

## Southern Cities Give Thomas Warm Reception; New Bedford Strike Leaders are Thrown in Jail

### Tammany-Utilities Connections Seen In Merger Approval

**Waldman Sees Hand of  
Brady, Smith Associate  
and Backer—Commis-  
sioner Lunn Attacked**

APPROVAL of the Brooklyn Edison-Consolidated Gas "billion dollar merger" by the New York Public Service Commission means the end of Governor Smith's water power policy for the state, it is asserted by Louis Waldman, Socialist Party candidate for Governor. Mr. Waldman, former member of the legislature, declared that "the significant figure of Nicholas F. Brady, closely allied with Tammany Hall, and the personal friend of Governor Smith, looms in the background of the merger."

The Socialist candidate for Governor ascribed approval of the merger to "the close affiliation of the Brady interests and Tammany Hall, and the very close personal friendship of Mr. Brady and the Governor." Mr. Waldman criticized the members of the commission, particularly George E. Lunn, for agreeing to the merger. "It is hard to escape the conclusion," he said, "that Governor Smith is not the real leader of his own party. He is not the leader he is cracked up to be. The Governor's own appointees are revealed as the supine agents of the largest power interests in the nation. If the Governor really wanted a hearing on this case, it is difficult to believe that his personal pre-convention campaign manager, Mr. Van Namee, and his possible successor as the Democratic candidate for Governor Mr. Lunn, would not have carried out his desires and insisted on hearing the public with the threat of holding up approval of the merger until such hearings were held."

#### Merger to Be An Issue

Mr. Waldman's statement was indicative of the general reaction in Socialist circles to approval of the merger. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for president, has charged that Governor Smith's request for a hearing for the Public Committee on Power was actuated by political strategy. At Socialist headquarters it was said that in their state campaign, and to an extent in the national campaign, the party will make the conduct of what they regard as Governor Smith's Public Service Commission a political issue in the current campaign.

Mr. Waldman's statement follows: "The billion-dollar merger approved by the Public Service Commission affects over three million consumers of gas and electricity in the State. Its influence does not end there. It has national phases and implications. "This merger and the shadow-boxing in which the Governor and his appointees have engaged, will play an increasingly important part in the national campaign. We have a clear-cut case of identical conduct upon the part of the Republican and Democratic members of the Commission. In the background, looms the significant figure of Nicholas F. Brady, closely allied with Tammany Hall, and the personal and intimate friend of Governor Smith.

"What happened, raises several interesting questions. The goings-on between the Governor and the members of the Public Service Commission were real or sham. If they were real, then it is hard to escape the conclusion that Governor Smith is not the real leader of his own party. He is not the leader that he is cracked up to be. Nor is he the great executive that they have been trying to make him out to be. The Governor's own appointees are revealed as the supine agents of one of the largest power interests in the nation. Every charge that was brought against Commissioner Van Namee in the Governor's pre-convention campaign stands eloquently confirmed by what has just happened. In addition, Commissioner Lunn, another of the Governor's appointees, is indelibly stamped with the same brand.

#### Lunn "Ordinary Politician"

"By his attitude, Mr. Lunn stands forth as an ordinary equivocating politician. Commissioner Van Namee's stand has at least the virtue of directness. Admittedly, being required to pass judgment without an adequate hearing and without an opportunity to the City of New York

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### Job Sharks Prey On Hotel Workers

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Here where fashionables from New York and Philadelphia gather to enjoy leisure class sports and privileges, hotel and restaurant workers serving them are being gouged by job sharks to the tune of hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly. Many must pay 10 per cent of their monthly wage to the job agent for the privilege of working. Others pay a flat fee of \$5 for a job paying not more than \$15 per week.

### Pullman Co. In Attack On Randolph

"Industrial Association" of Boston is Subterfuge For Company Propaganda

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

BOSTON.—In desperation, the Pullman Company has sent out inspired reports against the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, through an organization which styles itself "The Industrial Defense Association," of 7 Water Street, Boston, Mass.

The Pullman Company seeks to conceal its fight on the porters' right to organize for a living wage, decent hours of work and improved working conditions behind an attack upon A. Philip Randolph, the General Organizer of the Porters' Union. The company feels that if it can discredit the Porters' Union leader, the Brotherhood will go to pieces, following the rule that when the leader is shot down, the rank and file will be routed. Proof that it is Pullman propaganda is seen by the time of the attack. It is interesting to note that although the statement of the so-called Industrial Defense Association is predicated upon alleged opinions of Mr. Randolph appearing in "The Messenger," the most objectionable and dangerous opinion from the point of view of the Association, appeared some eight or ten years ago. The Association only sought to give them currency when the movement to organize the porters began, some ten years after the alleged opinions appeared.

Any reasonable person will naturally inquire, why is it the Industrial Defense Association has been so belated in protecting the citizens from these allegedly terrifying and subversive opinions, when the files of The Messenger show that no so-called "objectionable" opinions have appeared in the last two and a half years that have not appeared in print or been spoken by me eight or ten years ago.

Now if these opinions of Randolph, deplorable by the Industrial Defense Association, are harmful today, they were, by the same token, harmful in 1918 and 1919. But the real reason why the Association did not give them publicity and send codified copies of same to leading citizens and papers, is that the Pullman Company had no reason to seek to discredit Randolph, since he was not actively organizing the Pullman porters and maids.

### Raps Labor Nonpartisan Political Policy

CINCINNATI—"It is such stunts as this that disgusts many trade unionists with labor's political policy," declares The Railway Clerk in an editorial entitled "Rewarding Our Friends," in the August issue. Editor Phil E. Ziegler describes the disgusting stunt in the following words: "It beats all how far the policy of rewarding our friends will take some trade unionists. The Chronicle, official newspaper of the Cincinnati Central Labor Council, indorses a candidate for attorney general of Ohio on the strength of an article he wrote for the American Federationist in 1908—on the abuse of the injunction in labor disputes. The Railway Clerk has never heard of this candidate doing or saying anything favorable to organized labor in the intervening 20 years."

### Batty and Manning Arrested

18 Textile Council Pickets  
Defy Orders of Police  
Against Picketing of  
Plants

(By Wire to The New Leader)

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The 18th week of the brave strike of almost 30,000 textile workers here was featured this week by wholesale arrests of leaders of the New Bedford Textile Council, the organizers and directors of the strike.

Among those arrested were William E. G. Batty, secretary of the council, and Frank Manning, one of the strike leaders. Manning is also The New Leader correspondent in the strike zone. Manning was arrested twice, both times refusing, with Batty and the others, to accept the arbitrary and illegal police order against picketing of the struck plants.

The arrest has served to heighten the determination of the strikers. The need for outside help is great and all possible funds should be rushed to the New Bedford Textile Council at the Labor Temple, New Bedford, Massachusetts.

#### By Frank Manning

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Eighteen weeks have passed since the New Bedford textile workers, 30,000 of them, went on strike. The strike is still 100 per cent effective. The mills of the 27 corporations involved in the strike have become solemn monuments rather than producers of wealth. There is a thick covering of dust over the silent looms that have hummed so busily for years. This is the answer of the New Bedford operatives to the attempt of the manufacturers to take ten per cent. out of their slim pay envelopes.

When the New Bedford Textile Council, comprising the seven local unions called this strike, they were isolated from the labor movement. Nothing could so impress the textile workers of the futility of such isolation as this struggle. No group of workers can stand alone and the New Bedford workers have learned that the textile industry is a national industry for which there must be one powerful union. On realizing this fact the Textile Council affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America and got in step with the whole American labor movement.

This affiliation has opened the door to the whole-hearted cooperation of the United Textile Workers and has made

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### "General Apathy" Is Found Greatest Socialist Enemy

By The Backstairs Spokesman

THERE are a lot of generals in this campaign, General Motors, General Electric, etc.

But worst of them all and most poisonous is our old friend, General Apathy.

No doubt Norman Thomas is conducting a life and death struggle with this hard-boiled veteran out through the nation.

But let him take heart. If by any chance he finds that folks are taking only a mild interest in Socialism at this stage of the campaign, professional politicians of both old parties are marvelling over the fact that Thomas can hold any meetings at all. They are utterly confused and disheartened by the fact that it is next to impossible to get together a corporate guard to listen to any of their speakers.

In a way this is nothing for the Socialists to wall over. It indicates a profound and significant change that is taking place in the political thought of the country. If, indeed, outside of the Socialists, anyone is thinking politically or

### TIMELY TOPICS

By Norman Thomas  
Socialist Candidate  
for President

Somewhere in the South Well, this great heat isn't caused by the fires of socialism. But at that we are having good meetings and a worth while trip. Just on a numerical basis they tell us our audiences beat the old party audiences. We are giving General Apathy a better fight than the Democrats and Republicans. Why not? As between the old parties the issue which wins is, as lots of people seem to think, far less important than the price of gas or who'll win the next race or how long the hot wave will last.

But General Apathy is the best friend General Motors and General Electric and General Wall St. control have got. (My apologies to anyone who thought of that line before I did.) We have been passing through some backward country. Nature's face is fair enough but man hasn't done himself proud. Most of the roads are dirt or dust. Most of the horseless carriages are drawn by mules. Too many of the homes are shacks. Yet this country or much of it on the eve of a great industrial development such as has already set in in North Carolina, around Louisville, Kentucky and in some sections of other states. The South is advertising natural resources, cheap power and cheap labor. The trinity makes an industrial paradise for the exploiter. With General Apathy in charge ably supported by race prejudice and political stupidity what chance is there for the workers of the South or of the North who are already affected by their competition? What chance, that is, save as the Socialist Party and the labor unions get on the job in this immensely important region. If we had the money and the right men and women to send in to certain Southern regions it would be an investment enormously worth while. As it is our comrades here are doing some splendid work. The South is not politically dead nor is it wholly diverted to half suppressed religious controversies over Al Smith.

Both the railroad unions and the A. F. of L. are officially neutral in this presidential contest. That is wiser politics than outright endorsement of Smith or Hoover when both of them are making love to the Ras-kobos, Du Ponts and other open shoppers with all their might. But consider what it means. It means simply that labor's vote will cancel out and have no clear effect. The plain fact is that both the men whom official labor credits with those good records so easily earned under labor's modest requirements don't think it worth while to bid high for organized labor's support. They want the bankers instead. They will even make more fuss about the farmers than

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### Virginia Socialists In Convention

Plans Made to Raise  
\$100,000 For Daily Pa-  
per—Bowman For Sena-  
tor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia Socialist Convention met Aug. 11 in the Labor Temple in Richmond. About 30 delegates were present at the night session in addition to a fairly large audience. The all-day rain prevented some of the delegates and a great part of the expected audience from attending.

G. August Gerber, national campaign manager, aroused a great deal of enthusiasm among all present by his speech on Socialism in the South. A permanent state committee was elected, with John G. Bowman of Stephenson, Chairman, and Mrs. A. J. Wasserstein of Richmond, Secretary.

The executive committee consists of the following:

John G. Bowman, of Stephenson, Chairman; Mrs. A. J. Wasserstein, of Richmond; Secretary; David G. George, of Centerville, Executive-Secretary; G. Cary White, of Petersburg, National Committeeman; Mrs. C. F. White, of Roslyn, National Committeewoman; F. T. Williamson, of Richmond; M. L. Miller, of Norfolk; M. Rosenberg, of Richmond.

Bowman, State Chairman, was nominated for United States Senator. He will be opposed to Claude A. Swanson, Democratic Senator from Virginia at present.

The report of the Executive Secretary, asking for one thousand party members in the State by election time, was accepted, as was the proposal for a campaign to raise a fund of at least \$100,000 for the State campaign within 30 days. A great deal of publicity has been gotten in the local newspapers.

Plan Daily Paper

The convention displayed great enthusiasm. Bowman intends at once to begin a tour of the state with the object of raising \$100,000 to begin a daily Socialist paper in Richmond. Bowman, a University of Wisconsin graduate, served in the 54th Infantry in France during the World War. He is a member of the Farmers' Educational Co-operative Association and a descendant of "one of the first families of Virginia."

Comrade George will continue to act as representative of the National Campaign Committee. He wants all interested in Virginia to get in touch with him at 518 Lyric Building, Richmond, Virginia.

An intensive campaign in the South by the Socialist Party in behalf of its national candidates, Norman Thomas for president, and James H. Maurer for vice-president, was promised by Gerber in his address before the convention. Gerber, who came here from New York to attend the convention and survey Virginia and adjoining states with an eye to the Socialist campaign, predicted that the Socialist Party will enjoy a growth in the South "perhaps larger than in any other section of the country."

The Socialist campaign manager ascribed his expectations of Socialist progress in the Southern states to what he termed "the rapid development of industry in the South and its inevitable creation of a compact and class-conscious working class." Mr. Gerber assailed Herbert Hoover, Republican candidate, with as much vigor as he denounced Governor Smith, the Democratic nominee.

### Train Dispatchers Pass Tenth Milestone

CHICAGO—The American Train Dispatchers Assn., a small but strategic union in the railroad world, entered its second decade this summer. Ten years ago last June the Western Train Dispatchers Assn. voted to extend its activities over the continent. Headquarters were moved to Chicago and expansion was rapid. Of the 5,000 dispatchers employed by American railroads about 80 per cent are union members, according to Secy. C. L. Darling. The 1928 membership is larger than the 1926 and 1927 figures. The slump following the end of federal control and the inauguration of the company union campaign on a number of roads has been retrieved.

#### A Political Earthquake

I see that Thomas has been talking to newspaper men about the political earthquake that is heaving up the ground from under the feet of the old parties, obliterating age-old boundaries and leaving fertile soil for the sowing of new seed.

And that is true talk. If the Socialists the country over, recognize the exceptional opportunity for the sowing of the seed as clearly as does Thomas,

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### 600 At Memphis Greet Socialist; Okla. Repeats

Where Thomas Speaks  
During Coming Week;  
In Milwaukee Sunday

SATURDAY, August 18th—Peoria, Illinois.

SUNDAY, August 19th—Milwaukee, Wisconsin, State Socialist Picnic.

MONDAY, August 20th—Rockford, Illinois.

TUESDAY, August 21st—Indianapolis, Indiana.

WEDNESDAY, August 22nd—Toledo, Ohio.

FRIDAY, August 24th—Northern High School Auditorium, Detroit.

Socialist Candidate For  
President Enthused with  
Prospects of Party Ad-  
vance in South

#### By McAlister Coleman

ENROUTE WITH NORMAN THOMAS, WICHITA, KANSAS, AUGUST 13.—Norman Thomas finished his first invasion of the South with flying colors at a large farmers' picnic on the outskirts of Oklahoma City yesterday afternoon.

And this is what he has to say about the impression the trip has made:

"I have talked with and to all manner of people, Republicans, Democrats and Socialists in the South, and I sincerely believe that the chance for a large Socialist vote and organization in places which have hitherto been dormant, is excellent. If we can find the men and the money between now and election to do the necessary detail work of building the movement. Wherever we have gone, we have found a few earnest comrades who have taken on the hard job of arranging the meetings, distributing literature, attending to preliminary publicity, hiring halls and the rest. But there have been too few of these Jimmy Higginsons. After every meeting there have come to me from out of the audiences those who have fairly begged for organizers in their districts. These men and women tell me that the people are hungry for the Socialist program but that they cannot be reached because of the lack of organizers.

#### Large Meeting In Memphis

"Many of them are farmers who have driven miles over roads that are none too good to tell me, 'Folks out our way want to hear what you have to say. Can't you manage somehow to get to speak in our town?' I have to tell them that while I wish our party could spread itself more on this trip, it is impossible for us to be everywhere. I would like to tell them that we can send them a speaker between now and election day who will help them organize a local. Not that no new locals are being organized right now. Far from it. In Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Oklahoma old locals are being revived and new ones started. But I said at the beginning, if this has proved anything, it is this: 'people are ready to give enthusiastic attention to the Socialists once more. They are everywhere deserting the old parties and looking for new political homes. We can give them shelter. We have the money to furnish the facilities. I am persuaded that the trip has demonstrated that our plan for one is that the farmers and workers will support once they have word of it."

A large meeting in a red-hot theatre in Memphis last Friday, a meeting not so large but full of enthusiasm in Little Rock on Saturday night and the picnic at which more than five hundred workers and farmers and their families cheered Thomas in Oklahoma City yesterday, finished the Southern tour.

And now we turn North to Wichita and bleeding Kansas, where most of the population is sitting with fingers crossed, hoping that the recent discovery of oil around Wichita means that they will all be millionaires tomorrow.

#### Little Rock Enthusiastic

This saga of Thomas' crusade was cut off short just as we were on the way to the meeting in the Lyceum Theatre in the heart of sweltering Memphis. I said in my last news letter that it looked as though the meeting would be a good one and I am a swell prophet. Long before the hour set, the workers and their kids began to come into the theatre under the big electric lights outside. And when Thomas got up to speak they made the light globes dance to their applause. Afterwards they kept Gus Claessens busy selling books until the stagehands came around and begged us to go home. It was the largest gathering of the liberals and radicals of Memphis held in many a year.

