made in all
the places mentioned above except
Manhattan, from 10 A. M. to 6
P. M., Saturday up to 1 P. M.

The Main Office, Manhattan, 9
to 6 P. M., Saturday till 1
P. M., Open Monday night until
10 P. M.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. Dresser's Union
of International Fur Workers' Union

GREETINGS
The Organized
Workers

on This Day of
Working Class
Solidarity

REISS, President.
FRANK KASS, Vice-President.
UEL MINDEL, Sec. Sec'y.
REY HILL, Fin. Sec'y.
AN KOLMIKOFF, Bus. Agent.

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Your Eyes?

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Optometrists and Opticians
100 Broadway, near Clinton Street.
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Dentist and Foreign Patients
Specialty: Mouth, Teeth, Expert
Moderate Prices. Registered
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ERZOG Patent Attorney
116 Nassau Street

Chicago Porters
Spirit Runs High
For A Walkout

CHICAGO.—Almost 2000 Pullman por-
ters, maids and sympathizers crowd-
ed the Metropolitan church on Chicago's
south side in the colored section Sunday
to demonstrate their solidarity against
the Pullman Co. Strike sentiment ran
high as general organizer A. Philip Ran-
dolph exposed the company propaganda
against the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car
Porters. Chicago organizer M. P. Web-
ster traced the history of organization
efforts among the colored railroad work-
ers.

These workers living on a Pullman
wage of between \$10 and \$20 a month,
with what tips they can hope for, fur-
nished a strong contrast in their united
efforts for a decent living to the recent
penny-pinching corporation they work
for.

Edward F. Carr, head of the Pull-
man Co., last month took the stand un-
der summons in the Chicago end of the
Teapot Dome investigation. Very reas-
ured with smiling contentment for the
senate subcommittee, he told of dona-
tions in \$2000, \$3000 and \$5000 chunks
to the corrupt republican national com-
mittee. The \$5000 contribution came
the very week that Will Hays was dash-
ing out the Sinclair Liberty bonds to
Andy Mellon and others. Carry, the
millionaire, said however, he knew nothing
about that and with characteristic
Pullman pettiness added that he
could not afford to own government
bonds. The generous sums given to Pres-
ident Coolidge's party by Carr were in
reality sweat-out of the porters and
maids in his corporation's employ.

The mass meeting showed by its tem-
per that the strike vote now being taken
all over the country by the brotherhood
will have hearty backing in the Chicago
area if it comes to a test. Over 7000
votes have been cast for a strike if
demands are not met and less than 100
votes against. A considerable number of
non-brotherhood porters are also tendy
to back Randolph said.

As part of the company propaganda
Randolph cited the betrayal by the col-
ored Pittsburgh Courier which appears
to have been reached by Pullman influ-
ence to change its former friendly pro-
labor attitude. It recently came out with
a highly played up sensation rumor of
Randolph's alleged resignation from the
brotherhood, stating that the company
would not deal with the union because
Randolph is a radical.

Webster stated that organization work
among porters began in 1906 but got
nowhere until after 1920 when the tyr-
anny of the company union, known as the
"employe representation plan," became too
hard to bear.

Complete results of the strike vote are
expected in a week.

MAY DAY GREETINGS

**The Cloak and Suit
Tailors' Union**

Executive Board
Local 9, International
Ladies' Garment
Workers' Union

LOUIS KAUFMAN,
Chairman
NICHOLAS KIRTZMAN,
Manager
ISIDORE COHEN,
Recording Secretary

The
REPAST CAFETERIA

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7 East 15th Street, New York
DELICIOUS, WHOLESALE FOOD
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for a truss band-
age or stocking,
go there and see what you can buy
for your money.

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your eye muscles, whereby
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normal. Glasses perman-
ently discarded. Cataracts,
partial blindness, crossed
eyes, drooping eyelids cor-
rected. Refractive
Pencil Refraction.

Socialist
Party
At Work

Greater New York
3-5-10th A. D.

An interesting meeting was held at the
home of Mr. and Mrs. Low Tuesday eve-
ning, April 24. It was fairly well at-
tended and would have been better had
the weather been more favorable. Dele-
gates to the National Convention, gave a
report of the proceedings and discussed
the platform and the constitution. A
very interesting discussion took place
in which everybody participated. Agner
Lee commented on various planks in
the platform and Jessie Wallace Huggins
added her remarks on the question.

6-8-12th A. D.
In spite of bad weather last Monday
night, the meeting was well attended.
The good weather of the evening was
jammed was that Norman Thomas, our
candidate for President and a member of
this branch, spoke. He was presented
with a basket of flowers by the members
and given a rousing cheer, which includ-
ed a full delegation of Yipsels from cir-
cle No. 8. C. August Gerber rendered
a report of the report of the National
Convention A Committee for open-air meet-
ings was elected.

The matter of candidates for local pub-
lic office was referred to the Executive
Committee.

East Harlem
A May Day meeting will be held in the
East Harlem Socialist Educational Cen-
ter, 62 East 106th Street. Speakers are
announced in another part of this paper.

BRONX
3rd A. D.
An enrolled voters meeting was held
last Friday at the Martinique Mahlon,
150th and Beck streets. It's been some
time since we have had a branch func-
tion in this district. The effort is
now being made to organize one. About
50 people were present. August Claes-
sens and T. M. Knobloch were the speak-
ers. The meeting was very successful.
We received and another meeting will
be held Friday evening, May 4, in the
same hall. Jacob Panken will be the
speaker. It is hoped that the meeting
will have sufficient new members to formally
organize the 3d A. D. Branch.

5th A. D.
The next meeting will be held Friday,
April 27, at the County Headquarters,
1167 Boston Road. Alex E. Miller, sec-
retary, deserves honorable mention for
his work in the County Headquarters.
He spends almost every night and for his
work in the 5th A. D. Others among the
new young members are Murray Gross
and two comrades had no services for
great.

Branch Seven East
Our branch, in conjunction with the
Social Democratic Auxiliary Com-
mittee, have arranged a May Day gath-
ering for Saturday, April 28, 8:30 P. M.,
at the Social Hall, 901 East 178th Street.
This being the night of the parade, it
is in the Bronx that night we expect
large gathering. A well arranged pro-
gram, fine entertainment and good thing
to eat are in store for those attending.
Come and bring your friends.

Branch Seven
Friday evening, April 27, Morris Hill
will speak on "The Socialism of the
Club-rooms." 45 Third Avenue
near Tremont Ave. at 8:30 P. M.

BROOKLYN
24 A. D.
Friday evening, April 27, a special
meeting will be held at the club-rooms
420 Hindsdale Street. A delegate to the
National Convention will speak on the
proceedings of the Convention.

Williamsburg Branches
A joint meeting of the four branches in
Williamsburg was held Tuesday, April
24, at the County Headquarters, 167
Tompkins Avenue. A very well attended
meeting was held. The active members
of all four branches were present and a
discussion was held relative to the work
of the Williamsburg branches, the com-
ing membership drive, and work
throughout the territory. Comrade
Broenberg and Claessens spoke in be-
half of the City Organization and made cer-
tain suggestions. It was voted that joint
meetings of the branches be held every
two weeks during this emergency period.
An Executive Committee of 12 members
four from each of the branches, was el-
ected to work out plans for various ac-
tivities. Louis P. Goldberg was present
in behalf of the Socialist Action Com-
mittee and he succeeded in arousing those
present to volunteer a certain amount of
time for visiting the enrolled voters in
Williamsburg. Goldberg gave them a
rousing talk and succeeded in enlisting
the services of every member present.
The next joint meeting will be held
Tuesday evening, May 1, in the same
hall.

16th A. D.
The branch will meet Friday evening,
April 27, in the club-rooms, 7316 202d
Avenue. A May Festival is being ar-
ranged for Saturday evening, May 6.
A good musical program has been se-
lected, admission is free. Due to a
change of occupation Comrade Handler
who has served this branch so faithfully
since it was organized a few months ago
has been compelled to resign as organizer
for the present. Carl Cummings was
elected in his stead.

18th A. D.
Plans are all set for the Package Party
and Dance on Sunday evenings, April 29
in the Rockaway Mansion, 695 Rockaway
Avenue. Excellent dance music will make
dancing a pleasure, and with first rate
entertainment, plus a package
party a rare good time is guaranteed
in advance.

Dr. Sadoff's address on Friday evening
on the "Philosophy of Communism" was
extremely interesting and instructive.

At the Friday evening, April 27, meet-
ing Jacob Axelrad will address the branch
on "The Economic and Ethical Basis of
Socialism." Axelrad is a fluent and in-
teresting talker, as well as one who knows
his subject, and it will well repay one to
hear him.

Louis P. Goldberg, delegate to the Na-
tional Convention, will report on May 4th
to the branch on his impressions of the
convention.

23d A. D.
At the last meeting on Monday, April
23, Louis P. Goldberg spoke on the Na-
tional Convention, its work and achieve-
ments. Bad weather reduced the attend-
ance. Those present were inspired with
Goldberg's report.

The report of the Committee on Can-
vassing brought in some excellent news.
Every enrolled voter so far canvassed
agreed to become a member of the Party.
It was decided that open air meetings
begin with the first Friday in May. Louis
Goldberg will open the campaign at cor-
ner of Bristol and Plinkin Avenues, with
two talks on Friday, May 4, and May 11.
August Claessens will be there the latter
part of May and Frank Crosswath has
been engaged for a series of open air
lectures during June. Louis P. Goldberg
was elected director of the Yipsels.

A list of May meeting has been ar-
ranged in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.
Speakers: A. P. Shagoloff, Chas. Solom-
on, Norman Thomas, Leon Goldman,
violinist.

SCHOOL OF
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your eye muscles, whereby
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4th A. D.
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The Week On Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

WITH its usual boldness in experi-
mentation, and, thanks to the di-
rection of James Light and the coop-
eration of an exceptionally large cast,
with more than its usual intensity and
skill, the Provincetown Playhouse is pro-
ducing e. e. cummings' "him".

Many plays, such as the typical mys-
tery, appeal only to the childlike ele-
ments in each of us; more, the senti-
mental comedies with moral implica-
tion of endings, appeal to the adolescent.
Still others, including the deft European
farces, such as "The Command to Love",
appeal to certain elements of the adult,
to a measure of the maturity
some persons achieve, but none that
appeal with adolescent and childlike
pleasures. Not since the Neighborhood
Playhouse production of James Joyce's
"Exiles" has there been a drama so
purely adult in its quality, so singly
addressed to the sensitive, mature mind
—so fully, indeed, the expression of
such a mind directly facing the mean-
ing of the world, as the present offering
of the Provincetown.

The program bears a warning, part
of which reads: "Relax, and give this
PLAY a chance to stir its stuff—relax,
don't worry what it's all 'about'—like
many strange and familiar things, Life
indeed, this PLAY isn't 'about', it
isn't. Don't try to despise it, let it
try to despise you. Don't try to enjoy
it, let it try to enjoy you. Don't try to
understand it, let it try to understand
you." Which caution is sometimes nec-
essary, for when one considers thought
as a whirling circle, each idea a con-
centrated whirl, then at every point of
that circle some phase of the idea is
pulling away with immense centrifugal
force, trying to fly out at a tangent from
the course of the thought; and when the
author allows his ideas to shoot forth
in these tangential journeys, only an
intelligence as quick as his own and in
the same mood can follow flying.

The association of ideas is carried along by
the dramatist, him, who is a sensitive
artist in this, after all generally un-
sensitive world. The intelligent and sen-
sitive artist, in our only known world,
unappreciated, misunderstood, left to
struggle for a livelihood, despite his con-
sciousness of his superiority, he must at
times be afflicted with doubts as to the
value of intellectual and artistic ability
so subtle to earn him a comfortable
living or to make him known and re-
spected; him balances on a wire, high in
air, seated on three chairs, labeled re-
spectively: "an artist," "a man," and
"a failure".

him is, in his fashion, in love with
me, a dear enough girl who achieves her
place in life rather by the play of her
feelings than through the play of her
intelligence. To me, him's (Think of
"me" and "him" as names; it's not con-
fusing); to me, him's ways are inscru-
table, yet she loves him; indeed, she
finds first, the remark to which he later
returns: "the nicest things happen by
themselves". But he seeks to press him
to more practical ways; she waits his
play, not merely to be a great drama,
but to win a million dollars (well, she
would be content with less); the sudden
shifts of thought with which he com-
mences her lack of understanding bewilder
and seem nonsensical, useless, to her;
as do the portions of his play that him
presents for her. These are sharper in
their irony even than the apparently
disjointed remarks of the three Welts;
they are, moreover, more unified and
therefore more readily comprehended;
he audience thrilled to the mere sound
and spectacle in the Frankie and John-
nie episode, and I fancy that even the
reviewers for the bourgeois press felt
the force of the scene in which the gen-
tleman holds a piece of bread while the
starving young presses around him, un-
til by his giving he is reborn.

"Processional", which the Theatre
Guild somehow found boldness to pro-
duce, ends with the movement onward
of the race; in spite of the apparent
hopelessness of our civilization, Eddie
Cohen is to have a child. What seems
in the play a note of optimism, in "him"
becomes the prize exhibit—and the big-
gest fake among the freaks in the cir-
cus that for him is the universe. And
the last trust of irony, his stinging
thrust that burns the artist as well as the
life he beholds, is borne on the final
words, when he tells him that he can-
not believe that he and she are but
the pretense of people sitting where a
fourth wall ought to be, that he cannot
believe this, "because this is true." Few
plays bear so rich a reward to the con-
centrating mind, few plays make more
demands—but the value of art is that
it makes demands, and repays them—
"him".