We went into Little Rock more a stopover on our way to the big things at Oklahoma City than in expectation of finding a great crowd in Arkansas. They are having a party in Little Rock which, of course

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## A.F.L. Policy On Politics Breaks Down

Myth of "Delivering" of Labor Vote Revealed by Floundering of Executive Council

By Louis Stanley

THE paralysis of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in executing its non-partisan policy in the current presidential campaign reveals once more the futility and hypocrisy of the political procedure of the A. F. of L. Hoover and Smith are equally good or equally bad; therefore, the spokesman for the organized labor movement of the United States know not what to do.

Yet there is one candidate whose loyalty to American trade unionism has been demonstrated in action; there is one political platform which grants all that labor asks. Does the Executive Council exercise its non-partisan policy impartially and endorse Norman Thomas for President? Does the Executive Council sing the praises of the labor planks of the Socialist Party?

Does the Executive Council suggest the only way out of its dilemma, the formation of an independent labor party which will strike fear into the hearts of the Democratic and Republican politicians? It does not. Non-partisan politics is a fraud.

### Local Political Tie-Ups

"Rewarding" the friends of labor and "punishing" its enemies have been the official policy of the American Federation of Labor since 1906. At that time room was allowed for just such an emergency as the present but this provision in the appeal of July 22, 1906, turned out to be an empty promise.

"Wherever both parties ignore labor's legislative demands a straight labor candidate should be nominated, so that honest men may have the opportunity in exercising their franchise to vote according to their conscience, instead of being compelled either to refrain from voting or to vote for the candidate and the party they must in their innermost souls despise.

"... Wherever it is apparent that an entire independent labor candidate can not be elected, efforts should be made to secure such endorsement of candidates by the minority party in the districts and by such other progressive elements as will insure the election of labor representation."

Has this been done? Not at all. Why? For the very good reason that labor officials in different localities throw in their lot with the political machine of one of the old parties from which they expect to obtain favors. In New York City, for example, the orthodox labor leaders are Tammanyites; in Chicago they are Republicans. How can any declaration of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. affect with equal force both the New York and Chicago unions. The American Federation of Labor must be non-partisan in its national pronouncements, because its affiliated local bodies are partisan back home. It leaves the real political action to be carried out at the bottom irrespective of the statements that are issued at the top. The politicians understand this perfectly. They know that the A. F. of L. cannot deliver any votes for the simple reason that its whole political policy is based on the belief that it should not deliver any votes.

### Tobin's Resignation

The best proof of the A. F. of L.'s intention is that in presidential years when it might be effective, its annual convention is held after election day instead of in October, as in the other three years.

The conflict on politics within the ranks of organized labor produces queer results. The situation in New York City is a case in point. The president of the Central Trades and Labor Council is a Hooverite nationally and a Smithite locally, because as president of the Longshoremen's Union he needs Republican favors in the national legislature, while as a New Yorker he depends upon Tammany's good graces. For similar reasons the central body endorsed both Wagner, Democrat, and Wadsworth, Republican, for United States Senator last year. When the A. F. of L. Executive Council in 1924 had to come out for LaFollette in response to an insistent rank and file demand, the Progressives managed to commit the city central to the same candidacy but the officialdom on the eve of the election knifed the ticket by endorsing Davis. In the last city elections Jacob Panken and Charles Solomon, Socialists, were declared friends of labor, but with true non-partisan spirit their rivals were also endorsed. One of the delegates to the central council, Emerich Steinberger, who was running on the So-

## Kirkpatrick Going Strong In For West

LOS ANGELES—George R. Kirkpatrick is holding a number of well attended meetings and having debates with opponents in California. Meetings are being arranged for him on his way back eastward, beginning in September. Cameron H. King reports the campaign is warming up and proves it by sending for a good supply of dues stamps to the national office.

Following are the dates and places Kirkpatrick is being booked on his way back towards the east, after having spent two months in California:

Sept. 1—Reno, Nevada; Sept. 2—Sparks, Nevada; Sept. 3—Ogden, Utah; Sept. 4—Salt Lake City, Utah; Sept. 5—Greenriver, Utah; Sept. 6—Canon City, Colo.; Sept. 7—Denver, Colo.

cialist ticket in Queens was passed over, while a Tammanyite was dubbed a friend of labor. Norman Thomas was neglected for a cheap Tammany politician. More recently Daniel Tobin, treasurer of the A. F. of L., has resigned his office, because the Executive Council has not yet endorsed Smith. Tobin is president of the Teamsters' Union, which has friendly relations with the enormous United States Trucking Corporation in New York City, controlled by Al Smith's friends through the United States Distributing Corporation, the largest trucking concern in the world.

**An Unimpaired Political Factor**  
When we turn to the smaller regions where the non-partisan policy is supposed to work effectively, do we find the trade unions playing an important role in politics? Hardly anywhere. Where is there the politician who worries about the vote of organized labor? The plain fact is that the trade union official has no way of delivering the vote of his fellow-union members. The politician knows that the wage-earner will cast his ballot for the political party which dominates a particular city, because of habit, unwarranted dictation, racial solidarity and religious prejudice. The worker's vote happens to coincide with the political leanings of the officers of his union but the politician knows it is a coincidence and treats it as such in the distribution of favors.

In state politics organized labor is likely to be even more ineffectual, if that is possible. The state federations of labor are only poorly organized, they have inconsequential influence with their constituent bodies, they have to please trade union leaders lined up with political machines in cities of different political complexion, and they have no contact with the rank and file whatsoever. How much of a state vote can the organized labor movement deliver?

That the trade unions do not control its members politically is due to the apathy which the non-partisan policy induces. There is no powerful idealistic appeal which can arouse workers to sing and cheer and vote en masse. There is no enthusiasm stirred up to blind wage-earners in a common cause. They are made to realize that their vote is not cast for themselves but merely for a good fellow with whom even their employers sympathize. They do not experience the thrill of creating a better world in which to live. In short, the labor solidarity which can cut across racial and religious lines, break down old habits and defy illegitimate pressure is not present. Non-partisan politics dries up the emotions. The vote of organized labor is not delivered. The politicians act accordingly.

**The Gains of Non-Partisanship**  
Then, too, the size of the trade union movement is not enough to give the politician much concern. Less than three million workers are in the American Federation of Labor. Perhaps with the railroad brotherhoods, who by the way have also become paralyzed and declared themselves neutral as between Smith and Hoover, and other independent unions, there are four million trade union members in the United States. Some twenty-five million workers are not touched by organized labor and therefore are unaffected by non-partisan politics. On the other hand, adherence by the trade union movement to the Socialist Party or to an independent labor party would electrify the wage-earners of the country. Any successful organizer will testify that recruits are best obtained for a union when there is a powerful unifying emotional appeal, an ideal towards which to strive. Independent labor politics with its promise of a just social system would be of immense assistance in organizing the unorganized. Labor leaders could then be in a position to deliver the labor vote but they would be unable to deliver it anywhere except to a labor party. Non-partisan politics might have been an aid to unionization activities during the period of factionalism following the Civil War but today it is a hindrance. We need the stirring of the emotions but non-partisan politics only makes for indifference and slow death.

What have been the achievements of non-partisanship in politics of the organized labor movement of the United States? A few sops. A number of trade union officials have received political appointments. Some unions caught in an ugly scrap have been extricated from the clutches of the law. Here and there a trade union member who has been speeding, drinking or beating his wife has been treated gently by a susceptible magistrate. For the rest the old political parties have given as little as they could, in the face of the increasing humanization and liberalization of our laws. In all vital questions, that is those affecting the life and death of the trade unions, the politicians have dodged and quibbled and let the employer have his way. The clubbing by police, the shooting by militia, the strangling by yellow dog contracts, and the murdering by injunctions have seen no let-up. Non-partisan politics has failed completely to thwart them. An independent labor party—and for the present the Socialist Party—is the only guarantee of an adequate bulwark against these evils. Non-partisan labor politics has collapsed. Let us take courage to make independent labor politics a reality.

## Around Campaign Headquarters

News and Notes Picked up at Socialist National Campaign Headquarters, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

### Phila. Socialists Plan for Thomas-Maurer Meeting

The Socialist Campaign Committee, Local Philadelphia, has voted to secure the largest available hall in the city for a joint meeting for Thomas and Maurer, and they are going to use every possible effort not only to fill the hall—but to have an overflow meeting. The date of the meeting has not yet been set, as that depends largely upon the plans of the National Campaign Committee; but they have asked Comrade Gerber to have a Sunday in October, preferably October 28th. It is to be hoped that the date will be announced in the very near future. In the meantime, the Hall has been notified and every Sunday in October is being held temporarily for the party.

We want the help of every sympathizer having this meeting properly advertised—if you are a Union member, send us in information as to the possibilities of securing the cooperation of your organization. We are planning to have every union in Philadelphia visited—as well as all other organizations.

The Workers' Circles have elected a Committee of 15 to work with the Campaign Committee in Philadelphia. They have pledged their full and hearty cooperation in making this meeting a front page headline.

### A Bit of Literature

The Campaign Committee supplies a partial list of literature shipments for the last two weeks: O. A. Kennedy, Ogden, Utah, 5,000 leaflets; 5,000 leaflets; "Is It Fun When Men Have to Strike?" and 15,000 of the leaflets issued by the Women's Committee of the National Campaign Committee.

Faithful and hard-working Reba Pushkoff is out to educate Camp Tammany campers with 500 platforms and 2,000 women's leaflets. Frederick Raper out in Birmingham, Ala., 50 platforms. In the same state, Walter S. Standiford took 50 of Comrade Thomas' "Address to the Farmers," 50 "Is a Friend of Yours Out of Work?" 100 platforms, and 50 "Is It Fun?" National Campaign Committee. Comrade John W. Brown in Birmingham has 1,000 platforms and a similar number of "Address to the Farmers" that he is putting out where they do the most good. He has already disposed of 1,000 platforms and 1,000 "Is It Fun?"

Alabama has nothing to report. In that state Clarence H. Taylor, Campaign Committee representative, orders 1,000 platforms, and has already placed 1,500 "Address to the Farmers" and 1,500 "Women in Industry" in circulation. Kluge Horn of Uma asks for 100 platforms and 100 leaflets. Mrs. Julia Ward Pennington, of Fayetteville, has 500 of each of the following platform: "Is a Friend of Yours Out of Work?" "Is It Fun?" "Address to the Farmers."

In Hoover's State, Florida, H. L. Hillel of Prather, California, has disposed of 50 "Address to the Farmers," 50 platforms, and 50 "Is It Fun?" "Open Letter to Progressives." Edward Dutton has had 5,000 platforms sent to California, and 1,000 for personal distribution. Comrade Lena Low, Lewis, candidate for U. S. Senate out in Herbert Hoover's state, has 10,000 platforms—and the good way went. The awful weather keeps some people from meetings but those who come are most enthusiastic. Publicity has been grand.

**12,000 CLIPPINGS TO DATE**  
We will hear Mac out about the publicity. Campaign headquarters, at 15 East 40th Street, has now received a clipping bureau more than 4,000 stories about Norman Thomas and the Socialist campaign. These bureaus never get more than a half dozen stories. Some day we'll photograph a page of them and let you see how the papers are giving the party recognition. We got one from Dayton the other day in which the reporter so far forgets the rule against editorializing in the news columns to go into raptures about Thomas as "a brilliant conversationalist." And here is a two column picture of Thomas, Claessens and Coleman from the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times captured under the "Sweet Him Smiling." And the caption underneath reads: "Norman Thomas has a smile as radiant as that of his friend, Al Smith. The inset shows the 'Thomas smile.' Now we're not running our candidate because of his smile, winning as that may be. But we are anxious to find how Thomas immediately disarms any personal prejudices of the reporters who meet him."

**Connecticut Stocks Up**  
Comrade Martin F. Plunkett in New Haven, Connecticut, has 2,000 platforms; W. J. Morgan in New London, has 4,000; Mrs. Minnie Cedarhien in Bridgeport has 3,000; Walter E. Davis in Whitneyville has 1,000; Comrade Morgan 500 "Is a Friend of Yours Out of Work?" Plunkett 500 "Out of Work"; Miss Alice D. Brooks, Hartford, 50 platforms, etc. The Waterbury comrades ordered 2,000 platforms for their Thomas meeting some weeks ago. There is enough Socialist literature in that state to get more than a good share of the vote. Leonard C. Kaye has been working in Delaware. And working with him have been 1,000 platforms, 1,000 women's leaflets, 1,000 on injured workmen. Fred Warner out in Preston, Idaho, is doing some missionary work with 100 platforms and 100 "Address to the Farmers." In the same state, Comrade Cammand has been making people sit up with 2,000 copies of the platforms.

**Look At Illinois**  
Illinois is doing a large-scale, wholesale mail order business, it appears. L. Z. Levitan in Peoria gets 2,000 platforms; Brooks in Rockford, 2,000 platforms and 1,000 injunctions; Comrade Brooks 1,000 "Women in Industry" and 1,000 "Open Letter to Progressives"; (similar shipment to Levitan, the records show); M. V. Halushka, on the job as usual, 25 copies of each leaflet; W. W. Schirmer, in Bensenville, an assorted handful; Bill Snow, for Local Cook County, 1,000 platforms; A. McFarland, in Chicago, 1,000 platforms; John F. Danin, in Diverson, 200 platforms; J. W. Freeman, in Chicago, an assorted handful; Bill Snow, for Local Illinois H. Henry, 10,000 platforms; also to Comrade Henry, 5,000 "Is It Fun?" and 5,000 additional platforms; Comrade Comrade Henry, 5,000 "Is a Friend of Yours Out of Work?"

**Talking of Indiana**  
Fred Harter in Middletown wants and gets 100 "Address to the Farmers" and 100 platforms; George F. Yev, 100 platforms; William Kuschnig, 100 platforms and samples of all other platform; Raymond Harden, Oakland City, 300 platforms, and State Secretary Emma Henry an introductory bundle of all literature.

**Educating Iowa**  
I. S. McCorrills is doing the right thing by Iowa. 1,000 platforms, 2,000 "Address to the Farmers," 2,000 "Open Letter to Progressives," this is what he calls "just a beginning." J. M. Higbee, of Mason City takes 25 of each leaflet.

**Kansas Gets Hers**  
1,000 platforms have gone to Ross Magil of Wichita and points East, West North and South. Also 1,500 "Address to the Farmers," 1,500 "Women in Industry" and 1,500 "Open Letter to Progressives." George W. Snyder of Columbus orders 450 platforms.

**RHODE ISLAND BOOMING AHEAD**  
THE Socialist party is more active in Rhode Island than it has been for many years. Comrades Livermore and Hurst are speaking every Saturday night in Foyle Square, Providence, to the attentive crowds. The questions asked by the audience are far more intelligent than in the older days. Although the signing of signatures is a slow and tedious work, yet it seems people are more ready than ever before to assist in getting these signatures. The census of opinion seems to be that the largest vote in the history of the Socialist party.

"The key to Hoover's character and behavior during the past eight years is a simple one: He has fixed his gaze on the Presidency and has bent every effort for its attainment. He has been getting it. If this fact is understood, everything else, even the most contradictory conduct, becomes clear." The Intelligent Voter's Guide.

**DECORATE YOUR CAR**  
Many comrades have written to Socialist National Campaign Headquarters requesting signs advertising the Socialist candidate to be put on their automobiles. Headquarters is considering making up some very attractive auto signs, but wants to know how many can be used. Will comrades with cars who want to display Socialist messages on them Thomas and Maurer signs, please communicate at once with the Committee, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

**LITERATURE FOR UMATILLA**  
Local Umatilla, Oregon, means business. Comrade Minnie McFarland orders 500 copies of Norman Thomas' "Address to the Farmers" and a similar number of platforms.

Talking of literature, C. M. Sweet of Canton, Illinois, is going to order a set of samples in order to place an order. And 1,000 platforms have been ordered by Local Secretary William Anderson of Portown, Pennsylvania. Willie, campaign headquarters' commissaire of literature, has them on the train by this time.

**Introducing Willie**  
Willie Werfel, literature commissaire, drops every time a few minutes turn up for him to mail or express. He expressed 2,000 copies of "The Intelligent Voter's Guide" in less than a week, and in this very moment is getting a piece of his mind for not having 8,000 more at his desk ready to fill. It is up to the comrades to get Willie Werfel from growing sad. He's made up his mind that he is going to send out 5,000, 10,000 pieces of literature before the campaign is over. He is only a young fellow and should be encouraged. You know the rest.

**Signatures in Ohio**  
With the Thomas meetings in Columbus and Dayton great successes, Comrade Esther Friedman, campaign committee assistant in Ohio, is back on the job getting the signatures in order to place the ticket on the Ohio ballot. Ohio is a tough nut to crack. The comrades there are not getting there and need every bit of assistance.

J. Mahlon Barnes, campaign committee representative in South Dakota, who has just completed a good job getting up nomination petitions in North Dakota, reports that he expects that two out of five thousand electors in that state will be women. He has already chosen four electors. East 40th Street has now received a politically advanced than the men.

### A LINE FROM AUGUST

The New Leader: Considering the heat, the Norman Thomas meetings are miraculous. Norman is making fine speeches and the increase in the vote is reaching an average of 100 per cent. results in publicity an dis doing fine in his speeches. August Claessens.

Mac Says Ditto  
And Comrade Coleman's personal letters tell the same story. "Things are breaking up," he writes from Memphis. "I only wish the heat wave would stop. The awful weather keeps some people from meetings but those who come are most enthusiastic. Publicity has been grand."

**Handbook a Big Hit in New York.**  
Three-quarters of a column in the N. Y. Herald-Tribune; a similar story in the N. Y. World and a half column in the N. Y. Times announces the formal coming-out of "The Intelligent Voter's Guide." The Times and World quoted the chapters against Hoover, and the Herald-Tribune featured the raps on Smith. Naturally. The first edition of the "Guide" is going fast. Send the price, 35 cents (plus ten cents for stamps) to Socialist National Campaign Committee, 15 East 40th Street, today for your copy.

## National Headquarters News

From Naional Office, Socialist Party, 2653 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

**West Virginia Reports**  
Comrade John P. Higgins, State Secretary of West Virginia, reports to the National Office on the big success of the meeting at Fairmont and says that the sentiment is good and the State Socialists are now bending their efforts to the building of a strong party membership. Each local in the state is being supplied with leaflets for distribution, only express or parcel post charge is asked of the local.

**Idaho Convention August 28th**  
Comrade Cammans has sent out ballots to locals in his state asking for the election of a Central Committee member for each county. He also calls for nomination of delegates for the state convention which will be held on August 28th, and there are also asked to make nominations for State Secretary of the Party. Every county in the state is entitled to a delegate to the Party State Convention. Each local in the state is being supplied with leaflets for distribution, only express or parcel post charge is asked of the local.

**From Oregon**  
Minnie McFarland, the hustling Secretary of Umatilla, Oregon, writes to tell us that things are looking good there in Oregon for the Socialist cause. People generally are not too well pleased at the two candidates put up by the old parties for them to vote for and our platform seems to be taking well.

### Oregon Nominations to Date

For presidential electors: Minnie McFarland, P. B. Wood, John Wehrli, K. G. Gorman, W. J. Jones, state treasurer; For congressmen, 3d district: Albert Streiff.

For secretary of state: E. R. Dodds, state treasurer, Neal Sweetland; Justices of the supreme court: J. E. Hosmer, G. L. Perrine; attorney general, W. R. Beecher; dairy and food commissioner, Peter Streiff; state senators from Multnomah county (Portland), George Altman, A. H. Axelson, C. G. Oakwig; state representatives from Multnomah county, F. B. Bridges, George Buickrood, Charles M. Campbell, C. J. Carlson, Beatrice Decker, G. Granum, Volney P. Martin, B. C. Moore, J. P. Thompson, W. A. Williams, O. J. Wright; Mabel M. Snyder, state representative for Multnomah and Clatskanie counties, F. M. Williams; Multnomah county commissioner, Charles Kolb, Sheriff of Multnomah county, H. J. Bishop, county clerk of Multnomah county, E. F. Sweet; assessor of Multnomah county, Elmer H. Vile, county treasurer of Multnomah county, G. M. Zahm; superintendent of Multnomah county schools, Fannie L. Baker; clerk of the district court, Multnomah county, Arnold M. Johanneum; constable Portland district, Multnomah county, Jack D. Ryborn.

## Fred Hurst Speaks in Bridgeport Friday, Connecticut Active

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Fredrick Hurst, socialist candidate for governor of Rhode Island, will address a socialist meeting in Bridgeport next Friday night, at 8 o'clock. He will be accompanied by Walter W. Asper, McLevy, socialist candidate for governor in Connecticut, will provide a nice, new soapbox for his guest.

Local Bridgeport held a very successful picnic Sunday, August 12th. Socialists were present from a number of towns of the state. A number of subscriptions for the state paper were secured.

### STATE OFFICE NEWS

Plans are being made to arrange a speaking tour of the state by former state organizer John Canabine now of Springfield, Mass. Dr. Nathan Miller of Pittsburgh will also make a tour of the state.

Thomas-Maurer campaign buttons are being ordered by the state office. Locals and members at large and sympathizers wishing these buttons should order them from the State Secretary, M. F. Plunkett.

State Campaign Manager M. F. Plunkett has arranged for a large mass meeting to be held on the City Hall steps, Stamford on Thursday evening, Aug. 16th.

### NEW HAVEN CONFERENCE

At the campaign action conference, which was held in this city Friday evening, August 10th, a committee was elected to have charge of street meetings and conduct other campaign work in New Haven and vicinity.

### PHILA. NEEDS HELP ON PETITIONS

Every Socialist in Philadelphia is urged to help in the work still needed to get the nomination papers ready for filing. Some still need additional signatures. All signatures have to be checked to make certain the wards are correct. The Socialist party office will be open every night next week, and all who can help are urged to come.

### Maine Working—Going Ahead

Comrade Wendel F. Farrington reports his petition work in rock-ribbed Maine about half done. He is hitting hard for the industrial towns now and expects to finish up the job of gathering signatures before long. Comrade Farrington has as a sideline the work of a printer. He has been appointed himself to this task with the blessing of The New Leader.

### Wears Your Button?

Socialists all over the country these days are proudly displaying their campaign buttons—"Thomas and Maurer." The National Office in Chicago now has a supply of 10,000 on hand, and many headquarters have their supply. Have your branch order some from National Campaign Headquarters, 14 East 40th Street, without delay.

"Thomas is Right"—Dayton (O.) Daily News.  
"The Socialist candidate for president smashes the rest of the pack," says the Dayton Daily News. "The conservative papers refer to a statement that publisher is a fake issue and the sooner it is out of politics the sooner will we get discussion of some real issues."

### Handbook a Big Hit in New York.

Three-quarters of a column in the N. Y. Herald-Tribune; a similar story in the N. Y. World and a half column in the N. Y. Times announces the formal coming-out of "The Intelligent Voter's Guide." The Times and World quoted the chapters against Hoover, and the Herald-Tribune featured the raps on Smith. Naturally. The first edition of the "Guide" is going fast. Send the price, 35 cents (plus ten cents for stamps) to Socialist National Campaign Committee, 15 East 40th Street, today for your copy.

## Collins In Fight For Chicago Assembly Seat

CHICAGO, Ill.—John M. Collins, veteran Socialist and former member of the National Executive Committee, has been nominated for State Representative of the 23rd Illinois Assembly District.

Socialists plan an active campaign. The district is a former Socialist stronghold. The Jewish Verband has already pledged financial support in placing the candidate's name on the ballot.

The Executive Campaign Committee includes Morris Blumin, Secretary of N. W. Side Jewish Verband, Fred Freese, active German comrade, Ivar A. Anderson, secretary Humboldt Park Branch, M. V. Halushka, former County Secretary, and Meyer Weinrib, active Verband worker.

## TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from Page 1)

the industrial workers. At that they won't give the farmers much but kind words. See how Smith let down the McNary-Haugen crowd! He waited till after the conventions and then under pressure of his big business friends took just about the same stand as Coolidge and Hoover on the equalization fee!

I know that I may be taking a little risk in prophesying before those much advertised Acceptance Speeches have come off but I'll risk my reputation that no economic issue of major importance to farmers and workers will be seriously fought for by either Smith or Hoover in this campaign. Both parties belong to Wall St. with Main St. as a junior partner. Each is bidding to be its master's favorite. So it will be till the farmers and workers have their own party. That is why our Socialist fight is so well worth while.

The Post Office Department faces a sizeable deficit. This fact inspired an insidious anti-government ownership cartoon in the Ohio State Journal which in return provoked a sizzling reply from some Columbus Citizen who saw through the propaganda.

The government deficit is due to three causes: (1) a justified increase in postal salaries; (2) a doubtfully just increase in pay to the railroads which has been ordered by a divided vote of the Interstate Commerce Commission; (3) most important of all, our deliberate policy, wise or foolish, of subsidizing newspapers and magazines by carrying them for less than cost.

Yet these same publications which thus profit by our policy denounce subsidies to farmers and attack the efficiency of public ownership! They would yell quickly enough if they had only the Express companies to depend on!

[At that the postal deficit isn't a patch on the excess rates we pay our private utilities.]

On the whole the newspapers along our line of travel are treating us rather fairly so I have no personal complaint. But what a desert for real news most of America! Away from a few big papers, one can't find out, for instance what the Brussels Conference is doing. But it needs no reports to make us certain that Kellogg's outlawry treaties will hardly be worth the cable tolls they have cost unless the forces of labor aggerly and intelligently fight against imperialism and for peace throughout the world.

All the work in the South shows results on all sides—letters of inquiry, requests for literature, organizers and speakers. Willingness of Louisville, Ky., enquires as to the price of literature. Willie Werfel expects your order, Comrade Wedekind.

## Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1872  
Main Office: 227 EAST 84TH STREET (Bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves.) NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

A cooperative fire insurance society for working people. Fifty-three branches throughout the United States. Membership on June 30, 1927—49,000. Assets \$650,000. Insurance in force, \$51,000,000.

No Profits or Dividends for Stockholders!

A yearly assessment of 10c for each \$100 Insurance covers all expenses.

A deposit of \$1.00 for every \$100 is required which is refundable in case of withdrawal.

Workmen and women protect your homes in case of fire. Join the insurance society of your own class.

Members at large admitted. Business transacted only through branches.

For Further Information apply at 227 East 84th Street

## A WHITE TONGUE

When your child is looking somewhat "out of sorts," look at his tongue. If his tongue is not in order, it is a sign that his stomach is not in order and needs a thorough cleansing at once.



The Sweet Chocolate Laxative

will eliminate all accumulated undigested waste matter from your child's system. It will regulate his stomach and liver, will restore his appetite, and in a few hours he will again be well and happy.

10, 25 and 50c. a box, at all druggists

## GIGANTIC PICNIC

at ZAHORAS GROVE Chicago (Lyons), Ill.

Sunday, September 2, 1928

by the Chicago Members of the I. W. W. Proceeds for the I. W. W. Press

Music by Original Fiddlers Synchropters

"Big Jim" Thompson, on his 16th National Tour, will speak in the afternoon.

Directions: Take 22nd Street car west to end of line, then Lyons car to end of line. Get a transfer on Lyons car which will be honored on the bus to the grove, entrance, 20 cents. Grounds open 1 p. m. Do not miss this treat. Come Early.

# Al Smith Myth Exposed in Socialist Survey of Life

## Political Job Since 23 Is Al's Record

"Sidewalks of New York" Slogan Called Political Bunkum—Part in Sulzer Case Revealed

WHAT is termed "The Al Smith Myth," will be subjected to continuous attention at the hands of Socialist campaigners. It was indicated with the publication by Socialist National Campaign Headquarters, at 15 East 40th Street, New York City, of a survey of the record of Governor Smith which will constitute the text for Socialist campaigners on the subject of the Democratic nominee for the presidency.

After referring to the popular conception of Governor Smith's rise to high position from the "sidewalks of New York," the Socialist analysis says:

"Never mind if this male Cinderella story does not run with the facts of Smith's life. It is appealing and colorful, and far be it from me to destroy a beautiful theory by using a blunt factual instrument to the effect that from the age of twenty-three on, Alfred Emanuel Smith held one political job after another, never did one day's work with his hands, and, because of his loyalty to a corrupt political organization, led an easy, if colorful and exciting existence."

The Socialist analysis of Governor Smith's career is printed in the official Socialist campaign handbook, "The Intelligent Voter's Guide," just issued. It is written in the form of an "open letter to John Houston, worker, from McAllister Coleman, Socialist." Mr. Coleman, who made the analysis, is the Socialist candidate for the United States Senate.

Biographies Called Misleading

"No biography that in any way can be called honest has been written of Al Smith," the Socialist campaign text says. "On the other hand, we have had a series of blurbs picturing 'Al' as the 'happy warrior' riding out with a tricolor cockade in his brown derby to the hoarse huzzas of Oliver Twist, ready to split a lance with the redoubtable Herbert, while all the Southland shouts 'To Your Tent, O Israel!' Al Smith is pictured as a logical successor to Woodrow Wilson, capturing the imagination of the young men of the country. The late Mr. Wilson was as popular with Smith and the boys on Fourteenth Street as a klan member at an Amalgamated Clothing Workers picnic. The late Mr. Charles F. Murphy, with all of whose ideas Mr. Smith found himself so completely in harmony, was wont to refer to Woodrow Wilson with heavy and sardonic humor as 'the Perferer.'"

"What he drinks is Al's business," the statement declares. "And it is nothing to us where he goes to church." Governor Smith, the survey says, began his "political career in the office of the Commissioner of Jurors at a time when Tammany Hall had become such a stink in the nostrils of the decent people of the city that there was a general uprising as a result of the revelations made before the Lexow Committee. The biographers of Smith make a great deal of the fact that he is and was loyal to his organization. They forget, however, to explain what that organization was."

Helped Crucify Sulzer

Smith "played the Tammany game like the good organization soldier that he is," the analysis continues, and, as a result, it is said, was rewarded by Murphy with a seat in the state legislature. The statement then takes up Smith's part in the impeachment proceedings against Governor William Sulzer. "Foremost among those selected by Murphy to carry out the political execution of the Governor was Alfred Emanuel Smith," it is alleged.

"The other day," the survey continues, "I passed Sulzer on a West Side street. A gaunt, stooped, tragically shabby figure, a stuffed symbol of despair and defeat. And somehow that figure serves to obliterate the picture of the jaunty victor up there in the Executive Mansion, tilting a debonair brown derby and swapping wisecracks with the newspaper boys."

"Today Banker Lehman, who had supported Sulzer, is backing the campaign of the man who had helped ally him politically. And the boys of the Hall no longer depend for their sole source of income upon money extorted from prostitutes and gamblers, but, following the trend of the time, look to water, gas, electricity, sewers and building contractors for bigger and better boodle."

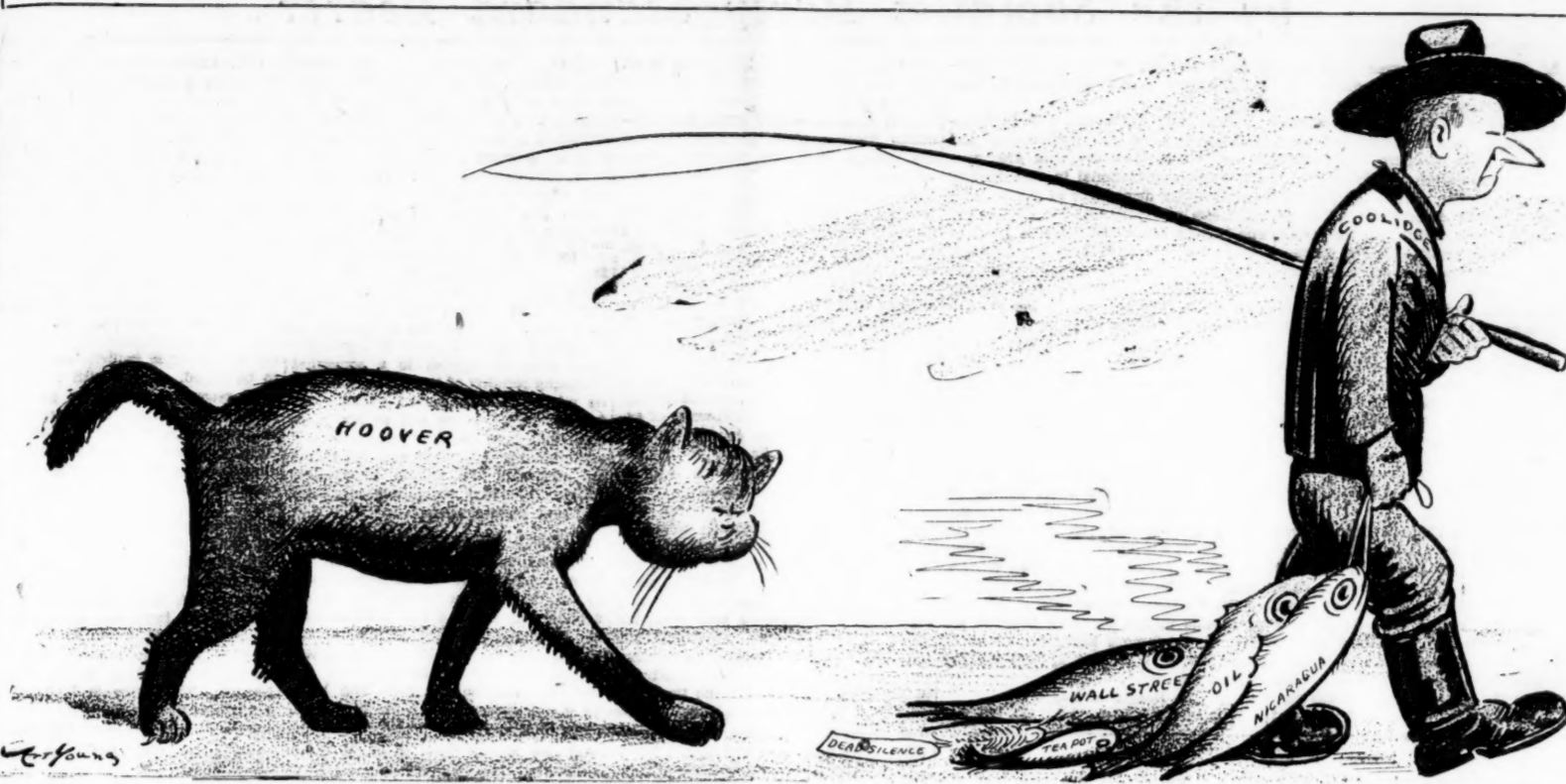
Taking up Smith's record as Governor, the Socialist survey says:

"When you analyze his 'public welfare' program you find that this program, great sections of which were taken from the demands of the New York Socialists, and liberally modified, comes down, from the standpoint of actual achievement, to an enlargement of the compensation laws for workmen's injuries. The State Labor Department, called the Governor's pet, is honestly administered but is patently ineffective. It is headed by a man of small vision, with no grasp of the essentials of the labor problem. Much has been made of the fact that in New York, factory inspection is setting standards. The truth is that the small present staff cannot possibly render adequate service, and that what inspection there is, is made mostly on receipt of complaints in the worst cases."