It is impossible to stop writing of this
remarkable play without some word of
its reception. I do not know whether
Mr. Cummings submitted his play up-
on, but I suppose he did not, for no
commercial producer would think of it,
and there is little difference between the
commercial and the amateur; that temple
of self-satisfaction which refuses the
plays of our greatest dramatists un-
til he is also our best known, and takes
most pride in giving super-polished per-
formances of plays by celebrities, or of
smooth trivialities. The vitality lives
along agencies where only the nimble can
follow—makes non-commercial pro-
duction inevitable, and such a playhouse
as the Provincetown is fulfilling its highest
function in giving "him" and us a mutual
opportunity. But it is unfortunate that
the reviewers of the general press, so
universally succumb to the temptation to
ridicule that which they cannot un-
derstand. The Frankie and John-
nie episode, for example, received frequent
praise, for everyone knows the song, and
the reviewers had a lewd delight in the
fact that parts of the song were not
deleted. But the very one who wrote para-
graphs of meaningless ecstasy when the
Moscow Art Players (as in Act II of
"The Lower Depths") sat on the stage
for three quarters of an hour, talking,
inactive, merely chatting, in a tongue
these reviewers could not understand—
these now declare themselves bored when
in reality they were first baffled, in the
face of an intense and intelligent reac-
tion to life, in terms of theatre. For,
to those who give the play the atten-
tion it demands, "him" is valid both as
idea and as drama. It is a play requir-
ing, and requiring, thought.

In addition to the excellent directing
of James Light, who handles many diffi-
cult problems with sympathetic under-
standing and success, the play is sup-
ported by a cast that lends itself with
unquestionable zeal, blending into the
parts and the moods with almost unvary-
ing merit. Lawrence Bolton as the doc-
tor, and William S. Johnston as him,
bear the most difficult parts; both show
an intensity and a fervor that (even in
him's most "indifferent" moments) keep
their playing vital—though so intelligent
a person as him should not mispronounce
"quiescent", "displeasure", "over fugue-
ex"—details grate when the whole is so
sound. Erin O'Brien-More as me, plays
a smaller but less sympathetic part so as
to make it rich and winning. All who
respond eagerly to intellectual stimula-
tion, who quicken at such challenge as
the world sends to their intelligence and
sensitivity, should find reward in the
long evening of e. e. cummings' "him".

PLEASANT DREAMS
A few seasons ago, one of the out-
standing plays was "The Beggar On
Horseback". In this comedy, a poor young
artist is wooed by the daughter of a
millionaire; despite the love of a
dear (but moneyless) maiden, he selects
the wealth. . . and finds himself the
prisoner of convention and millionaire
ideas of respectability and artistic suc-
cess—until in despair he kills his par-
ents-in-law. The play carries on through
the most uproarious burlesque, that is
highly entertaining for its own sake; and
at the close we discover it is all the
artist's private nightmare of what would
happen if he were to wed the wealth.
Waking from his dream, he marries con-
tent in a cottage.

In "A Lady for a Night," called an
"eccentric mystery comedy," which
Hutchinson Boyd has been trying to get
to Broadway for a time, and which is
now at the Forty-Ninth Street Theatre,
the dream device is similarly employed.
This time it is the vision of a jealous
wife, whose husband tells her he has
picked up a new maid at a bargain coun-
ter; jealousy, combined with fear as to
the possibility of the maid's refusal to
tend the baby or to live on Staten Is-
land, gives rise to a curious congeries
of booze, blizzards, bulls, bootleggers, and
other varieties of bugs. Detectives, con-
stantly, companionate marriages, mixed
drinks and couples, all are shaken to-
gether in a wild melange. The result-
ing compound has elements of merrit-
ment; but reminds us, in contrast with
the absurd but logical growth of the
entire dream play, the fellow who
starts to tell a story gets it

SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

National

Readers in unorganized communities desiring information on how to organize local divisions of the Socialist Party may obtain instructions, leaflets, charter applications, membership cards, application cards and all other necessary information by addressing William H. Henry, National Executive Secretary, 2833 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. Information regarding speakers, literature, platforms, etc., may be obtained from the National Office.

It Looks Good

And it was a big and enthusiastic convention! The platform and the nominees for President and Vice-President will be highly satisfactory to all of our comrades. The big work in front of us is to organize the party in every state; select state tickets in place of them on the ballot, and reach the great mass with our propaganda. Men and women who believe with us and are not yet members of the party should write the National Office at once.

Oklahoma

The State Committee of Oklahoma selected a permanent State Secretary in the person of Thomas L. Bule of Perry. Comrade Bule is not only an old-timer in the Socialist movement but also understands the organization and is highly capable of giving good service. The National Organization urges every comrade who reads this paper to place them on the list of members of the party should send in their applications, and those already members should see that their dues are paid up and that their activity is expanded in building up the organization. Socialists in Oklahoma who can afford to make contributions to the state office should not hesitate to make a contribution at once.

Illinois

Delegates from Illinois to the National Convention are enthusiastic and ready for a big fight. Members of the party dropping in at the National Office are well pleased with the work of the convention. A letter received from the little town of Divernon announces that J. F. Davis was elected trustee of the town, receiving the highest vote of any nominee. Socialists in Divernon are enthusiastic and will get busy in building a stronger organization.

Kansas

Ross Marfil, on his way back to Kansas all enthused over the work of the convention, tells the National Secretary that he will go into the field as soon as he arrives home. It is a safe bet that Kansas will roll up the largest vote for the Socialist ticket it has ever cast; not only that but the organization is growing every day.

Kentucky

Comrade Kenneth of Mayfield, notifies the National Office that he is 72 years young but is feeling fine and is ready to take the field and reorganize the western half of Kentucky. Whether known how to work and has lots of pep left. All he asks is that the National Organization furnish sufficient funds to cover his railway expense. Whether wants to cover all the points, building the organization and circulating petitions for signatures to place the Socialist ticket on the ballot.

Nebraska

Letters are arriving from Nebraska, assuring the National Organization that there will be considerable support in placing a state ticket on the ballot. The National Office was a little apprehensive about the possibility of rebuilding the party in Nebraska this year, but judging from recent communications, Nebraska will be in line.

Minnesota

For a number of years the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota held sway. Socialists felt that it was advisable to cooperate with it and develop as far as possible, a labor party in Minnesota. Recent events make us believe that it is necessary to rebuild the party in Minnesota. The Farmer-Labor Party is not making the progress it should. Socialists are asking for cooperation on the part of the National Organization to reorganize the party and place a ticket on the ballot. We feel confident that with proper support from Socialists in other places in helping to finance the work, we will again have a party organization in Minnesota and a ticket on the ballot in the November election.

Florida

During the last week several Socialists have written the National Office from Florida about holding a state convention. Just as soon as we can get to it, we will give full cooperation in holding the convention, and will probably send an organizer to that state to help in the reorganization of the party and nominating a ticket.

West Virginia

The Socialist Party of West Virginia continues to increase its activity and growth of members. They are now asking for speakers, and we must supply them right away. As has been noted in these reports, the party in West Virginia is highly enthused over the growth of the movement in the state.

Connecticut

Hartford With the organization of locals of the Socialist Party all over the country and the nomination of Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer for President and Vice-President respectively, Hartford Socialists must again get into the good fight. There are many comrades who should enlist. This appeal is to them. Write or telephone to Edward Brink, 40 Cedar street, or M. Reiner, 1402 Boulevard, West Hartford.