A Democratic Copy of the G. O. P.

Turning to Smith's fight for the development of St. Lawrence water power, the Socialist statement declares: "Events have moved swiftly since the days when he was out fighting the power trust. There is no evidence that he intends to

## These Rotten Fish Smell Good to Him



Drawn by Art Young for The New Leader.

## Socialists Of Miss. To File By Petition

Convention Broken Up By Disorderly Elements State Secretary Says

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

Close co-operation of Communists, adherents of the Ku Klux Klan, Catholics, drys and wets, succeeded in breaking up the Mississippi Socialist state convention. Non-Socialists persisted in injecting religious and prohibition questions into the gathering.

Commenting on the convention, W. C. Kennedy of Magnolia, Socialist state secretary, said:

"Almost immediately after the convention opened a discussion developed on matters other than socialism, and dissension broke loose.

"In the number present was a rabid prohibitionist, an anti-prohibitionist, a Catholic, two communists who didn't believe in voting at all, one follower of the Russells who was convinced in his own mind that the 'millennium' is now a matter of only a few short years and God will then give socialism to the world, whether men want it or not, and a very small minority who wished to transact necessary business and place an electoral ticket for the party, regardless of these non-socialistic matters.

"Confusion reigned supreme, until at last the true Socialists walked out. "These, seven or eight in number, then held a consultation and decided to undertake the placing of a set of electors for the candidates by petition. The law requires fifty signatures of regular voters to a petition before it can be placed with the election commission."

Secretary Kennedy, who for many years has been the leader of the "moderate socialists" in the state was commissioned to draw up the petition and attend to other matters connected with the circulation and filing of the petition with the secretary of state.

"It is my intention," the secretary said, "to wage a widespread campaign for the socialist national ticket once the matter of placing electors on the ticket has been disposed of satisfactorily."

## Kullman Replaces Willert In Ohio

In behalf of the State Executive Committee of Ohio, we wish to state that Comrade John G. Willert, State Secretary of Ohio, owing to illness, has resigned from that position and Comrade Henry Kullman has been duly elected to take his place.

All Party communication should be addressed to him, care of the Jewish Daily Forward Office, Fourth and Prospect Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Edna A. Hastings, Secretary, Local Cleveland.

press his mild program for the development by private corporations of the waterways of the nation. The platform on which he is running is ominous with silence on the subject. Southern industrialists had a lot to do with this silence.

"Up to the time when he and his crowd of wealthy contractors, manufacturers and bankers moved horse, foot and artillery into the conference room of General Motors, and there sat at the feet of open-shop John Raskob, it was conceivable that Smith might somehow appeal to the liberal voter. But shades of William J. Bryan! To say nothing of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson!—what a grave-turning there must be at the thought of a Tammany-picked candidate sitting cheek by jowl with one of the biggest Wall Street gamblers, dictating policies and carrying the standards of the Democratic party.

"If you want a Democratic replica of Republican kow-towing to the bosses,

## Keith Circuit Quits Stool Pigeon Work

No longer will Keith switchboard girls be forced to listen in on all telephone conversations of employes or actors for the purpose of spying on union activities. With the passing of E. F. Albee, who installed an extensive spy system throughout his organization orders have been given to discontinue listening in.

## Tammany Hand Seen In Merger

(Continued from page 1)

and the Public Committee to present evidence of serious objections to the merger, Mr. Lunn nevertheless joined the rest of the Commissioners in approving the merger. What would be said of a judge who decided a case which he himself admitted did not permit one of the sides to produce material and relevant evidence and have an adequate hearing? Why didn't Mr. Lunn register his dissenting decision on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence upon which fairly to pass upon it, there being only the formal evidence representing the companies alone? As far as Mr. Van Namee is concerned, he grudgingly and apologetically voted a week ago to reopen the hearings to the public and to the City. If that vote was sincere and was intended to be taken by the public for what it purports to be, then Commissioner Van Namee admitted that material and relevant evidence which the public might have adduced at the hearing, was being shut out by the high handed ruling of the Commission against the public. If that is so, what right did he have to vote with the Republican Commissioners in favor of the power trust?

"The answer seems to me to lie in the close affiliation between the Brady interests and Tammany Hall and the very close personal friendship between Mr. Brady and the Governor, who appointed the Commission.

"If the Governor really wanted a public hearing on this case, it is difficult to believe that his personal pre-convention campaign manager, and his possible successor as the Democratic candidate for Governor, George R. Lunn, would not have carried out his desires. This merger seals the doom of any claim to merit in Governor Smith's proposed water-power policy. This merger raises an insurmountable barrier in the way of carrying out the Governor's so-called water-power policy. If this policy was intended to be pushed into practical execution, then the acts of his appointees on the Commission have raised an insurmountable barrier. For, with the power companies merged into a monopoly, there is little chance of the successful carrying out of any leasing program of State developed water power."

then Smith is your man. But don't make the mistake of voting for him on the ground that he is a liberal or a friend of labor, or anything of the sort. And forget the idea that with Smith in the White House the hitherto submerged city workers are coming into some sort of utopia, where they will enjoy freedom from injunctions, the benefits of social legislation, and a general era of good feeling. It just isn't in the Smith cards.

Political 'It' is a swell thing to have, but as Al himself has openly admitted by his Raskob affiliations—'It' is not enough. In a ten-million-dollar election, you have to play the game of the ten-million-dollar boys, just as you played it on the sidewalks of New York and at Albany. And when you decide to sit in on that game, all talk about social vision, the rights of labor and government for the benefit of the common man, is as the Governor himself would phrase it, just so much 'boloney.'"

## Barnes Lauds Foreign Policy Of Socialists

Smith College Professor Says Party Alone Fights For Lasting Peace

THE foreign policy of Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for president, is hailed by Prof. Harry Elmer Barnes, of Smith College, as being "more realistic" than the policies of either the Republican or Democratic parties. Socialist National Campaign Headquarters, at 15 East 40th Street, Thursday made public a statement by Professor Barnes, the author of a number of well-known books of history, in which he analyzed the Socialist plank on international relations.

"There is a fundamental contrast between the old line Republican and Democratic parties and the Socialist party in regard to international relations," Prof. Barnes declared.

"The former assume war as a more or less permanent and inevitable institution. At best they merely show some slight cordiality toward such remedial measures as the World Court, arbitration treaties, and other plans designed to deal with the symptoms rather than the fundamental causes of wars. Even when a Republican secretary of state like Mr. Kellogg formally espouses a noble aspiration, such as the renunciation of war, his party chiefs remain committed to the continuance of the system of armaments and imperialism which constitute leading causes of the very thing which Mr. Kellogg proposes to renounce. There was much cogent irony in the proposal recently made by one of our leading wits, to the effect that if Mr. Kellogg should be presented with the Nobel Peace Prize, Sandino should be selected to make the presentation speech.

"The Socialist Party, being 'unalterably opposed to imperialism and militarism,' recognizes that war can be ended only by frankly facing and eliminating the leading causes of armed conflict; nationalism, imperialism, armaments, secret diplomacy, false conceptions of national honor, and the like. The Socialist does not hesitate to declare his open opposition to the whole war system, his genuine belief in peace, and his fearless contention that the pacifist is a better patriot than the war-monger. Therefore, the Socialist platform, in treating of international relations, is not loath to attack head-on and with perfect candor the whole militaristic and imperialistic complex. Talking as its premise the frank and honest desire to end war, the Socialist Party does not hesitate to follow these assumed premises to every logical conclusion which flows from the original assumption of the aspiration to achieve peace. It recognizes frankly that one cannot teach and practice those things which produce wars and at the same time hope to promote and produce an era of world peace. The Socialist Party clearly understands that if we want peace we must be willing to take those steps which will give some assurance of making a pacific regime a realized possibility."

"In summary and conclusion it is probably just and accurate to state that the Socialist Party is distinguished: (1) by its firm conviction of the great challenge to civilization embodied in the war system; and (2) by its clear understanding of the fact that no far-reaching and successful scheme of social reconstruction is likely to succeed as long as reform and reorganization in domestic policies are obstructed or denied through the oppressive and alien system of militarism. More than any other party it also recognizes that the converse of this is equally true, namely, that war cannot well be eliminated without the transformation of that social, economic and political system which makes war always possible and at times desirable."

## Jersey Socialist Revival Swings Camden Into Action

32 Members In New Branch—Thomas Club Formed—Meetings Being Held

At the New Jersey Socialist State Committee meeting held on Sunday, August 12th, State Organizer Henry J. Sutton reported that all over the state there are indications that the comrades think the time is here for a forward movement of our cause and party.

At Camden, after several days visiting old-time members, a number were called together to reorganize in readiness for the Thomas and Maurer meetings promised them in the fall. Thirty-two signed applications for a new branch charter, which was issued at Sunday's meeting of the State Campaign fund. Many congregate-together meetings, besides the dues paid, a hundred dollars was donated for the State Campaign fund. Many contributions lists distributed. It is planned by the branch to continue the open-air meetings started by Comrade Sutton, and to give out literature and otherwise get busy in old-time style to see what can be done to arouse the Camden workers to the necessity of voting for their own party not only this year, but to go ahead to capture the city in four years time.

"If in Reading, why not in Camden?" was the question discussed, and the decision was that at the next branch meeting to be held on Tuesday the 21st of August each would bring one or more old members or new ones, and plan further to bring Camden into line with Milwaukee and Reading. The officers in Camden are: Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Stiles; Treasurer, Morris Stempa; Financial Secre-

## Waldman Speaker At Socialist Day In Camp Hofnung

The Pennsylvania Workmen's Circle Camp Hofnung, situated a half mile from Pikesville, and ten miles from Doylestown will have a Socialist Day on August 26th, to do their share in helping along the Philadelphia Campaign. Louis Waldman, Socialist Candidate for Governor of New York, will speak on campaign issues, there will be a special musical concert—singing and a general good time.

Arrangements have been made to have busses leave the Labor Institute at 10 A. M. Luncheon and dinner will be served at the camp or may be brought along. Special arrangements will be made for picnickers.

Every Socialist in Philadelphia is urged to attend this official opening of the Philadelphia campaign. Get in touch with the party office, 808 Locust Street (Phone, Pennypacker 7-4-5-4), and make reservations for the bus. If you have a car, we will send you the best auto route. But, whichever way you come—the main thing is to be there.

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## Thomas Gets 17% of Vote In Syracuse

University Straw Poll Shows Remarkable Strength of Socialist Party Nominee

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Politicians and newspapers are puzzled to-day over the figures from the straw vote taken here last Monday, particularly over the surprising proportion for Norman Thomas. Syracuse always has been noted for its rock-ribbed conservatism, big business ruling here with iron hand. This is the home of the Solway Process Company as well as a branch location for Crucible Steel, while Syracuse University long was noted as the proud stamping ground of Chancellor Day, who proclaimed in a commencement address that "The time has passed, if, indeed, it ever existed, when labor had need to organize."

The vote is only a summer school diversion, so the political apologists say, yet the figures stand and show well for the Socialist Party, which heretofore has followed in Syracuse the two to four per cent average for the nation at large. It is quite plain that this straw vote is a spontaneous and sincere expression, especially since no active campaigning has been done to influence the voters in favor of any candidate. Remember, too, that both faculty members and students signed their ballots. Following is the story of the ballots according to the local morning paper:

Smith Only 5% Ahead

"Herbert Hoover, Republican presidential nominee, ruled the favorite in the straw vote as indicated by the students attending the first session of summer school at Syracuse university. California's favorite son received 426 of the 758 votes cast by students and faculty. Alfred E. Smith, Democratic nominee, polled 190 and Norman Thomas 142.

"Altho the three contestants ran a close race so far as faculty voting was concerned, Hoover far outstripped his opponents in the number of student votes. The faculty vote was 26, 20 and 18 in the order named. The students cast 421, 170 and 124 in the same order.

"There was considerable cutting among those who did indicate their party affiliation but the larger part failed to record this item. The cutting was not confined to one party, being quite evenly distributed. A check of the ballots that were marked showed that more Republicans than Democrats voted. The women proved to be stronger for Hoover than the men.

"Tabulations of those giving a second choice for president indicated that Thomas was the favorite in this field. He received 436, as against 134 for Hoover and 114 for Smith. The faculty vote was 39, 6 and 5 in the same order, with the student second choice 397, 128 and 109, respectively."

Thomas First Second Choice

There would seem to be a significant token in the matter of second choice, for the foregoing reporter's story says: "Thomas was the favorite in this field. He received 436, as against 134 for Hoover and 114 for Smith."

Now, how the regular faculty and the ordinary student body will vote in November may be "in the lap of the gods" but this vote here and now presages growing disaffection of earnest and informed people toward the old parties, right here at our University where Standard Oil gave us Archibald stadium, and where William B. Ward of non-union greed fame, was added recently and hopefully to the board of trustees.

This should be good news to our gallant standard bearer, Norman Thomas, as he tours the West.

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# The Roman Catholic Church and The State

AL SMITH, THE POPE AND THE PRESIDENCY by Theodore Schroeder (Published by the author). THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE MODERN STATE by Charles C. Marshall (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

By Norman Thomas

BETWEEN the ravings of anti-Catholic bigots like Senator Heflin and the admirable phrases of Gov. Smith's reply to Charles Marshall, the average fair-minded American is probably coming to the opinion that there is no real problem of church and state in America save in the mind of fanatics. Such a conclusion is decidedly premature as these two scholarly books make plain.

The trouble is not with the wickedness of the Pope or anybody else but with the situation presented by the claims of the Roman Church and the National State. No formula can magically reconcile them. "Religion," Socialists and liberals generally are accustomed to say, "is a private matter." True enough, but a church is not a religious folk like a church can escape being a social factor. "Well, then," we add, "church and state must be separate." Right again. There has been nothing finer and more wholesome in American history and tradition than the separation of church and state, which means our complete abolition of any established church and any religious tests.

Nevertheless so long as religion has something to do with life the church and the state will find their paths meeting on ethical cross-roads. We radicals often blame the churches for their support of war or their silence on social

justice. But to the degree that any church speaks on these evils, directly or indirectly it gets into politics. The shameful silence of the Southern churches in the face of slavery has been justified by some Southern churchmen down to this day on the principle of non-interference of the church in politics. Yet the spiritual descendants of these Baptists and Methodists in the same South are hard at work—some of them—putting the churches into politics on the prohibition issue. Which only goes to show that many of us don't mind some interference of the church in politics if only it is on our side!

**Methodists and Catholics**  
Now this ethical influence of the churches in politics is something we are fairly well used to. Americans may like or dislike the social utterances of Methodist bishops or Baptist conferences but no one is greatly terrified by them. The rank and file of the churches obviously is not bound by them.

But the Roman Catholic Church presents a different case. Not because Catholicism is worse as a religion than its Protestant rivals. It may have a richer culture and wisdom than most of them. Certainly not because Catholicism as a religion is worse than state worship as a religion. Few objects of men's worship have ever been more exacting or less worthy in the role of God than the particularistic political state, as that liberal

Catholic scholar, Carlton Hayes, has brilliantly shown in his "Essays on Nationalism."

Theoretically the trouble with Catholicism arises from its organization and claims. Protestant churches are, generally speaking, national in organization, comparatively democratic in government, and claim no infallibility for their heads. The Roman Catholic Church is inter, rather, supra, national in organization, autocratic in government with a definite claim of infallibility for its head. Church and State may be "two powers" both ordained by God, as Catholic theologians claim, but if one of those powers is governed by Christ's vice-regent and takes the whole earth as its field, and "faith and morals" as its dominion inevitably it will claim over its followers an authority in certain directions superior to the secular state. It cannot permit the freedom of error or the right of the heretic to lead mortal souls astray. It must call on the state to protect not liberty but "truth." If you admit the premises of the Roman church its claims are logical. It has not hesitated to state them frankly, one of the most complete of these statements and one of the least acceptable to non-Catholics being as recent as the famous Encyclical Letter of Pope Leo XIII of Nov. 1, 1885 entitled "Immortale Dei."

**No Danger of Pope-rule**  
It is therefore enough for the two au-

thors whose books are before me to set forth the record of the Roman Catholic Church in theory and practice to prove that it does necessarily clash with American theories of religious liberty and the relation of Church and State, and, moreover, that Gov. Smith's personal statement in reply to Mr. Marshall's letter does not cover that clash in adequate fashion. Indeed if you want to know how great is the gulf, theoretically between American notions of religious liberty and what the church would exact if she could, you do not have to go even to these scholarly non-Catholic authorities but to that liberal Catholic, Father John Ryan, who in his book, "State and Church" assures Americans of continued religious liberty but admits that his assurance is based solely on grounds of expediency. The church cannot and will not try to enforce its law in a non-Catholic state and America is likely to remain a non-Catholic State.

Now if we were all logical and took our logic hard, the situation might be serious, almost as serious as the blatant Heflin claims. As a matter of fact the Roman church practically has made peace with nationalism on terms that on the whole represent a victory for the State. Witness its impotence in a World War where Catholic eagerly killed Catholic for the glory of his state. Catholics in times past have fought the Pope and might, as Father Duffy assured a New

York audience, do it again in defence of their country. There is no danger that a Catholic president would turn the country over to the Pope. Indeed when Socialism is powerful the Catholics can even make terms with Socialism as they have with nationalism despite their formal denunciation of it.

The one best way to make Roman Catholicism dangerous is to drive Catholics into bloc or party action because they feel themselves forever barred by some taboo from the highest office. We do not want to make a religious solidarity in politics. All that can reasonably be required is that a Catholic candidate for high office be subject to a somewhat searching scrutiny of the degree to which he might let ecclesiastical pressure affect his acts. There are, as Mr. Marshall well says, certain "twilight zones," e.g., marriage, education and the inherent rights of the church to property which are always potentially important and may become acute.

## Smith On Parochial Schools

Thus, it is entirely possible that the bitter opposition of the Catholic Church to divorce, birth control, and secular education may create a real political issue in America, especially if the church should seek to force its will by ecclesiastical pressure on its followers and through them on the state and hence on non-Catholics. To a certain extent

the same situation exists when the militant church is Protestant rather than Catholic. Anti-evolution laws in the South are a case in point. But there is this difference: to a Catholic church discipline has a terror it usually lacks to the Protestant who can usually find another church near enough his notions to take him in. (Such are the blessings of our lack of rigid church unity!) Moreover Catholic discipline is more certain to fall on the offender, as the New England Catholic discovered who dared hail a bishop into civil court for his management of church property.

In this Presidential campaign no issue within these twilight zones is likely to be raised. Gov. Smith has a pretty good record as politicians go in these matters, the outstanding exception being his proposal to the New York State Constitutional Convention to rescind the constitutional ban on public appropriations to parochial schools. His biographers explain the proposal as a makeshift to a proposal permitting taxation of church property. Which is a decidedly unsatisfactory explanation. While Mr. Schroeder has some interesting questions to ask Governor Smith, the one immediately important question has to do with his attitude to certain Catholic pressure for some sort of American intervention in behalf of the church in Mexico. That issue is fortunately less acute now than it was some months ago.

Governor Smith's conventional statements on the subject in reply to Mr. Marshall were good enough but it is disquieting that he was so silent while the issue was acute.

The moral of all this is not that any religion should be prescribed or that unofficial religious tests be exacted of presidential candidates. One may even have a respect for the man who takes his religion seriously enough to want to apply its maxims in political life. Certainly it is a virtue, not a vice, to apply the moral law to states. Nevertheless those of us who are sincerely unable to accept Roman Catholic premises are warranted in exercising a considerable care lest Catholics chosen to high office be subservient to ecclesiastical pressure in their attitude on important issues of policy to the hurt of liberty and social progress. The danger lies not in any frontal attack on our institutions. The court of the distinguished Prisoner of the Vatican is at once too wise and too weak to seek to annex the White House. The danger lies, as Mr. Marshall has pointed out, in the twilight zones which he has described. The danger has not been lessened by the attack of the Catholic bishop of Maine on Governor Brewster in a pastoral letter read the Sunday before the state primaries, or by Mayor Walker's supposedly jesting remark that he wished Al Smith would take orders from Rome, or by the favored position of Catholic charities with reference to municipal aid in the city of New York, or by the covert but strong Catholic influence in the public school systems of many American cities.

## Toplofty,—But It Works

### Stuart Chase Surveys The Consumers Cooperative Services of New York

Stuart Chase, noted economist and author of "The Tragedy of Waste" and "Your Money's Worth," has just made a remarkable report of the year's activities of the Consumers Cooperative Services, a New York Rochdale cooperative doing an annual business of \$549,399 a year in a string of eight cafeterias and food stores.

The report is not remarkable because it pictures the success of this shop—and expanding rapidly.

But because of its vivid analysis of methods and motives, throwing a flood of light upon the very heart and soul of the cooperative movement as a whole.

One of the aims of cooperation, Mr. Chase points out, is "a better distribution of wealth." This aim, he comments further on "sounds a little toplofty, but when it gets down to cases there is no nonsense about it." He then goes on to show how it is actually working out, not only in his own organization, but wherever it is applied. His report in full follows:

## By Stuart Chase

AS a business organization, the figures that you have been reading tell their own story. We have passed the half million mark in sales; we have a cash surplus of nearly \$100,000. But as a cooperative organization there is a good deal more to the story than the figures show. No cooperative can hope to make any appreciable dent in the world, until it is first a sound business, capable of standing on its own feet and paying its own way. Having achieved that elementary goal however—and always taking due care to retain it intact—what aims, and what methods to carry them forward, shall be adopted to promote the cooperative ideal? The aim of the business man is simple and clear; he wants profit. The aim of the cooperative movement is simple perhaps, but the detail policies necessary to work that aim out are complex and often far from clear.

What are the aims? Can we formulate them once again? As we see it the aims are two:

First, cooperation is an economic movement, looking toward a better distribution of wealth.

Second, cooperation is a social movement, looking toward better relationships between producer and consumer, between buyer and seller, between worker and manager.

## A Toplofty Aim

The first aim sounds a little toplofty, but when one gets down to cases there is no nonsense about it. The technique is explicit and reasonably hard boiled, whatever may be said about the motives that inspire it. Sell your goods at market prices; make them honest goods to hold the good-will of your customers; rebate the net profit to member buyers in proportion to their purchases, after setting aside the necessary reserves. We are doing this; thousands of cooperative organizations the world around are doing it. It meets the pragmatic test and works. And it is obvious that if enough businesses are doing it in any given community, a real redistribution of wealth in that community must take place. There are enough of them doing it in Denmark, with the result that poverty is well nigh eliminated, while ocean-going yachts, private racing stables, and little black bags en route to cabinet offices, are relatively rare. A more equitable and a more wholesome distribution of wealth has actually taken place, unextended by any prayer meetings, or gestures of sentimental piety.

Instead of perhaps a hundred cooperative organizations doing a business of ten million dollars, or whatever it may be, we have five thousand doing a business of a billion or so, the distribution of wealth in this unparalleled metropolitan would be definitely and drastically affected—lamentable as this might prove

to be to gold-diggers, bootleggers and the vendors of Park Avenue apartments. Meanwhile with every new and successful cooperative, a slight shift in distribution takes place. You who buy regularly at our cafeterias and stores are spending (by virtue of rebates), a little less for food, leaving a little more for comforts and amusements. If one man owned this business, he would secure all this margin, and would by now be looking out for a tidy country place around Great Neck. Or perhaps a Rolls Royce.

This saving, moreover, is cumulative. We are trying to build for larger savings in the future. Because of the necessity of serving non-members in a public restaurant, we retain the margin made from serving them as a fund for the extension of cooperation: for more stores, more cafeterias, more enterprises so that the little snowball may go on rolling into a bigger one. Only so may a real redistribution of income for the real redistribution be brought about. It has been proposed that some of it should go into a housing experiment. Granting a sound plan, redistribution of wealth can travel faster and have a more immediate noticeable effect in housing than it can in food. For those who live in a cooperative house, there is a chance, not for a little more, but for quite a plentiful more of comforts and amusements, or what you will, in a given year. The snowball rolls more quickly here.

But the basic idea is to keep it rolling.

## Not "Appeasement" Alone

The second aim sounds even more toplofty. A generous helping of appeasement can be served up with the phrase "better social relationships." And is. But it is still possible to strip even this conception to reasonably practical terms. It is obvious that our own organization cannot carry a very heavy cargo of appeasement and still show such figures as those you have just been reading. A less fruitless balance sheet it would be difficult to imagine. Ask any banker. Yet here we have conducted some fairly drastic experiments in improved types of social relationships, and we feel justified in pushing them further.

In respect to producer and consumer, we aim to furnish an atmosphere which would come about as close as a public eating place could to the friendly atmosphere of one's own home. (Granted that one's home is friendly.) Among the points which our membership stresses as drawing them to us—in the questionnaire recently sent them—is atmosphere. They like it; they join for it. It is a tangible reality. Again we try to furnish a quality of food which is as near to good home cooking as mass production permits. We use the materials that one puts into one's own food when guests are coming to dinner. None of us have any interest in doing anything else! It has been said that the quickest way to the heart is through the stomach. Certainly good food is a profound cement of human relationships. Ask any hostess. In short we have tried to break down to an appreciable degree the time-honored antagonism between producer and consumer, and to weld the two into something approaching a working unit.

In the food shops, we are trying to do the same thing between buyer and seller. The person who buys baked goods over our counter knows the staff has tried to furnish good food, free from adulteration, of honest weight and measure. He does not have to be on his guard. Cautel employer—let the buyer beware—is a maxim that loses its usual meaning in a cooperative. Our advertising is not based on astute psychological appeals—using fear, shame, envy, snobbery, sex, greed—to force our customers to buy. Nor are our cakes made with sugar from contented canes. We make no extravagant claims, build up no dream world, and have given no hostages to the rule of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market. We want no killings but only a reasonable profit. We offer no bargains. We may perhaps be accused of taking the romance out of commerce, but we would like to see a better

social relationship between buyer and seller.

Lastly we have experimented with the relationships between employer and employee. Our minimum wage is now \$20 a week. With an allowance for food consumed it is over \$25. In 1922, when we began business, it was \$12 a week. Yet during this period, the cost of living has come down. Our minimum is now above that obtaining in other New York restaurants, so far as your editor can find statistics, and is probably above that in nearly every sort of industrial establishment where women are employed. Beginners in other occupations seldom start with a wage of \$25 a week. Meanwhile our business, as the figures show, has not suffered. Nor do we propose to rest on our oars at the present level. We propose to test the modern theory of "the economy of high wages," to its experimental limit, wherever that may be.

Meanwhile our workers, from dishwasher to manager, are all part of one family, the part that does the work. This phrase has been rendered almost meaningless by the remarks of the president of the National Soup Kitchen Company, Inc., at annual banquets, but with us it really retains a meaning. Not as much of a meaning as we should like, but still a meaning. Talk to our fellow workers.

Now all this sounds like an annual report devoted to patting our own chests, but it has been done for a very different and a very definite purpose. We specified first what the aims of cooperation were; a better distribution of wealth, and better social relationships. These sounded pretty, but hardly to be taken seriously by the work-a-day world; like sermons of a Sunday morning. Then we subjected them to the acid test of just how far they were present and operating in our own organization. And as a result of this survey—however self-righteous it sounds—we find that the aims are an important part of our policy, are in tangible operation, and best of all that far from hurting our business, they are helping it. Look at that balance sheet again.

The whole point is that the aims of cooperation, as defined, having passed through the laboratory of our own experience, are found to be practical and workable aims, and rather than sapping our financial strength have probably improved it. Which shows that there is a good deal of horse sense in cooperation after all, and gives us courage to go on. There is plenty of room for brick bats; we make some gorgeous blunders; but on the whole we like to think that we are rumbling along the high road rather than parked in an alley.

## Waiters Union Continues Fight On The Exchange

Waiters and Waitresses Local No. 1 has made several settlements of late, among them being the Elkwood Restaurant, 149th street and Third avenue. Strikes are still on in the True Food Restaurants, one at 153 West 44th street, the other at 522 7th avenue. The long drawn out battle with the Exchange Bakery, located at 21st street and 6th avenue is still on. The legal battle with the last named concern, was finally won by the Waiters' Union. This case has attracted nationwide attention in both legal and labor circles and many unions have been benefited by the fight against the injunction made by the Waiters and Waitresses' Union. The members of the organization assert that they have repeatedly "gone to the front" and borne the brunt of the battle for other unions. They point out that members of organized labor can show their appreciation by patronizing only restaurants that are fair to the Waiters and Waitresses' Union.

## South Gives Thomas Warm Reception

(Continued from page 1)

is the equivalent of a Democratic election there as far as State offices are concerned, and the papers were filled with statements of the various candidates, all heatedly denunciatory in nature. Norman remarked dryly that if all of these political philippics were true, then all of the candidates for Governor belonged in the penitentiary.

Clarence H. Taylor, who has been doing the work of organizing in Little Rock, had no hopes of getting a large meeting there but he and the rest of us were agreeably surprised at the enthusiasm of the crowd that comfortably filled Fraternal Hall where the meeting was held. Here, as at other places, men had driven in from all the country round to listen to Thomas. Most of them brought their children whom they introduced to Thomas with beaming pride. Here, too, the newspapers gave us front page stories. The leading paper of the State, the Arkansas Gazette, ran Thomas' speech in full under his picture. But we've begun to take that sort of thing for granted. Thomas is such good news that whatever he says naturally gravitates to the front page.

## Louisville Welcomes Thomas as Relief From Evasions of Smith and Hoover

EN Route to Memphis, Tenn., with Norman Thomas, August 10.—One surprise follows hard on another in this tour of Norman Thomas through the South and Southwest.

When the Socialist candidate for the Presidency and his party crossed the Ohio outside Louisville, on the morning of August 9th, leaving the Socialists of Dayton enthused over the success of their meeting at Memorial Hall and resolved to finish up the necessary work of getting 20,000 names on the petitions that will put the Socialist candidates on the Ohio ballot, there was all sort of speculation as to how Louisville would take to Thomas and his Socialist philosophy.

Louisville hasn't heard much about Socialism for a long time. The town is intensely religious—what time it isn't going to the races—and pretty near unanimous in its indifference to politics of all sorts. The newspapermen who came to the hotel to interview Thomas assured him that no one cared much whether Smith or Hoover was elected. Particularly is this true of the young men and women, who are skeptical about both old parties.

## Fine Press Reception

Organizer Mary McVicker, who has been working hard in the State met the party and outlined the local situation. Joseph L. Bell, of the local Socialists took Thomas about town and incidentally blew him to one of the best and most inexpensive dinners that Thomas has had so far—a four course affair that cost only thirty-five cents served in a workmen's hall. Bell introduced Thomas to many of the workers on the streets. When one of them said, "You'll have a hard job making a Socialist out of me," Bell came right back with the remark, "You'd make a Socialist out of yourself if you'd set down and think a little bit."

The Louisville press carried pictures of Thomas and his party in the afternoon editions. Indeed thus far the publicity given to the tour has been unusually generous. Thomas has a way of winning the reporters the moment they shake hands with him. Without exception even the most conservative papers have covered the meetings in impartial manner. The surprise mentioned above came when Thomas entered the big hall of the Labor Temple at Louisville. So far the weather has been very much against us, went much below 85 degrees. Speaking in such weather would take all of the starch out of most men. But Thomas stands up and speaks with a passion and fire that carries every audience along with the speaker and seems none the

less and we would feel slighted if we picked up a paper in a town and found our stuff anywhere else.

## The Oklahoma Picnic

If your mental picture of Arkansas where they have a referendum this year on evolution in order to legalize the first chapter of Genesis, is that of "miles on miles of mental desolation," be good enough to include a few liberal oases. There came to our meeting a goodly number who have nothing but contempt for the monkey-shines of the Fundamentalists and who read more and better books than a lot of Greenwich Village "intelligentsia" whom I could mention. I'm not saying that Little Rock, Arkansas, is the Athens of America. I am saying that the McKeenites leave out an important element in Arkansas when they picture it as the Center of Moronia and that the audience which faced Thomas in Fraternal Hall could hold its own with any American audience.

They had come into Oklahoma City from the grass roots of the State to hear Norman on as hot a day as Oklahoma can furnish when we got out to the picnic grounds yesterday. And they sat on hard boards under the trees for two hours while we talked good old-time radicalism and its application to modern problems.

Thomas I. Buie is the man who made the picnic the success it was. Together with O. E. Enfield, Philip Kusler and K. O. Bays he has set the Oklahoma party firmly on its feet.

worse for it at the end. He keeps his good humor and gallantry under the most trying conditions.

## Blazing Heat The Rule

Nevertheless the hot wave does serve to cut down attendance at the meetings. We go to halls where it is difficult to get a breath, through streets where the folks sit languidly fanning themselves in yards where the heat hangs like a blanket.

But in spite of the fact that the hall was as hot as they come, it was well filled with an intelligent and enthusiastic audience that started applauding the first speech and literally came to their collective feet with a whoop when Thomas had made his blistering attack on both old parties and urged the crowd of workers and small business men to show their independence by voting for their own interests this year.

A newspaperman turned to me and said, "I don't suppose you realize it. But just the same this meeting is nothing short of a miracle. No one thought for a moment that you could get anyone out on a hot night like this to listen to a subject as alien to most of these people as Socialism. But Thomas got them out and got them thinking and you'll have a big vote in Louisville—always providing of course that they will count it after it is cast."

I came on ahead to Memphis to help with the preparations for the meeting in the big Lyceum Theatre in the center of town. Here I ran into a strange rumor. So successfully has Thomas captured public attention that the story has been sent out apparently from a Democratic source that the Socialists are being paid by the Republicans to attack Smith! How's that?

## Editorial Welcomes Thomas

The Commercial Appeal, Memphis' morning paper in addition to carrying pictures of Thomas and an advance story of the meeting, ran an editorial welcoming him to town.