Pennsylvania

Reading Voters who are registered under the Labor Party in Reading were urged to write or paste the names of the Socialist candidates on their ballots in the primary election Tuesday. This action was authorized by the County Executive Committee of the Labor Party. Jesse George, chairman of the committee, declared that the action "is particularly appropriate since the Socialist Party has been active in the labor movement. Other sections of the state might not see fit to give such sweeping endorsement to the candidates of any one party but in Reading the Socialists have been identified with the trades union group long enough to merit labor's confidence and support."

Pottstown

Local Pottstown held a successful public meeting Sunday which was addressed by J. Henry Stump, Mayor of Reading, and Birch Wilson, secretary to the Mayor. The weather was bad and the audience was not large but the meeting has been held, but 300 people attended. The collection was \$18.40 and literature sales \$2.65.

Maine

Wendell Farrington will start in as national organizer in Maine to put up a state ticket and the national ticket on May First. His address is c/o Jas. Wm. Ramsdell, Freeport, Maine.

Massachusetts

Boston The Socialists of Greater Boston have organized an Action Committee with sub-committees to handle finance, publicity, meetings and speakers, propaganda among women, contact with trade unions, fraternal societies and outside organizations. A report was given at the conference by George E. Fowler, the national convention, by Louis Rabinovitch on the Y. P. S. L. and Comrade Missel on the work done by Ypsel members in New Bedford, and we had a very good speech by Frank R. Crosswath.

Unemployment Meeting

A meeting will be held in Faneuil Hall May 6 at 2:30 p.m. on the subject of Unemployment. Comrades Bearak, Crosswath, Lewis and McBride will be the speakers.

May Day

At the request of the International Ladies Garment Workers, we have called off our May Day Celebration so as to avoid conflict with their meeting and celebration in Mechanics Hall.

Worcester

Frank Crosswath and H. Kantorovich will be the speakers Sunday, April 29, at a combined May Day Celebration and miners relief meeting arranged jointly by the Socialist Party, the Unions and the Workers' Circle.

Vermont

Louis L. Clay, 59 Maple street, Burlington will handle the task of putting our ticket on the field. Socialists willing to help in this work please report to him.

New Hampshire

Those willing to help to put our ticket in New Hampshire please write at once to Earle B. Young, 127 Baldwin St., Laconia.

Rhode Island

Those willing to help to put our ticket in Rhode Island please write at once to Edward A. Levermore, 228 Richmond street, Providence.

New York State

State Executive to Meet State Secretary Merrill announces that the State Executive Committee will meet at the State Office, Albany, probably Sunday, April 30, at 10 a.m. The committee will consider details of the State Convention, including the election of special committees on Rules, Platforms and Agenda.

Dues

The State Secretary asks Party members to bear in mind that the present dues will remain in force until the State Convention, since the new constitution adopted by the National Convention provides that State Organizers shall have the right to determine what additional dues shall be paid over \$1.00 per year. financial secretaries of locals and branches will continue to collect dues at the present rate until notified to the contrary.

Pierre DeNo

Pierre DeNo has been constituted a special organizer of the Party for Delaware and adjacent counties, and will put in a month or so reviving the movement in that section of the state.

State Convention

In the week ending April 22 delegates for the State Convention by the State Executive Committee, the County of New York was assigned 27 delegates, Kings 3, Broome 2, Queens 1, Richmond 1. Counties outside of Greater New York entitled to more than one delegate are Albany 2, Schenectady 2, Westchester 3. The apportionment of delegates is based on dues stamps purchased in the six months ending with February. Counties paying enough stamps to entitle them to representation on this basis will be permitted to send delegates at their own expense.

New York City

County Committee Meetings Official County Committee meetings have been held in the five counties of New York City last week and the following were elected: Queens County Committee: County Chairman, Barnett Wolf; Secretary, Harry T. Smith; Treasurer, Wm. L. Herman. Queens County Executive Committee: Edward Levenson, Harris Wasserman, Ernst Welsh, Ernst Megerlin.

Brooklyn County Committee

Brooklyn County Committee met Wednesday, April 11, and elected the following officers: County Chairman, Samuel Grossman; Secretary, Arthur Fassberg; Treasurer, P. J. Murphy.

New York County Committee

The New York County Committee met April 14 and elected Edward F. Cassidy, County Chairman; Pierre De No, Secretary; David Mikol, Treasurer.

Richmond County Committee

The Richmond County Committee met April 14 and elected Walter Dearing, County Chairman; A. Christensen, Secretary; Eleanor Byrns, Treasurer.

Kings County Committee

Kings County Committee met April 16 and elected Bernard J. Riley, County Chairman; Joseph Turvin, Secretary; Jacob Cade, Treasurer.

National Convention Souvenir Book

It will surely interest Socialists throughout the country to know that another edition of the excellent souvenir book published in conjunction with the National Convention is now on the press.

The first edition which contained 116 pages, including articles, cartoons, photographs and advertisements, is practically exhausted. The committee has decided to publish a second edition containing the principal features only, that is, the articles and pictures. This will make a very handsome booklet, printed on fine paper and containing about 60 pages of reading matter. All of the articles written by prominent Socialist and Labor men here and abroad, will be included, along with the program of the new Socialist Party National Platform, a new extended article by Norman Thomas and an article about the Convention. This will make a handsome pamphlet that sells for 25 cents.

The wholesale rate will be considerably less. A large edition is now on the press. Socialists and branches of the Party desiring quantities are requested to write the City Office, 7 East 13th street, at once. We hope the pamphlet will be available on May 1st.

The Young People's Department

THE time is at hand, when the re-awakening of the Socialist forces throughout the country is echoing in the activities of the Socialist youth of this country. The Young People's Socialist League is coming into its own.

Plans are now being made to establish a strong, central National Office in Chicago, where the Socialist Party has its own National Office. A National Secretary, with some financial backing from the Party, as was voted at the National Convention held in New York the week of April 13th, will soon make himself felt in Ypsel circles.

In New York City, Julius Umansky, recently elected Executive Secretary, is already in harness to work the East. Lively activity, from such strategic centers as New York and Chicago ought, within a short time, to rebuild the Young People's Socialist League on a larger, stronger, National scale.

Young Socialists Abroad

It is interesting and encouraging to receive word of the fine work being done by the Young Socialists of Europe. A report from the Berlin office of the Socialist Youth International, outlines the minutes of a meeting of the Bureau for Executive Committee which met at Leipzig. Those present were: Karl Heins from Vienna, Erich Ollenhauer from Berlin, Richard Lindstrom from Stockholm, Knos Vorlink from Amsterdam and Ernest Paul from Prague.

This session laid plans for a Second International Youth Meeting, to be held in Vienna, July 12th to 14th, 1939. The preliminary program is as follows: Friday, July 12th: In the forenoon the welcome of the foreign comrades in "Arkadenhof"; in the afternoon sight-seeing in the old and new parts of the city; in the evening, entertainments in different parts of the city.

Saturday, July 13th: In the forenoon lectures by comrades Bauer, Renner, Brettnner and Adler; in the afternoon sight-seeing; in the evening, festival of the Vienna workers on the "Hohen Karte" followed by a torch light procession through the city.

Sunday, July 14th: In the forenoon meetings in the different districts; afterwards a great political demonstration on the Ring-street and in front of the town hall; in the afternoon, festival.