"Memphis is honored to have Mr. Thomas as a visitor," says the editorial in part. "The people regardless of their aversion to things supposedly socialistic, will hear his message with interest. It should be something of a relief to see a genuine candidate in the flesh and hear him talk. Voters cannot forever keep up their enthusiasm on reports of prowess at fishing or delightful liberties with the king's English."

"Of course, Mr. Thomas will find little sympathy and oratorically no knowledge of American socialism in Memphis. His party's strength, and at best it is small everywhere, is confined to the long established industrial centers of the nation. But he will find an electorate keenly

alive to good old-fashioned capitalistic politics. He will find people greatly interested in Al Smith and Herbert Hoover as men. Whatever he has to say about these gentlemen will be relished."

As I went past the theatre where the meeting is to be held, workers were putting up a large electric sign outside, "N. Thomas Speaking Here Tonight." A truck with a man banging away on a drum goes by with big boards on its sides announcing the meeting.

## Address to Veterans Is One of Three in Ohio; Ex-soldiers Eat up Literature

EN ROUTE WITH NORMAN THOMAS FOR LOUISVILLE, KY., AUGUST 8th.—When Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, swung into the station at Columbus, Ohio, on August 7th some members of the party thought that the whole town was decorated for Norman's reception.

Every lamp post was hung with flags and branches of pine-trees and on every other building next to the American flag was a banner, refreshingly red. It turned out however that Norman had landed in the midst of the annual convention of The Fraternal Order of Eagles and that all this fuss was being made over these high-flying birds. It seems that it is all right for eagles to march around the streets of our capital cities under red flags, but when workers try it, that is something else again.

But even if official and fraternal and babbittical Columbus made no great ado over the arrival of Thomas, you may be sure the workers of hand and brain, in the small factories with which the town is filled and the railroad shops and the students out at the State University came through stifling heat to an out of the way hall to hear him speak. And they liked what he had to say for afterward many of them asked why he hadn't talked a lot longer. And from an audience sitting in a hall with the temperature around 100 degrees that is no small compliment.

## Utilities Battle On

Columbus is thinking very hard these days about its public utilities. But the utilities are thinking a bit faster than the citizens. When the "liberals" at Columbus elect a commissioner who, they believe can do something to keep down rates, street-car fares and electric light charges pretty soon they find that he flops right out of the "liberal" picture and they have to begin all over.

Which situation gave much point to the Socialist argument advanced by Thomas for public ownership of public utilities. When he stressed the ownership plank of the platform he got a big hand.

It so happened that in his audience were many University liberals who had a leaning towards Al Smith. Several of them came up to Thomas when he was through and assured the tall Socialist that his speech had weaned them away from Smith.

Herbert Adolphus Miller, Professor of Sociology in the Ohio State University, an outspoken and courageous opponent of compulsory military training at the University and a thorough-going student of latter-day conditions presided over the Columbus meeting. In the audience were many of Prof. Miller's students as well as Prof. Gordon Hayes and his students in the economics department.

Joseph W. Sharts, candidate for Governor of Ohio came over from his home in Dayton to speak at the Columbus meeting.

## Large Socialist Sentiment

The Columbus meeting proved that there is plenty of Socialist sentiment in the capitol if only it can be organized.

Practically all the work of arranging the meeting fell on the square and competent shoulders of one man, Ernest Gerlach, Secretary of the Columbus local, Gerlach, who is an electrical worker got up the meeting with very little advance notice. He brought it off triumphantly.

From Columbus in company with Comrade Sharts, Thomas went on to Dayton, leaving August Claessens behind to bring the good word to a large group of summer students at the University on Wednesday morning.

At Dayton Clifton Stober, an ardent Socialist who had driven Gene Debs in an early campaign was on hand to take Thomas to his hotel.

There the candidate was photographed

The work of no more than seven Socialists here in Memphis is bearing fruit. The committee which is to meet Thomas at the train consists of G. J. Braun, Secretary of the Tennessee party, Frank Perlman, Louis Marcus of the Workmen's Circle, J. McQuilten, R. H. Gowing, J. Scheinberg and Charles Farber.

For more than two weeks these men have been on the job to make tonight's meeting the success that it is now certain it will be.

and interviewed by the local newspapermen. Sharts and F. H. Krehbiel of the local Socialists took Thomas around town.

He was particularly interested in a visit to the Wright Field, where the Government tests aeroplanes and aeroplanes as a sort of Bureau of Standards for aviation. Some of the greatest advances in the art of aviation have been made because of the work of engineers in the employ of the government and Thomas waxed enthusiastic over the pioneer work that is being done by these technicians. It was all his friends could do to prevent him from making a flight with one of the young pilots but there was no time for this.

## Addresses War Veterans

In the afternoon he spoke to a group of war veterans under a large tree at the entrance to the Veterans Home out at Lakeside Park. There was real drama for you. Grouped around the car from which Thomas spoke were the crippled veterans, the most of them victims of a war which Thomas has so outspokenly denounced.

Just as Sharts was about to call the meeting to order a large machine drove up and out of it stepped two men carrying clubs. They informed Sharts that they had come from the Commandant's office of the soldiers' home and that he could not speak unless they were assured that he had received permission to do so. While one of them went to a nearby booth to telephone, Sharts went right ahead with his introductory speech. Presently the club-bearer reappeared with word that it was all right, that the Governor of the State had given his permission.

This meeting was one of the most enthusiastic of this trip. When Thomas had talked about the chances for peace and freedom in a socialist world the car was mobbed with veterans reaching for literature and buttons.

In the evening at a meeting which jammed the big auditorium of Memorial Hall, Sharts, Claessens, Thomas and the writer spoke and then left Ohio behind for a quick overnight jump into Kentucky where a meeting is scheduled at Louisville.

## Chicago I.W.W. To Hold Picnic Sunday, Sept. 2nd

CHICAGO, Ill.—Members and friends of the Industrial Workers of the World in and near Chicago are looking forward to the big picnic of that organization at Zahora Grove, Lyons, Illinois, on Sunday, September 2nd, where a program of games, dancing, refreshments and speaking promises to make the day one that will long stay in the memories of those attending.

James P. Thompson, veteran orator of the I. W. W., will deliver the address. He is on his 18th national tour for the organization, and is noted for the power and clearness of his arguments for industrial unionism. Thompson is a pioneer of this movement, being one of the founders of the I. W. W.

The picnic is being given for the benefit of the I. W. W. press. The grounds open at 1 p. m. and the grove is not hard to reach. Transfer from the end of the 22nd Street line to the Lyons car end, and thence by bus to the grounds.

## DEBS SOCCER CLUB

The Debs Soccer Club, the only socialist soccer club in greater New York, has made application and will join the Hebrew American Soccer League. The regular league games will start Sunday, September 2. The Debs Soccer Club is an auxiliary to the Norman Thomas for President Club of the 22nd A. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

# A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

## WE SAIL THE OCEAN BLUE

EVERYONE is supposed to have within him or her a deep love of the sea. This is a hangover from the dim days when the first jelly-fish crawled up from the primordial ooze.

I am not sure whether this also applies to sailing around bays and harbors on small catboats. I am sure that this can be decidedly overdone.

In the first place, catboats, as the name implies, should be more or less solitary affairs, going their own way with not more than one human along to act as guide, philosopher, and friend. Even the guidance part is more or less out as far as I am concerned. Catboats, like my own feline accessories, such as that splendid tiger Jacob Panken and the recent mother, the Bear, go very much their own way, irrespective of my commands, advice, and exhortations.

No sooner do I seize the tiller on one of these things, after elaborate instructions on the part of my teacher, than we go through the process known as "coming about." This is more nautically designated by the shouts of "Hard-a-lee." For one whole season I sailed with an elderly lady who mistook this warning for an act of over-politeness on the part of her host, and became quite tired of saying "Certainly," thinking that he was saying "Pardon me."

Fortunately some atavistic instinct forced her to lower her head as the boom came around.

It is this constant menace of the boom which, as I recall it now, is the name of the very tough piece of wood at the bottom of the sail, which serves to hold the sail together, that takes away most of the so-called pleasures of sailing.

You are, let us say, going along with a nice following breeze, and a most satisfactory whisking of white-flecked waters at the bow, at peace with all the world, blissfully forgetful of the monotonies and drudgeries of a machine-made world, dreaming that you are a young viking on his way to the conquest of some very disagreeable Englishman. And then—bang! A young remnant of a pine tree, topped with wet canvas, comes whooping at you, and you are told "For God's sake sit on the other side and trim this boat." Eventually life on a catboat reduces itself to ducking and crawling, very much as if you were an old-line cavalry cadet.

And when this isn't going on you take up poling; for catboats, like jellyfish, have a disposition to leave their watery homes and creep up on the shore, particularly if I am sailing them. I can pile up a catboat on a sand-bank about as rapidly as could any of the admirals of the Spanish Armada. What appear to me to be translucent depths going down into the bay for fathoms on fathoms, invariably turn out to be no more than two feet of dirty water, on which the catboat grates with ominous groanings. Then there always follows a tremendous to-do. The first thing to do is to get the sail down. While your mate is running hurriedly towards the front part of the boat, you clutch blindly at various ropes and gaw-gaws lying around, and bring down upon his protesting head a flapping confusion. After he has untangled himself from this, and said in no uncertain tones what he thinks of you as a navigator, you extricate an oar, put it down over the side, and push on it with all your might. As a rule, it finds no surface strong enough to hold your weight, and you go overboard in the manner of Saint Simon Stylites.

You remember Saint Simon. He was the pioneer flag-pole sitter. He began life by living for ten years in a narrow cell in his monastery, and then we are told that "increasing in enthusiasm, he withdrew from the monastery and built a pillar on the top of which, only a yard in diameter," he lived for thirty-seven exclusive years.

Much as you are given at times to admiration of this mode of living, you soon come to the conclusion that Saint Simon never got his reputation by living on his stomach on the butt end of an oar, and it is perfectly evident that no pilgrimages are going to be made out to that sand-bar. So you descend with as much grace as you can summon up, only to sink knee-deep into a collection of sea-weed, melon-rind, and abandoned gin bottles. From there you can be of little help in getting the boat off the bar. Then it is your cue to assume the position of an executive. An executive, either in business or in sailing, is one who simply bellows around, and really doesn't mean anything. Towards dusk, a motor-boat heaves in sight, and its owner usually throws a contemptuous rope at you, at the end of which you are towed ignominiously home.

All this goes under the name of sailing. It keeps you well out in the open, gives you a ruddy complexion, and altogether makes a man out of you. This is granted. That it gets you anywhere is extremely doubtful. But of course, as they tell you, no one who has sailed in a real catboat would dream for a moment of going in one of those smelly things with an engine that seems somehow to reach its objective without coming about, hard-a-leeing, or any of those difficult things.

It may be that my objection to sailing throws some interesting historical light upon Noah and the Ark. It may well have been that when Noah came along with his ark and shouted, "Who's coming sailing with me today," there was an instant rush of people like myself, who had had experience in this sort of thing, to the hinterlands. Perhaps that is why he could get only dumb animals, who had never gone sailing much, to go along with him.

And didn't even Noah, skillful sailor that he is touted to be, go aground on a great big enormous mountain? While I have hit most of the reefs and sandbars and concealed hazards in the waters of Long Island Sound, and round about Nantucket, at any rate I have never been dumb enough to run into a mountain. No wonder the old man got good and plastered when he found what he had done. He was simply trying to hide his shame under some very old Bushmills.

McAlister Coleman.

To line up the "liberal" vote for Al Smith; John J. Raskob, of the scab General Motors, to attract the labor vote; Owen D. Young, of the Power Trust, to get the progressive vote; Pierre S. du Pont, of the explosives trust, to land the pacifist vote; the steamship of Georgia to garner the women's vote and the Negro vote.

While the diplomats of Europe and America are quarrelling over how many murderous cruisers a nation may build and still be considered friendly to the rest of the world, Socialist statesmen in Brussels were working out actual ways and means for peace. There is only one way—the Socialist movement.

## "This Is Norman Thomas"

1-From a Crusading Family

By W. E. Woodward

Author of "George Washington, The Man and The Image," "Bunk," "Lottery," and "Bread and Circuses."

A BOY is swinging on the gate in front of the parsonage of the Presbyterian Church in Marion, Ohio. He is the oldest of the six Thomas kids, an intense blue-eyed youngster, with a large head and spindly arms and legs. Growing a bit too fast for his age, inclined to be self-conscious about it, and as a consequence shy and introverted at times, he has nevertheless a lively curiosity about everything that goes on in the little town of ten thousand people, and the world outside, as revealed to him through the books in his father's library, back in the parsonage.

Presently down Oak Street, towards the pens by the railroad siding, a short block away from the parsonage, comes a flock of sheep. Behind them strides a herder, carrying in his arms a bleating lamb, whose little legs had failed to keep up with the procession. He stops in front of the Thomas house, and asks the boy on the gate if he would like to have the lamb for his own. Would he? You bet. There is a hasty descent, and Norman dashes into the house to inform his mother that he is about to become the owner of a first-class lamb.

As the place is already well stocked with animals of all varieties, there is some objection, but finally Mr. Thomas consents, and Norman pops out again to claim his own.

"And that was my first big disillusionment," Norman will tell you, "for when I got back the shepherd had gone, and though I scoured the town, I could find neither him nor the lamb. Since then I've had considerable to do with sheep and their herders, and I think I have learned the lesson that one should not be too swiftly swept away by promises of easy salvation. The lamb was undoubtedly slaughtered, and I was most certainly sore, but then there didn't seem to be anything I could do about it."

Since then Norman Thomas has discovered a number of things he can do about it. First and foremost among them is his persistent drive for a political party in this country which will put an end to the big parade of the producers to the economic slaughter-pens. To accomplish this, he leads the Socialist Party in its campaign for the presidency this year.

To accomplish this, he takes long journeys to out-of-the-way places to speak in farm centres and small towns and great cities from coast to coast about the need in America for a militant opposition party of the workers who have made its wealth. To accomplish this, Thomas gives himself as gallantly and wholeheartedly as any leader who ever rode in the van of any crusade. The word "crusade" is inevitable in connection with the campaign which Thomas is now undertaking, although Thomas him-

self does not fit easily into the popular picture of a crusader. For there is nothing of the fanatic about Norman Thomas. To begin with, he has humor, and his invariable accompaniment, a nicely balanced sense of proportion. He says very frankly, and somewhat to the horror of many veterans in the Socialist and Labor ranks, that he does not expect the economic salvation of the workers on farms and in factories will be an easy matter. And then again, he does not use language set in the accented crusading pattern. "Proletariat" and "bourgeoisie" are words that rarely appear in his speeches. He has somewhere got hold of the idea that farmers in Iowa, and workers in Detroit factories, feel a bit uneasy when they are addressed as "the oppressed masses." That they are oppressed, Thomas has no doubt. But he refuses to talk to them about their troubles in the manner of Marx preparing "Das Kapital" in the British Museum in 1867.

If, however, a crusade means taking on what seem to be insuperable odds, setting your lance against black-visored and disdainful hosts, then here is indeed a crusade, even though its leader is a tall, pleasant-spoken, completely civilized gentleman in a sack coat.

As a matter of fact, all the Thomases were crusaders, from 'way back. They were Welsh, and of course they were preachers, for it is of the nature of the Welsh to preach whether they are ordained ministers, or hewers of coal in the black hills of that strange, mystic country. The first of these Thomases with whom we are concerned was brought here from a hill village in Wales in 1824. He was Thomas Thomas ("Dwyall" or "twice Thomas, the Welsh would call him) and of course there was a hill hunger on him. He went to live in the mountains of Pennsylvania, where he preached mightily, and where too, while preaching, he worked his way through Lafayette College. "Parch," or the Reverend, Thomas Thomas, lived to the age of ninety-four. Norman remembers great gatherings of the Thomas clan at the old parson's home, some years before his death, with the ancient beaming on them all, and thanking God that he was allowed to die from the feet up, rather than from the head down, for he was suffering from an infected leg, caused by a fall from his horse. As a matter of fact he recovered completely from that injury and it was heart-failure which brought an end to his career.

The Thomas Household.—Cooperation in Practice That was Norman's grandfather. His father was also a preacher, and also a Lafayette graduate—"a man about as far removed from the popular Elmer Gantry type of minister as one could well conceive," says Norman. All his busy life long, Thomas' father was harassed by those two hags that ride most honest ministers—a large family and a small income. It was no easy job to clothe and feed four boys and two girls, especially when they had a way of outgrowing their clothes overnight, as did the Thomas kid. To supplement the ministerial income of twelve hundred dollars a year required the most strenuous cooperation on the part of the entire family, and before he had ever heard the expression, Norman knew all about the joys and sorrows of a "cooperative commonwealth."

The crusading strain ran through his mother's folks as well. She was Emma Mattoon, a descendant of the French Huguenots, who came to this country in 1650. One of her English ancestors founded Southampton, Long Island at an earlier time. Her father went to Siam as a Presbyterian minister, and soon became American Consul. Norman's mother used to tell about a great voyage which the family made, sailing six months from Bangkok to New York, with once a fire to fight, and once a mutinous crew. No sooner had the Civil War rumbled to its close than Grandfather Mattoon's crusading conscience drove him southward to establish one of the first schools for negroes, near Charlotte, North Carolina.