The work of the Youth International is divided into two main divisions: The Socialist Labor Sports International and the Socialist International of Education.

Another strong organization of young Socialists is known as The Socialist Students, who are organized in the Baltic States.

What can be gleaned from these reports indicates a lively activity on the part of the Socialist Youth movements of Europe.

Tennis

It is suggested that the members of the New York Y. P. S. L. who are interested in tennis, write to the Department of Parks, Room 201 Arsenal Building, 64th street and Fifth avenue, New York. Enclose \$1 for a permit to play in any of the New York parks. We may be able to make a party of it some week-end.

New York Inauguration

On Saturday evening, April 21st, the Rand School Studio was the scene of a general New York Y. P. S. L. meeting, which inaugurated the new officials of the League: Julius Umansky, Executive Secretary and Morris Dworkoff, Financial Secretary. Harry Diamond, the chairman at this meeting, in the course of his preliminary remarks, said: "We are gathered to ring out the old and to ring in the new." And so it was: that the new officers were inaugurated amidst rejoicing and applause; a sort of miniature Socialist Party Convention celebration.

Among the speakers of the evening, the members heard from Lester Shulman, Apostle of the Juniors; Eisenberg, Organizer of Circle Eight, Manhattan; Ida Yavner, Ben Senitzer, George Field, Alice Cohen, as well as a representative of the Juniors.

Comrade Dworkoff outlined what he hoped to do through the year, to establish a greater dues-paying membership in New York. The treat of the evening came when "Julius" Umansky, in his quiet, unpretentious way, established a

bond between himself and his comrades, in a speech which was clear, honest and constructive. "You seem to think that I was elected your Private Secretary. Instead of your Executive Secretary. Comrades, I hope to do more than to sit at a desk and attend to correspondence. And I hope every one of you will join hands and help put the organization in much better shape by next year, than you found it this year." With these words, our Executive Secretary closed a meeting which showed true spirit and enthusiasm.

New York Ypseldom Members of the Y. P. S. L. who subscribe to the New Leader and have read this column, should spread the news of its existence, to others. Send to the Editor, Young People's Department, 7 East 13th street, New York, whatever news of the week that comes your way, along with short articles and such other material as would fit into this column. Whether this space allotted to the Young People's Department will prove valuable depends upon you, and we look forward to your contributions.

Yipseldom

The Trade Unions, the Workers' Circles and the Socialist Party have pooled their efforts for May Day celebration. The last of the celebration is the Joint Socialist Party-Trade Union May Day committee. A dozen super mass-meetings will be conducted through the city. This means an enormous staff, an appeal is therefore sent to all Yipsels to make arrangements for admission to the hall wherein they will serve. Come to the May Day Office for your pass before May Day. Without the pass you may not get in; for it's really difficult to distinguish the Yipsels from other proletarians. Ask your local branch of the Socialist Party for a pass. The Executive Committee will send you instructions.

The first Central Committee of the new Office meets this Saturday at 6:00 p.m. at the Rand School. If the credentials of the delegates have not been sent, the delegates will bring them along. The Executive Committee will be elected and the other standing committees considered.

Plans have been formulated for a large lecture, a Field Day and several debates. Further information will be forthcoming shortly. Ask your Central Committee delegate to report.

Seniors Circle 6, Manhattan: Eli Cohen, the Educational Director of Circle 6 announces the following program for the next month:

Sunday evening, April 29th, Lillian Kaplan, Cooperative Colonies in the U. S. P. S. L. President.

Sunday evening, May 6th, Dora Wolinsky, Chopin, His Life and Work, with piano selections.

Sunday evening, May 13th, Erle Fraenglass, Poetry, an appreciation, with recitations and readings.

Sunday evening, May 20th, Seymour Goodman, The Life of Kropotkin.

Sunday evening, May 27th, Social Evening, entertainment, dancing, refreshments. Admission is free to all of those everybody invited. The program commences at 8:00 p.m. sharp.

Circle 8, Manhattan This circle reports an increase in membership. The last Saturday evening, afforded a chance for each comrade to display his ability to talk during an emergency. This was done by means of a Hat Talk. The large attendance testified to the growing influence of this circle on the East Side. Open air meetings have already been started and held, first last Thursday night.

Circle Two Brooklyn The new plan of dividing the circle into groups, seems to have met with a great deal of success. The Comrades Events and the Economic-Political Philosophy group met at Comrade Cohen-Altman's home, Thursday and Saturday evenings, respectively. The other groups met at Labor Lyceum. The discussions indicated the tremendous interest that has been taken in this enterprise. Hereafter the Philadelphia group will meet at Comrade Shulman's, 1336 Lincoln place, Sunday evening, May 13, Circle Two will hold a mass rally at their headquarters, Brooklyn, Labor Lyceum.

Proletarian League speakers will deliver talks. All League members and their friends are invited to attend this Mass Ypsel Rally. The Educational Program for next Sunday evening, April 29th, will be a talk on George Bernard Shaw, by Helen Janitz. Lou Shomer will also appear. His subject is a secret, is a surprise.

Circle 13, Brooklyn The coming Saturday night, April 29, Circle 13 will hold its third annual lance at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, Brooklyn. The committee reports a successful journal, and a large sale of tickets. Ten clubs have taken tickets for the dance, and many more are expected to purchase tickets for the two beautiful cups that will be presented to the club having the largest representation. All aboard for a good time at the Ypsel Dance. The first meeting after the dance will be a continuation of our educational work. There will be a number of debates, the first of which will be: Resolved—That Young Radicals Should Join the Y. P. S. L. Henry Sapkowitz will uphold the affirmative. Joe Friedman, the Negative.

Attention All Juniors! Please forward the credentials of your Young People's Socialist League through your Circle. Remind your officers of the Junior Central Committee Meeting Saturday, May 5th, at 3:00 p.m.

Everybody, the big league hike is May 18th, on a Sunday. Prepare for it. Watch the Leader and the postman for details. And on May Day, a Ypsel will broadcast over W. E. D. on the Y. P. S. L.

Joint Executive Committee of the VEST MAKERS' UNION Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America Office 175 East Broadway Phone: Orchard 665 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 384, I. U. of T. City. Office: 261 W. 14th St. Meetings every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month at 8:00 East 8th St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th of the month. BEETHOVEN HALL, 210 East Fifth Street JOE BERMAN, Sec'y-Treas. MAX LIEBLER, Sec'y-Treas.

LOCAL NO. 9 Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 940 Wiloughby Ave. Phone 4621 Stage Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. WILLIAM WEINGERT, President CHARLES WEBER, Vice-President SAMUEL POTTER, Sec'y

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United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America LOCAL UNION 488 MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 106th Street Telephone MEtro 6814 CHAS. H. BAUMER, Inv. Agent CHARLES M. BLUM, Sec'y

UNION DIRECTORY

THE LABOR SECRETARIAT OF NEW YORK CITY

A Cooperative Organization of Labor Unions to Protect the legal Rights of the Unions and Their Members. S. John Block, Attorney and Counsel, 225 Broadway, Room 2706-B, New York. Board of Delegates meet at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th Street, New York City, on the last Saturday of each month at 8:00 P.M.