"I think the Menckens and the Asburys," says Norman Thomas, "miss this side of the preachers whom they so justly denounce, often with good cause, to be sure. My grandfathers and my father were by means the grim, humorless fanatics, nor the lick-spittle, hypocritical charlatans that are held up to our young folks as the typical parsons. They believed in Hell, all right, but it is to be noted that whenever we youngsters asked them whether some particular ne'er-do-well in the neighborhood was sure of eternal damnation, they stalled us off with the assurance that even at the last moment, he or she might escape the pains of Sheol. As a matter of fact they were kindly people. The whole countryside adored Thomas, and would come to him for advice on all sorts of questions, religious and otherwise."

(Next Week: Boyhood in Ohio)

"Perhaps it was at Chicago that Herbert Hoover lost his innocence. The convention was no more than over when Hoover changed his tactics. Although in February of the same year he had said that he could not support a party that sought to reestablish control of the government for profit and privilege, he promptly came out for Warren G. Harding. He pronounced the Harding program constructive and progressive, and after election he became Secretary of Commerce in the famous Harding Cabinet."—The Intelligent Voter's Guide.

Organization  
Education  
Solidarity

## FREE YOUTH

JACK WASSERMAN

EDITOR

Published Every Week By The New Leader for the Young Peoples Socialist League

### Yipsel League Meeting Addressed by Rabinowitz And Morris Berman

On August 13, the members of the New York League assembled at the Ram School to meet their new National Director and the Chairman of the Yipsel Finance Committee. Various matters were brought to the attention of the membership and action was taken on them. After the meeting Comrade Rabinowitz left for Philadelphia where he addressed the Yipsels on the following day, August 14.

Among the announcements made at the meeting were the following: A list of about one hundred books will be drawn up with which every Yipsel should read. Essay and debating contests will be held this fall. The City Office has obtained a permit for Sept. 9 for its annual field day, but it will try to get one for the weeks later. The Finance Secretary gave his report, stressing the contest he had started to increase the sale of dues stamps. The Educational Directors asked for speakers and entertainers for the Yipsel period on WEVD.

Comrade Morris Berman, Chairman of the Y.P.S.L. Finance Committee, spoke first. He discussed the plans of his committee for the raising of funds. He then spoke on the early history of the American Socialist Movement. Coming to the Movement as it is to-day, he stressed the necessity of meeting the psychology of the American worker who still believes in equality of opportunity under the present system. It is up to the Y.P.S.L. to build the foundation of the big Socialist Movement in this country.

Comrade Rabinowitz then spoke. Having recently returned from a trip through Northern New England, he told of the interest in the Yipsels being shown by the young people on the farms. He then discussed the relation of Socialism to American ideals. Ideals that were suitable to the conditions of this country in the last century are still being applied to the altered conditions of today. It is for this reason that so many Americans are opposed to the Socialist and his ideas. The criticism that is often made that the Movement is all right out not the party is not a valid one. The presence of a few individuals cannot vitiate the work accomplished by the Party. Individuals do not count, the Party and the Movement does.

Many people join the movement full of enthusiasm, but soon drop out. Don't let your ardor burn out in a short time. Make it last. There is plenty of work to be done at all times. Some individuals who join the movement try to control it. This spirit must be eliminated. Submergence of self in the movement is the only way it can achieve success.

Educational work on the part of the circles must be increased. It is the only

way by which the League can grow. This fall, the circle must increase their distribution of literature and hold more outdoor meetings. Each circle should hold organization campaigns this year.

Circles were growing in districts never touched by the Yipsels. This growth, according to the National Director is due to the work of individuals, rather than field organizers. The National Convention will be held at the beginning of the year, either in Boston or in New York.

In closing his address, Comrade Rabinowitz said: "Within every human being there is a co-ordination between nervous system and body. We all have ideals. The Socialist Movement affords youth opportunity for expressing its ideals. If ideals are not expressed, the harmony between the nervous system and the body is broken down. The youngest people in the world are those who are working for the Socialist Movement, since they are free to express their ideals and to work for them. Remember always that the S. P. is the greatest movement that ever inspired men and women to action or thought. If we get into it with our all, we'll enjoy life to the utmost. To all Yipsels—let's all get ready for the educational campaign of the coming fall."

### RED MIKE OUTWITS NEW BEDFORD POLICE

The New Bedford police are now active in breaking up picket lines in front of the mills in that city. However, their efforts to move Red Mike, a New York Yipsel, have not been successful, and he has not been arrested either.

The following extract from a New Bedford paper tells the reason. "Just as the police machine drove up, a half-dozen U. T. W. pickets and 20 from the T. M. C. ranks were leaving. A lone picket whom the police called 'Red' was on vigil."

"Watcha doing?" one policeman inquired.

"Carrying out Chief Justice Taft's orders," the sore-lipped picket answered in all seriousness.

The policeman admitted he was stumped and asked, "What is that?" "One picket to a line," Red replied. A communication has been received from him stating that he would like to bring three young strikers with him for a period of two weeks. The estimated expense for the time will amount to thirty-five dollars. Members and circles are asked to help raise this sum.

### NEWARK YIPSELS TO MEET

A meeting will be held at 53 South Orange Avenue, Newark, on Friday of this week, August 17th, to plan how the Newark Branch of the Y.P.S.L. can best assist in the campaign. Invitation is extended to young people to be present and become active members.

### BROOKLYN YIPSELS PREPARE FOR DANCE

Under the energetic leadership of "Honey" Sapkowski, the Brooklyn Yipsels, are busily engaged in the job of putting the New York League's Annual Dance across. Last Thursday evening the members of Circles Two and Thirteen met at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street, for the purpose of letting Brooklynville, East New York and East Flatbush know that the Yipsel dance would soon take place.

The boys of the circles went out with throwaways and posters. Posters were put in the store windows and on poles. The girls went out to get ads for the ball journal. Special invitations are being sent to the neighborhood clubs that are friendly to the Yipsels, inviting them to attend the dance.

Circles are reminded to put in ads in conjunction with their members. One thousand tickets have been distributed for the dance. The tax of one ticket per member will be enforced by the Executive Committee. Returns on the sale of tickets should be made as soon as possible, to the Chairman of the Dance Committee.

### VERBAND OPEN AIR STAGE HELD TO-NIGHT

The opera, "Pique Dame," arranged by the Jewish Verband of the Socialist Party on August 11, will be presented to-night. The place is the Coney Island Stadium, Sixth Street and Surf Avenue. The Verband still needs the aid of fifteen girl members of the Yipsels to sell flowers. The League will receive a percentage of the sales, and the flower girls will receive free admission to the opera. Those who can do so are requested to be there by seven o'clock. (Editor's note—Last week's issue stating that the comrades would receive a commission was an error, which has been corrected in this issue.)

### IL NUOVO MONDO REQUESTS YIPSEL AID

A request has been received from Comrade Ciriovaldi, Editor and Manager of Il Nuovo Mondo, the Italian labor daily, asking the Yipsels to come to the editorial offices of the paper, located at East 101st Street, New York, to see that their aid is needed to take care of the large mailing that has to be sent out every day. They can come any time of the day.

At this time also, the Party is in need of Yipsel aid. Petitions must be filled out. Envelopes must be addressed. Yipsels who have time are requested to come any time until five o'clock to Room 505, 7 East 15th Street.

Don't forget to attend the Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial Meetings which will be held August 22. See list of street meetings for further information.

## Apathy Is Called The Big Enemy

(Continued from page 1)  
there is no question but that 1928 will be a red letter year in the history of the party. Great cross-sections of Americans are forsaking their ancient political alliances. They are drifting without leadership or direction through a misty No Man's Land.

And if the older folks cannot make up their mind to which of the old parties to cling, how much truer is this of the youngsters! No longer is it so that every boy or girl alive is born a little Liberal or a Conservative. Most of the young folks do not know their political fathers. And what's more they don't care. Ask one of them how he is going to vote this year and he looks at you with a blank stare. Smith or Hoover what difference does it make?

Now the trick is not to allow this sophistication about old-line politics to degenerate into the dry rot of cynicism but recognizing it as a healthy sign to turn it into positive action in favor of a new deal.

### Give the Young a Chance

And to this end there needs to be considerable overhauling of the Socialist approach to youth. Oldtimers bemoan the fact that the children do not see eye to eye with them in all matters. This is a human and understandable complaint. But it never got the complainant anywhere from the time that Adam first lectured Cain and Abel on the iniquities of the younger generation.

The old man used to sit down on a hunk of flint and begin, "Now when I was in Eden with your ma, we used to stay at home nights and not run around the way you boys are doing. We had good long talks with the snake and everything was quiet and peaceful. Why can't you two get hold of some good book and sit here by the fire?"

Of course it wouldn't have been a bit polite for either Cain or Abel to make inquiries about how Adam and Eve came to leave their happy home. They would just listen to this line and wink at each other and pretty soon sneak out and make whoopee with that snappy young dinosaur who lived a block away.

So it looks as if we graybeards will have to hustle about a bit and find out what the kids are really interested in and what they are really thinking about. Maybe that will get us further than just sitting down and washing our hands of everyone under the age of thirty.

What is there, for example, that makes every other form of social activity than politics so interesting to youth? What is the Socialist equivalent to the saxophone if indeed that instrument is the symbol of something very appealing to the young?

### "Stepping Up and Out"

Well youth seems to go straight for anything that has in it, color and pace and go and a touch of humor. Attribute this hunger to nervous excitement, if you like, to the machine age. Set it down in adious comparison with the more leisurely march of other days. But whatever you do, don't overlook it.

It is true that the generation which has come up since the war has come up, not with a dignified tread, but on the dead run. All America is stepping up and stepping out.

Up to now it has been the boosters and the salesmen and the sharp-nosed little jabbits who have understood this truth and made big money out of it.

But none of these has gone below the surface. They have not understood the secret springs of this instinct for happiness. Now it is the job of Socialists to show the young people that there is nothing quite so thrilling, so enormously dangerous and adventuresome as the rebuilding of society closer to their hearts. To show them that there are Lindberghs in politics who are doing pioneering work of the sort that Norman Thomas is doing in these hot August days out there in the Southwest.

And this approach will never be made by the rehearsing of outworn creeds and dogmas or the sort of autobiographical reminiscence which is all too frequent a part of Socialist technique.

When Wendell Phillips, who never grew old, was near death he was asked to speak to a group of college professors. And how he did light into them!

I haven't a copy at hand of the speech that he made to the teachers of youth. But I do recall that in "The Scholar in the Republic" he began something like this:

"Sit not like the figure on our coins, forever looking backwards."

There is General Apathy victoriously riding through the land today because the young people see nothing in "that old politics game." They might easily be persuaded that there is all the world to gain in the new adventure of political pioneering.

### CLASSIFIED

Why poverty is rampant in the richest country on earth, why the poor are getting poorer and the rich, richer. Books mailed upon request, read, then mail us twenty-five cents.

### PROGRESS BUILDERS

Roswell, New Mexico

## THE CHATTER BOX

Hilly Picara.

WIND and fire swept over Hilly Picara during the night.

Heat from the flames sweated us in our cabins. The small boys climbed banana trees And shouted with glee. . . . The beautiful green stalks of sugar are burning! Burning. . . . Burning. . . . The long fiery tongues sucked the sugar like a ravenous beast!

Hungry for green blood Not knowing the bitterness in the sweet of the field Was our sweat, our labor The sweat and labor of nine hundred brothers Telling fourteen hours a day for thirty-three cents! Burning. . . . Burning. . . . The virgin stretch of the sky was hung with red apples Dripping, dripping like blood onto the edge of the wind's knife.

In our cabins we stewed a little lobster and crayfish. The small boys in the banana trees shouted with glee. . . . The beautiful green stalks of sugar are burning, Burning!

### My Son

I'll wear him like a jewel against my breast Or learn him like a song to sing on darker days His courage will be my honeyed bread, his bravery my rest My shelter will be warmest where his tired body lays.

My son will ride the lightning speed of Many-A-Great-Deed.

He'll buckle daring like a scabbard to his side In all the lands of sorrow, where misery's in seed He'll rout the masters' henchmen, and quench them in his ride.

I'll knit him garments that wear well in storm, For his young throat, a scarf to match the sky His boots will stride like thunder in a land forlorn Before the harvest season, before the reaping's high. MARY HOPE.

If all the mothers of sons have their way in this land, who will do the dirty work of society? If these same mothers have their desire, then we shall soon be burdened with six million more lawyers, five million additional doctors, and three million captains of industry. . . . Who will hew the wood, carry the water and dig the materials of life so that these added lawyers, doctors and business men will have houses, cloth, food, and warmth is not answered?

Mother love is of the most potent emotions among mammals. And it is very obvious to relate that all mothers want to see their sons in a secure of some sort for livelihood. But like all powerful passions this love blinds the reason of its possessor. And what maternal discretion will consider a machinist's or miner's occupation for her darling? Especially among them who have already had a taste or sight of middle class existence?

It is right here that someone ought to go about preaching to these same dotting mothers the dignity of labor.

The major professions are to-day so overcrowded with mediocrities, with "gyms" and bunglers, that the choice of a competent lawyer or physician is a gamble fraught with danger at all times.

Business is finding a way out through chain-store merchandising, monopoly, merger and devious consolidations. . . . The old dog-eat dog methods that set one group of jackals sniping and snapping at another set until the cruellest and crookedest one survived have been relegated to the museum of Merchandise. One-time little tradesmen are now managers of chain-store branches, or working for large combines of wares and wealth. So business is struggling out into some sort of order for those who have had brute strength enough to carry on during the change.

But in the professions, the overcrowding has long ago become unbearable. And the moment some meddling attorney pokes too rudely through the veneer of either the legal or medical business, we find that hordes of these respectable persons are engaged in chasing ambulances, faking medical reports, selling prescriptions for dope or booze, robbing widows of accident and death claims, filing false bankruptcy reports, performing illegal operations in cahoots with the political interests, and what and where not.

Now I am not trying here to rehash my old tenets against doctors and lawyers. . . . I feel that these unfortunates are too far gone for any chiding or medication of mine to help them recover. . . . But I do so want to ask every mother of a growing son whether she is doing the right thing by the apple of her eye, when she sends him into overjammed schools to take up law or medicine. . . . I know there is always the hope and dream that her son is peculiarly gifted. . . . that he will outreach mediocrity. . . . that he will be a Dr. Lorenz or a Samuel Untermyer. . . . But the professions run the same average of success and failure as business or any other form of modern activity. . . . Success is attained by three per cent, while ninety-seven per cent. eke out a dry living, or just wrestle along with poverty. . . .

I am wondering why mechanics, carpentry, chemistry, electricity, textile and mineral engineering are held in such low esteem by smart mothers. . . . I am puzzled why the colleges do not offer a glamor and an importance to these most important phases of life. . . . Just now only the cheaper magazines carry page advertisements of schools that pretend to teach such trades and professions to the youth of the land. . . . To my dull mind, a machinist does a thousand times more important work in a day, than twelve lawyers wrangling over a will. . . . Or six consultant wizards deciding that the patient has cancer and will surely die. . . . Chemistry is transforming our civilization, electricity motivates and illumines a world, mills whirl through the spin of a billion spindles and clothes are created. . . . Coal, iron, oil, wheat, corn, fruit, catfish, leather, and all the other elements of existence must be brought forth somehow so that we all have comfort and sustenance. . . .

Alas, any of these material phases of life entail labor. . . . hand work. . . . shop and mill attendance. It is here that the mother hesitates and finally decides against labor and in favor of brain work. . . .

This matter must be thought over and planned out intelligently by disinterested minds for the benefit of youth and society. . . . I want to see a nation full of workmen. . . . college bred working men. . . . workers who have played on football teams, rowed the Varsity, and raised the deuce at the Frat. . . . Who when asked where, how and when, replies, "1930, University of New Jersey, majored in Electro-plating dynamoes. . . ."

I suppose, it will be necessary to start a campaign sometime to make work respectable. . . .

In the meantime the professions are back-watering onto the plains of decency, and wow, in what a mess and muck these mothered darlings keep floating about. . . . S. A. De Witt.

## Contribution Lists Issued In New York

### Harrsen Has Honor of Returning First List — How About Yours?

THE first large contribution received on the N. Y. Socialist Campaign Subscription List is made by Comrade Ernst K. K. Harrsen, a member of the 3-5-10th A. D. Branch, who gave his personal check for \$50.00 as a donation to the Campaign Fund. We wish to thank Comrade Harrsen in the name of the City Executive Committee for his generosity.

Other monies received on subscription lists are as follows: Max Nigen, 3-5-10th A. D. Branch, \$5; Sarah Volovick, 8th A. D. Branch, \$5; Chalm Levine, \$2. We also express our appreciation to these comrades for their promptness in sending in these lists.

Remember, this is the National, State and City Campaign Subscription list. The monies received will be divided into the following proportion: 25 per cent. to the National Campaign, 37 per cent. to the State Campaign Committee and 37 per cent. will remain for the work in all five counties of New York City.

We hope that every member of the Party will do his or her best to send in their lists as soon as possible. Money is urgently needed to enable us to have a lively campaign. Do your best, comrades!

### Samuel J. Elliott of Buffalo Passes

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Buffalo Socialists recently lost through death a loyal Comrade and liberal contributor to the Socialist cause—Samuel J. Elliott.