WORKERS!

Eat Only in Restaurants that Employ Union Workers

Always Look WAITERS & Waitresses' Union LOCAL 1 162 E. 23rd Street Tel. Gramercy 0843 LOUIS RIVKIN, Sec'y-Treas. LOUIS RUBINOFF, Sec'y-Treas. Regular meeting every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth St.

Pressers' Union Local 3, A. C. W. U. Executive Board Meets Every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple 11-27 Arlon Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. JACOB ENGELMAN, W. BLACK, Sec'y. JACOB ENGELMAN, W. BLACK, Sec'y.

BUTCHERS' UNION

Local 234, A. M. O. & B. W. of N. A. 175 E. 9th St. Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 8 P. M. L. KORN, Manager. AL GRABEL, Sec'y. J. BELSKY, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' UNION

Local 116, A. C. W. U. Office and Headquarters at Astor Hall, 62 East 4th St. Phone Dry Dock 10173. Regular Meetings every Tuesday at 8 P. M. SAMUEL KAPLAN, Sec'y-Treas. GARY BRISCOE, Sec'y. JACOB REAPORT AARON REAPORT, Sec'y-Treas.

GLAZIERS' UNION

Local 1087, B. P. D. & F. A. Office and Headquarters at Astor Hall, 62 East 4th St. Phone Dry Dock 10173. Regular Meetings every Tuesday at 8 P. M. SAMUEL KAPLAN, Sec'y-Treas. GARY BRISCOE, Sec'y. JACOB REAPORT AARON REAPORT, Sec'y-Treas.

United Neckwear Makers' Union

Local 1105, A. C. W. U. 7 East 15th St. Phone: Stuyvesant 7032 Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock, in the office LOUIS FELDHEIM, President. ED. GOTTMAN, Sec'y-Treas. LOUIS FELDHEIM, President. ED. GOTTMAN, Sec'y-Treas.

Bonnaz Embroiderers'

UNION, LOCAL 66, I. L. G. W. U. 7 East 15th Street Tel. Stuyvesant 3657 Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union LEON HATTAB, NATHAN REISEL, Manager Secretary-Treasurer

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION

LOCAL 1, I. L. G. W. U. 117 Second Avenue Telephone ORchard 7105-7 A. SNYDER, Manager.

Hebrew Actor's Union

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

German Painters' Union

LOCAL 499, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS Regular Meetings Every Monday Night at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St. ALDOUS ELZE, President ALVIN ROSENBERG, Secretary 1564 Ave. A, N. Y. C. Phone VOice 8800, Sec'y 243 E. 84th St. N. Y. C.

Neckwear Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.

7 East 15th Street Stuyvesant 7078 Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 162 East 23rd Street Fred Fassbender, Sec'y J. HANSEN, Sec'y A. WITKOWSKI, Sec'y Wm. R. Chidling, Business Agent

FUR DRESSER'S UNION

Local 5, International Fur Workers' Union Office and Headquarters, 949 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn. Pulaski 0798 Reg. Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays at 8 P. M. JOSEPH REISS, President. SAMUEL MINDEL, Sec'y. ALBERT HILL, Fin. Sec'y. HYMAN KOLMIKOFF, Bus. Agent.

N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAP MAKERS

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union OFFICE: 210 EAST 5th STREET Phone ORchard 9860-1-2 The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday JACOB ROBERTS, Sec'y-Organizer HERSHKOWITZ, M. GELLER, Organizers OPERATORS, LOCAL 1 Regular Meetings every 1st and 3rd Executive Board meets every Monday All Meetings are held in the Headgear Workers' Lyceum 210 East 5th Street

BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 9 Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 940 Wiloughby Ave. Phone 4621 Stage Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. WILLIAM WEINGERT, President CHARLES WEBER, Vice-President SAMUEL POTTER, Sec'y

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION 488 MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 106th Street Telephone MEtro 6814 CHAS. H. BAUMER, Inv. Agent CHARLES M. BLUM, Sec'y

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

3 West 16th Street, New York City Telephone CHelsea 2148 MORRIS SIOGAN, 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 ALgona 3392 EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

PAINTERS' UNION No. 917

BROOKLYN, N. Y. Regular meetings every Thursday evening at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn ABRAHAM AZILANT, President J. ZAPPE, Vice-President J. WELLES, Bus. Agent M. FENSTEIN, Recording Sec'y C. FARKOWITZ, Treas. M. ARKER, Financial Sec'y, 280 Tropic St., Brooklyn

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

11-15 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. AMALGAMATED BANK BLDG. 3rd FLOOR Telephone: Stuyvesant 6300-1-3-4-5 SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA 811-821 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephone: Spring 7660-1-3-4-5 ABRAHAM BECKERMAN, Gen. Mgr. ABRAHAM MILLER, Sec'y-Treas.

International Pocketbook Workers' Union

Affiliated with The American Federation of Labor GENERAL OFFICE: 11 WEST 18TH

NEW LEADER

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

Editor..... James O'neal
Assistant Editor..... Edw. Levinson

Contributing Editors:

Victor L. Berger, Morris Hillquit, Abraham Cahan, Algeron Lee, Harry W. Ladd, Norman Thomas, Joseph E. Cohen, Clement Wood, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, John M. Work, McAllister Coleman, Joseph T. Shipley, Cameron H. King.



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SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1928

Another "Betrayal"

WE HAVE a dreadful tale to unfold. The alms-gathering Communists declare that the Socialist Party has sold the working class again. Yes, another "betrayal." Whether the party realized as much cash as these saints did when they looted the treasuries of a number of needle trade unions opponents saith not, but they declare that the Socialist Party convention abandoned the view that modern society is afflicted by class antagonism. The application card of the party carries no statement of it. It merely requires the applicant to subscribe to the platform and principles of the party. Terrible, isn't it?

Well, let's take a look at the platform which applicants must approve. "The Socialist Party offers itself as the political party of the producing classes, the workers in farm, factory, mine or office. It is our political weapon in the class struggle and in it lies our hope of ending that struggle."

There is the "betrayal." Then to emphasize our crime the platform declares that the capitalist parties "belong to the landlords, bankers, oil speculators, coal and power barons; in short to the capitalist class which finances them."

But we have not yet reached the limit of our depravity. Application cards are not distributed throughout the country. Platforms are distributed by the millions and this one will be distributed all over the country. Is there any such record of base "betrayal" as the distribution of the Socialist platform in every state? It is enough to induce the rah rah boys to organize another "Innocents Club" and rake in cash to pay the salaries of the Communist saints.

Well, if we had any doubts of our position they are dispelled. To earn the disapproval of that crowd is a compliment. A kind word from that quarter would arouse our suspicion. Go to work, friends. Distribute the platform by the millions. The rah rah boys give convincing testimony that we are right.

The Sinclair Verdict

ANOTHER chapter has been written in the oil swindles by the acquittal of Harry F. Sinclair by a Washington jury. Although a Federal Court of Appeals and the U. S. Supreme Court by unanimous decisions held that the Teapot Dome transaction was fraudulent and corrupt, cancelled Sinclair's lease, and transferred the oil to the navy, the jury has declared the oil magnate innocent.

Here was probably the greatest single theft in the history of the republic. A multi-millionaire and a high cabinet officer conspired to rob the nation of rich oil deposits. They are forced to restore the property by decisions of the Federal courts, those judicial bodies that are generally tender in their treatment of gentlemen endowed with large properties. The job was too raw for the Federal judges but a jury gives Sinclair a clean bill of health.

This result is a surprise to us. We know that too often the law is a spider's web too weak to hold the powerful criminal of great wealth but strong enough to snare offenders with little or no property, but here was a case where unanimous decisions of high courts, one the supreme judicial tribunal of the nation, had condemned Sinclair. It seemed that an acquittal was impossible at the hands of a jury yet that is the verdict of twelve men.

Contrast this case with that of Sacco and Vanzetti and who will say that all citizens are "equal before the law?" It is only in a plutocracy that a high crime like this can go unpunished. The termination of the case simply implies that the great capitalist magnates of our age are above the law, that jails are provided for the "lower orders," and that "justice" is a farce in a society where a wealthy minority has enormous power and prestige.

Tammany "Virtue"

WITH GOVERNOR SMITH, the prize exhibit of Tammany, leading the field for the Democratic nomination for President, the chiefs are distressed by the situation in Queens County. A

many. Grafters have scooted to cover. Borough President Connolly resigned and Bernard M. Patten succeeds him. Patten belongs to the Connolly machine. Citizens disgusted. Tammany may lose Queens County and Smith may lose the 48 electoral votes of New York.

Terrible prospect with the Federal money vats almost within reach of the "new" Tammany. Virtue asserts itself. In the interest of "good government" Tammany will fight Patten in the primary. If Patten is defeated this victory, to quote the New York Times, "would place George W. Olvany, the head of Tammany, in a position of power in the city never previously held by any other Tammany leader."

Carry the glorious news to Houston! If virtue is triumphant and "good government" comes to Queens it will be "good" because the Tammany chief will control the city as no other Tammany chieftain ever controlled it before. Olvany will have a dummy in Queens to carry the flag of virtue and Smith will carry it to the inhabitants of the interior.

Meantime "good government" will be carried to victory here in November in the time-honored way of the "new" Tammany. Floaters and pimps and thugs will be drilled for their job at the polls. Tammany will "clean up." Some who will be cleaned up will recuperate in hospitals. Victims who may bring their grievances into court will have them decided by Tammany magistrates. And there you are.

Connolly's crime is that he was caught with the goods and jeopardized Tammany's larger ambitions. That is also the crime of Albert B. Fall who has sent the Republican stock low. Here is your choice. Shall it be sewer virtue or oil virtue?

Some Bad Advice

A RECENT issue of the Southern Agriculturist carries the announcement that Dr. Gus W. Dyer, who has had a notable academic training, has become editor of that publication. Having served as Professor of Economic Sociology in Vanderbilt University we are interested in his views which were outlined in a letter to President Coolidge.

What impresses us is his amazing view of the relations between farmers and wage workers of the cities. He objects to workers pushing "their wages above the point at which they would be fixed by the law of supply and demand" because "to this extent they are really taking money that belongs to the farmers and others and appropriating it to themselves."

If this is the best service that a Professor of Economic Sociology can render to southern farmers we feel compassion for the rural workers of the South. His view seems to accept the old exploded wage fund theory, that the sum available for payment of wages is a fixed amount and for workers to ask for more than the rate fixed by supply and demand is for them to commit some economic sin.

The advice which we quote ranges two sections of the producing classes against each other. It is true that the interests of the farm owner and the wage worker do not coincide at all points, but neither class has any common interest with the great masters of credit and industry. For a spokesman of the farmers to see some solution of the farmers' distress in keeping down the income of the wage workers rather than seeking to strip the corporation masters of their power is a distinct disservice to the farmers themselves. That advice leads to perpetual bondage for both sections of the labor army.

An Important Volume

THE appearance of volume IX of the American Labor Year Book published by the Rand School of Social Science warrants special mention of this important publication. The volume this year is largely confined to data which are of special importance in relation to the political issues of the American election. Here will be found reliable information on coal and super-power, railroads, unemployment, low wages, immigration, farm problems, injunctions, civil rights, labor legislation, social insurance, foreign trade and loans, the League of Nations, peace and disarmament and other vital matters.

Here is a volume that is of vital importance to editors, speakers, organizers and voters. The material assembled in this volume has been gathered from reliable sources and it provides the basis for hundreds of speeches, articles and arguments. He who wants to be effective and convincing in the political campaign will find this volume indispensable. We are calling special attention to it and will give it more extended mention later on. Get this volume if you wish to sustain your arguments with reliable facts.

A Maligned Patriot

WE hasten to correct one grievous error in the list of unpatriotic persons and organizations published by the Daughters of the American Revolution. John Spargo is listed among the undesirable. This is a terrible mistake and it should be corrected at the earliest possible moment.

John for many years was a Socialist but years ago he atoned for his awful heresy and he has been doing his best to make amends. In 1924 he paid homage to Calvin the Righteous. In the Outlook a few years ago he declared that the way of recovery from the World War was to let capitalist enterprise have its way all over the world. In a recent number of the North American Review he smote the Socialist movement from Dan to Beersheba and declared capitalism to be the holy water (not oil) which guarantees prosperity to all.

John has demonstrated that he is a patriot and it is shameful to list him otherwise. It is all a mistake. The D. A. R. should arrange a public ceremony in his home town, invite the super-power patriots to be present, and pin a rose on him. He has earned it by faithful service since the world was made safe for democracy.



Drawn by Harry Bressler for The New Leader

From the NEW LEADER MAILBAG

A Protest

Editor, The New Leader:
Where are the women in the Socialist movement? Among the nine photographs selected of delegates which are given in the Leader today, there is not one woman. Among last evening's speakers there was not one woman. In your list of Contributing Editors, no woman's name appears.

And yet there seemed to me to be almost as many women as men in the Manhattan Opera House last evening, and my experience after twenty years as a dues paying member of the Socialist Party is that there are as many Jane Higgins as Jimmy Higgins ready to do the routine jobs of the movement.

Why not give us proportional representation?

EVELYN WEST HUGHAN.
New York City.

Congratulations

Editor, The New Leader:
The Miami Herald reports today the nomination of Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer, as the standard bearers of the Socialist ticket for 1928.

The undersigned sends his heartiest congratulations to the comrades and to the candidates, feeling confident that the banner of Socialism which symbolizes the hope of mankind will be raised and kept aloft by them so that those who have vision may see, those who have comprehension may comprehend and those who have the courage of their convictions may adopt and carry to all parts of this great land of Capitalism.

MORRIS WOLFMAN.
Miami Beach, Fla.

Editor, The New Leader:

Permit me, by the way of a May Day greeting, to extend to the members of the Socialist Party my hearty congratulations in their choice of their presidential candidates. Thomas and Maurer make a fine team. The party will, through their efforts, gain in strength. They will once again gather around them the men and the women who, intellectually, belong to the Socialist Party. Of Maurer especially I shall have more to say later on. For six years I worked with him in the Pennsylvania Labor movement, and I shall tell some of the things Maurer did and was able to make the leaders (and some times the misleaders) of the movement do. It will be of interest to the readers of The New Leader to know about them. Just now I merely want to say that a party that can retain the loyalty, devotion, and interest of men like Thomas and Maurer cannot fail. The future looks a bit bright now. The post-war depression is, I think, on the wane.

Let Gus Claessens know that the mass meeting was a fine piece of work and he deserves a great deal of credit (though he will not get it). But I do not believe in saying all the good things about our comrades when they are dead—they may as well enjoy a good word while alive! Jim O'neal and Edward Levinson are others who should be told that The New Leader was fine in the way in which it covered the convention. And Mac Coleman certainly gathered material sufficient, we are told, to last him until the next convention. Good cheer to all of you on this First Day of May!

PAULINE M. NEWMAN.
Note: (Two more years and the undersigned shall be a member of the Socialist Party for twenty-five years! Don't please ask how old she is—she will not mind.)

WHO DID IT?

By Way of Acknowledgment For An Inspiring Convention

By August Claessens

CONGRATULATIONS and enthusiastic comment are pouring in from many sources regarding the magnificent convention, its successful accomplishment, the fine spirit displayed, the joyous and vociferous crowds, the remarkable way in which every affair arranged in and around the convention and the entertainment of the delegates achieved a semblance of perfection, and lastly, the dash and pep of it all. As one who was intimately concerned with most of all as Executive Secretary of our City organization and as one who is getting an utterly unfair share of the bouquets, let me state some facts for the record and distribute the credit where it justly belongs.

First of all, events have a peculiar way of shaping their own operations. It does not require an astute mind to sense the fact that the political and economic conditions confronting the campaign of 1928 are pregnant with promise for a great revival in Socialist activity. The economic crisis and great unemployment, the exposure of the sham prosperity and the security of the masses, the nauseating corruption of the major political parties, the total absence of any movement or desire for a third party such as evidenced in 1924, the abatement of the Communist nuisance—all these and many more factors—furnished the gas and the oil. All that was needed was a rallying, an honest to goodness get-together of our scattered forces in a fairly large convention, and they could be trusted to get the old car into shape. Well, they did and the old reliable is running again with all four wheels gripping the road.

The chief credit for the miraculous success of the convention belongs to the Committee of a Hundred. Under the able leadership of Comrades Morris Hillquit, Norman Thomas, Jacob Panken, Louis Waldman, Morris Berman, A. I. Shipiloff, Julius Gerber, Wm. Karlin, Edward Levinson, Algeron Lee and others, this organization really got things started in excellent and efficient fashion. They planned the big doings and saw to it that they were carried into effect. This committee planned the Manhattan Opera House meeting and empowered G. August Gerber with the management thereof. That great demonstration was an excellent tribute to the genius of Gus Gerber, his able assistants, Abe Weinberg and Reba Fushkoff, and the splendid aid rendered by our ablest comrades in every branch in the city. With such leadership and such a crew, what happened just had to happen.

The handsome souvenir journal was planned by the City Executive Committee and edited by William Morris Feigenbaum. The advertising was solicited by Henry Gross and the fine cooperation of comrades from all over the country helped to make this book the largest and best of its kind ever published in conjunction with any party convention. It contained over 50 pages of articles and pictures, \$3,400 in advertising—and 116 pages in all. The first edition is exhausted. A second edition is now on the press.

The successful reception, concert and dance tendered to the delegates was managed by the City Office and great credit must be given for the wonderful cooperation of all of our New York City comrades who carried that affair into fond memories. We surely did give our

convention delegates an enjoyable and unforgettable evening.

The thrilling bus ride on Sunday, around the City, to the Amalgamated Cooperative Apartments in the Bronx, down the length of Riverside Drive, throughout the city to the Forward Building and back to Harlem was planned months ahead but was carried out successfully thanks to Comrade Meyer Gillis and the generosity of the Forward Association. Besides the eight big buses with their banners flaunting the words, "Socialist Party National Convention Delegates"—scores of comrades volunteered their cars and thus an army of wheels sang and shouted in its journey around the city. Our newly organized Bronx Eight, A. D. Branch, residents of the Amalgamated Cooperative Houses, also did a wonderful job. As the fleet of buses and cars arrived a committee of almost a hundred, red-ribboned and wreathed in smiles, helped to empty the vehicles and hustled the visitors into the colony's auditorium. There the crowd heard the story of this inspiring project from the lips of the manager of the colony, Mr. A. Kazan and J. Geo. Friedman. Then the crowd was divided into groups of ten or more, headed by one of the cooperators, and ushered through houses from cellars to garrets. Each group was taken into one of the apartments and refreshments were served. All in all it was an impressive sight-seeing trip and a great demonstration.

The great banquet required some tedious detail work and a couple of sleepless nights on the part of several of us. Special mention must be made of the fine work done by Johanna Rjasky in handling the huge reservation job and the valuable assistance rendered by Morris Novik and Ben Kaufman in the preparation of the seating arrangements. The rest of it just happened. There was no effort required to sell the banquet. Every Socialist around these parts clamored to get in, and once inside he or she generated the good spirit, the enthusiasm and the jubilation.

The convention proper was attended to by a small, tireless and efficient staff. The stenographic and mimeographic work was supervised by the Chicago office staff, Mrs. Barnes and Hilda Krugel, assisted by Comrades Rebecca Turner and Johanna Rjasky of the City Office. A hundred and one details regarding the comforts and convenience of the delegates were attended to by Comrades Arthur Fassberg and Henry Gross.

Mention must also be made of the Yipsels who helped in the big meeting, at the concert and the outing, at the banquet and the convention, and who furnished the cheers, songs and general stimulus to the excitement and the enthusiasm.

Speaking for all these loyal comrades, can say we are all happy about the outcome of our efforts and we are eagerly awaiting the bigger jobs ahead of us.

TO THE NEW LEADER:

Three Hundred and Fifty Locked-out Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers of the Allen-A Company of Kenosha, Wisconsin, Extend Greetings to you.

BRANCH 6, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF FULL FASHIONED HOSIERY WORKERS

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\$5.00 a Set—Order from The New Leader
7 EAST 15TH STREET, N. Y. C.
Order Immediately — Supply Limited

Onward March!—Comrades—with our Standard Bearers Norman Thomas and James Maurer and our Great paper The New Leader! Carry on the torch of Socialism for the emancipation of the toilers!

FINNISH BRANCH, NORWOOD, MASS.
VICTOR SYRJOLA, Organizer.

The Socialist Movement of America is growing from day to day and American Youth realizing its mission in the Movement is daily swelling the ranks of the Y. P. S. L. Their most earnest appreciation of the services of the New Leader and their belief in its growing influence.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUE.
ANITA GINSBERG, Secretary.

Local Detroit Invites All New Leader Readers, Active Socialists and Members of the Unions to Join in the May Day Celebration to be held May Day Eve., at the Socialist Center, 527 Hollbrook Avenue, Detroit.
AUGUST SCHMIDT, Secretary.