Although Comrade Elliott was frequently a candidate for public office on the Socialist ticket, few knew of his real contributions to the cause. A retired businessman, his chief interest in life was the cause of the workers—he was a humble but worthy follower in the tradition established by Gene Debs. Such groups as the N. Y. Call, Milwaukee Leader, Masses, Buffalo New Age, etc., committees in charge of the various London, Hillquit and Berger campaigns were recipients of his generosity. Only recently during his last illness he made a contribution to the work of Salem Church and his pastor, Rev. H. J. Hahn, Socialist candidate for Lieut. Gov. But it will never be known how many individual contributions he made to financially assist radicals of the various shades who were in distress. The writer appealed to him to assist movements and individuals on many occasions, and never in vain.

Funeral services were held from his late residence, 58 North Harlem Drive, Snyder, N. Y., on Saturday afternoon, August 11. In the absence of Rev. Hahn, who was on his vacation, the Rev. Alfred J. Nies of Lockport, N. Y., another Socialist minister, officiated.

### Insurance Agents Refused Policies to Chinese

WASHINGTON.—After more than a month of enforced violation of the new workmen's compensation law in the District of Columbia, Chinese restaurant proprietors and laundrymen have found an insurance agent willing to write policies on their employees. This is only one of the incidents that have demonstrated, since the American Federation of Labor was defeated in his long fight for a government insurance fund in this law, that the private insurance agents felt that they were boss of the local situation.

### Huron National Forest Has Political Past

WASHINGTON.—When President Coolidge, on July 30, signed a proclamation creating the Huron National Forest, he dug up one of the political pasts of Michigan. For in this area of 500,000 acres in the northeastern part of the lower peninsula were established some of the lumber fortunes that determined leadership of the Republican party in Michigan for two generations. Russell A. Alger, war secretary under McKinley, was prominent in the group of millionaires whose gangs cut timber and burned the slashings and stumps. Government timber was thus "accidentally burned" in great areas, while the timber barons took astonishing amounts from their own lands.

Six hundred members of the Panama Chauffeurs' Union have petitioned the mayor of Panama City to reconsider his order that each applicant for a chauffeur's license shall deposit \$100 in cash or a mortgage bond in that amount.

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For information, apply to  
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115 East Broadway, N. Y. City  
Telephone Orchard 6618-6617

### Us Nordics

By COVINGTON HALL

(Without apologies to Gertrude Atherton, Prof. McDougall and other rediscoverers of the one and only Perfect People)

BEHOLD us Noble Nordics, O my son;  
We have no equals on the Planet, none;  
No other breed has kept itself so pure,  
Unmixed, unspoiled, and of itself so sure.  
Wherever great deeds glitter, there is We,  
Just as Gertrude said in the S. E. P.  
'Tis We who made the Tree of Knowledge bear  
The golden fruit the Lower Mortals share.  
It was Our might, our aptitude for strife,  
That drove the scraph from the Tree of Life.  
'Twas We who opened wide the Eden door,  
And spilled hope's blessing on the Race once more.  
These Latins, Teutons, Hebrews, Slaves and Funs  
Are unto Us as jakirs unto junks.  
Thou know'st, "God of our Fathers known of old",  
This is The Truth if ever truth were told.  
'Tis not for Us, who hold Thy Word in awe,  
The boasting of the breeds Outside the Gate.  
Yea, we might as well admit it and be done,  
Us Nordics is the Fittest, O my son.

COVINGTON HALL.

### Explanation

I cannot praise the beauty of the moon,  
Or cold white stars through veils of mist.  
Listen: last night I had a dream  
Of many children, old before life touched their eyes,  
Gnome-like, whose tiny twisted hands  
Were lifted to the skies in a dumb prayer.  
Their bright and glittering eyes were lifted to the moon,  
Who sailed in chaste, cold virginal splendor  
Through the night, and a wall went up  
As they saw her pass unheeding.  
I cannot praise the beauty of the moon  
Or cold white stars through veils of mist.

### Death Speaks of Debs

I have seen men come to me with smiles on their eyes  
And in their hearts a craven fear lest God should forget—  
Or remember their inconsequential babblings of nothing,  
And I laughed.  
I have seen men cut down like trees in the red hell  
Of war,  
Dying like so many pigs, with a frightened squeal  
At my bloody knife,  
And I sneered.

But lately, there came one alone and unafraid,  
Meeting me with a handclasp steady, strong,  
Shaming even me by his nobleness  
And I bowed in homage.

OLIVE S. O'NEAL

## N. Y. Socialists Arrange Six Sacco-Meetings For Aug. 22

YELLOW-SKINNED workers of the Orient, swarthy laborers of India together with organized masses of Europe will mourn with American workers August 22 for Sacco and Vanzetti and dedicate themselves to the task of freeing Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings from life imprisonment in California.

In hundreds of cities and towns of England, France, Germany, Russia, and in every industrial center in the United States and Canada, these meetings will commemorate the first anniversary of the death of the two "anarchist bastards" whom Judge Thayer, Governor Fuller and President Lowell sent to the electric chair. Meetings have been definitely arranged in 75 American cities. At least 25 more demonstrations are being planned.

The Germans have prepared a Sacco-Vanzetti film, tracing the history of the men from Italy through their participation in labor struggles in the United States until their death in Charlestown state prison.

Workers at Braintree, England, are contributing to a fund to place a stained glass window in memory of Sacco and Vanzetti in the Trades Council Hall. It was in South Braintree, Mass., that the crime occurred for which the two labor martyrs were framed. When Governor Fuller visited Braintree this summer, he was met with a demonstration of several hundred workers to show him that English labor had not forgotten. On August 22, tens of thousands of London workers

## Nicaraguan Conquest Now Whitewashed

By Laurence Todd

WASHINGTON.—Clearing decks for a presidential campaign in which industrial and other domestic issues are to be given little attention, the Department of State has issued a pamphlet whitewashing its conquest of Nicaragua. Since Nicaragua is far away, it is to be anticipated that some of the Democratic senators will be very indignant at Secretary Kellogg's ruthless violation of the sovereignty of that republic.

In this "Brief History of the Relations Between the United States and Nicaragua, 1909-1928," issued under the imprint of the Department at 15 cents, the American public is given a smooth account of events of civil war and international intrigue for control of Nicaragua, but many of the most significant facts are omitted. For example, the fact that the Saca (Liberal) government was duly recognized by Mexico, at the time Kellogg sent American marines to declare "neutral zones" in the path of the Saca armies, is not disclosed. The impression is given that the Washington government was patiently and tactfully trying to save all of Nicaragua from political suicide by restoring peace, and that the Liberals betrayed the confidence of the American government by breaking off parleys and starting a triumphant march to the capital, on Oct. 30, 1926. It was then that Chamorro was compelled by American pressure to abandon the presidency he had seized by a military coup, and Adolfo Diaz was put in charge.

Much space is devoted to the story of Diaz's borrowing and his purchasing of war munitions from the Washington gov-

ernment, and of his appeal for armed intervention in defense of American lives and property. Finally there is told the surrender of Gen. Moncada, chief of the Liberal armies, at the demand of Henry L. Stimson, special envoy of President Coolidge, under a pledge of a fair election in 1928, to be assured by American marines. A letter from Gen. Sandino, but which action he did not take—is published. The authenticity of this letter has been questioned by Sandino's sympathizers. Whether genuine or not, it reflects the attitude of some of the Liberal commanders, due to the overwhelming odds brought against them by the American forces.

For the first time, and due to the fact that American conquest is now virtually complete—so long as the armed occupation lasts—a list of American firms in Nicaragua that have asked for armed protection is published. They include the Otis Manufacturing Co., Freiberg Mahogany Co., Bragman's Bluff Lumber Co., Standard Fruit & Steamship Co., Astoria Importing & Manufacturing Co., Chicago Bridge & Iron Works, Pittsburgh Exploration Syndicate, Inc., La Luz & Los Angeles Mining Co., and many others. Following this is a list of 42 engagements or battles between the American forces and Nicaraguans since April 20, 1927. Thus, on December 30, 1927, "the patrol from Matagalpa encountered a force of bandits under Sandino. It was estimated that the bandits numbered four of five hundred men. . . . Five marines were killed, 6 were seriously wounded, and 16 slightly wounded."

## 19 Arrested As Pickets in New Bedford

### Manning, Young Socialist And Leader Correspondent, Back on Line

(Continued from page 1)  
It financially possible for the Textile Council to carry on. Organizer Horace A. Riviere was immediately placed in the situation by President Thomas F. McMahon, and he has been, along with the local leaders, one of the driving forces of the strike. His militancy and organization ability have undoubtedly done much to squeeze the noisy communist.

Women's League Helps  
It is noteworthy that the French element, who have had his special attention are with the United Workers 100 per cent. and have been absolutely impervious to communistic propaganda.

Seven weeks ago the National Women's Trade Union League sent Miss Sadie Reich to organize the women and to develop a social spirit. Her influence among the women strikers can hardly be over-estimated. She has taught them to sing, dance, smile and TO FIGHT. She was arrested soon after her arrival for refusing to disperse a peaceful picket line. This only served to fire her spirit and redouble her efforts. The women love her and follow her without question. In sending Miss Reich the National Women's Trade Union League has made a substantial contribution to the cause of the New Bedford strike.

Miss Josephine Kaczor, graduate of Brookwood, was sent here by the United Textile Workers of America, Local of Salem, Mass. Not only has she held the Polish worker in line but her untiring efforts on the picket line have set a telling example for the women strikers and her influence with the women is also a powerful factor in the situation. Like Miss Reich, she has also been arrested on the picket line.

The writer, with Donald Thompson, represents the Young People's Socialist League, and we have tried in every possible way to further victory in this noble struggle.

### Back on Picket Line

There are now seven soup kitchens in operation and they are working day and night to feed the strikers and their dependents. The heart of this struggle is manifested in the pathetic lines of strikers' children, numbering thousands, with their receptacles, in which to bring home warm, rich soup and in the torn clothing and worn shoes of these innocent victims of the greed of the Manufacturers' Assn. Behind all the hardships and privations of these weary weeks of struggle is the unquenchable determination of the strikers until the wage reduction notices are removed from the walls of the mills. And the remarkable feature of the whole thing is the cheerful spirit of the workers at their mass meetings and on the picket line.

This week has been featured by 19 arrests in the United Textile Workers' line. Among those arrested was William E. G. Batt, secretary of the Textile Council, when he refused to disperse a peaceful picket line. The writer has been arrested on two occasions but is still on the picket line.

The outcome of the strike largely depends upon the measure of the support it will receive from the labor movement. I am convinced that the affiliation of the local union with the International will stand, and that the textile industry will soon be raised from the mire of stagnation by one powerful union—under the banner of U. T. W.

### Arkansas Voters To Pass On Evolution

Arkansas will vote November 6 in the first state referendum on an anti-evolution law. Fundamentalists claim to have obtained 20,000 signatures to the referendum petition, nearly twice the number necessary to get the measure before the voters. Filing of the petition is expected at any time. Last year they were defeated by a close margin in the state senate, after an anti-evolution bill and passed the House of Representatives 51 to 46.

### Maurer Will Speak At Socialist Picnic In Cleveland, Aug. 19

Local Cuyahoga Socialist Party, Jewish Branch of Cleveland, Ohio, will have a picnic with James H. Maurer, candidate for Vice President, the speaker. The picnic will be held on August 19, 1928, at 14711 Lake Shore Boulevard. (Formerly the May Company's summer home.) All comrades and friends are cordially invited. Besides the speaker, there will be bathing and other entertainment.

In the first Israeli Immigration Congress to be held in Buenos Aires, resolutions were adopted establishing a fund for loans to new arrivals. Plans were made for experimental farms, garment factories and homes, and for ultimate aid to relatives to immigrants to join their families in Argentina.

## READING—The Socialist City

If you are interested in the doings of the Reading Socialists, read the  
**The Reading Labor Advocate**  
27 Reed St., Reading, Pa.  
Official Organ of  
**Socialist Party and Federated Trades Council**  
\$1.00 per year  
Published Every Saturday

# AMUSEMENTS

## The Week On Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

AT the beginning of a dramatic season, the producers play a guessing game, with their pocketbooks the stake, the public the ones who decide how the dice shall fall, and the actors and playwrights the pawns. Will this be a musical comedy year? That, most years manage to be, in addition to whatever else they achieve. Therefore, at the season's start, when other plans are in abeyance until the hits determine which way the trend has turned, there is great hullabaloo of musical comedy announcements. These fairly safe ventures (which, of course, will materialize only if other things permit) being set aside for the moment, there is much more concern over the direct dramatic output. Is this a season of mysteries? They are breaking to a late start; few announced, some but successful holds over going at the moment. One thinks of "The Silent House." How about gag melodramas? From "Broadway" through "Chicago" to "The Racket" the line runs successfully; therefore "Guns" appears early this month with a first scene in a New York speakeasy, a second in Chicago, and a third with the gang on the Mexican border; and "Gang War" is hurrying to take its chance. A bit more novel is the newspaper play: "The Front Page" opened this week; another of the sort, "Gentlemen of the Press," announces that its first night will be given over almost entirely to the journalistic profession; are we to have city desks and night editors and police reporters dancing jigs on the stage in mutually outwitting dramatic ventures. The occasional play along lines that run through the seasons is also here: "Elmer Gantry" doing its best to show us once more that you can never trust, not only a minister's son, but even the preceding generation; and "The Song Writer" following "The Jazz Singer" to star give vocalizing opportunities to a star who likes to sing as well as act. But the great game, at the moment, is to spring, just a little ahead of the other producers, with a play that will set the type of the season's successes.

PUNISHMENT  
At the Fifth Avenue Playhouse only the entertainment along the lines atones for the dreary drag of the main feature this week. There is no doubt that in "Crime and Punishment" Robert Wiene has done photography that recalls and maintains the interest he won in "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari," and that the Moscow Art Players do good acting; but the story is laid out with every "I" dotted, every point pressed too obviously home lest our callous hides fail to feel it. However, the glimpse of Charlie Chaplin as a female impersonator, the \$200 film in which

Nora Lane and Cornelius Keefe have been added to the cast of Universal's "The Cohens and Kellys in Atlantic City." Nora Lane will play Miss Cohen and Keefe will play young Kelly. They will be part of the company scheduled to leave Universal City on Friday, under the leadership of William James Craft, the director, arriving here Tuesday, en route to Atlantic City, where the picture will be filmed.

Carl Laemmle, president of the Universal Pictures Corporation, has given Seymour Stern, a local writer for newspapers and magazine on motion picture subjects, an unusual opportunity.

Impressed by the views expressed in his writings, Mr. Laemmle has sent Stern to Universal City where he will go through a two years' course, first as property man, then as assistant cameraman, in this way learning studio technique before placing some of his wealth of ideas on the screen in the role of director.

Stern is now only nineteen. Mr.

Harry Sweet, former truck-driver, first exhibited his promise as a film director, and which is a sort of American "Berlin"—as we should handle the theme in a couple of reels; and the other incidental presentations, continue to sustain our faith in the feeling of the Fifth Avenue Playhouse for what is best in the films. Good features are some times hard to find, they say.

### IN BRIEF

The Cinema movement is having a varied program this week. At the Fifth Avenue Playhouse, "The Loves of Pharaoh" runs Saturday and Sunday; "Peter the Great" Monday and Tuesday, both starring Emil Jannings, in quite different roles. At the Fifth-fifth Street, Saturday through Monday will see Karl Grune's psychological study "The Street," a program with a showing of dramatic moments from ring fights of the last decade, "Kings of the Ring"; Tuesday and Wednesday, a revival of "Metropolis," and Thursday and Friday, a revival of "Monsieur Beaucaire" with Rudolph Valentino.

"Eyes of the Underworld," starring William Cody under the direction of Leigh Jason, has been completed, according to an announcement from the Universal studios. The picture is the sixth in an underworld series in which Cody is the star.

Rehearsals for Lewis E. Gensler's new musical program "Ups-A-Daisy," will commence August 20, with Edgar J. MacGregor directing. The book and lyrics for "Ups-A-Daisy" were written by Clifford Grey and Robert A. Simon and the musical score composed by Mr. Gensler. The cast includes William Kent, Lucella Gear, Roy Boyson, Buster West, Bobbie Perkins and Marie Saxon.

The machine guns, Thompson sub-machine guns, saved-off shot guns, bombs, revolvers and searchlight of Willard Mack's play "Gang War" are furnished by the Smythe Hardware Co.

Rollo Wayne has designed the settings for "Gang War," the new Willard Mack melodrama which opens August 20th at the Morocco Theatre.

The Earl Carroll Vanities played to over \$46,000 on the opening week including over \$12,000 for the opening last Monday night. The entire capacity of the theatre was sold for the full week by noon of Wednesday, the excess of capacity depending upon the amount of standing room the fire department permitted to be sold. With a seating capacity of only 1,100, and less than any other theatre in the city devoted to musical shows, this is a record intake for any season to date. An average of 2,000 persons a performance were turned away. Vanity, vanity!

Gustav Blum announces that because of other conflicting openings last Day week, he has shifted the opening of "The Phantom Lover," Georg Kaiser's latest play, at the 49th Street Theatre, from Wednesday, September 5th, to Tuesday, September 4th.

John Wray, who created the role of Scar Edwards in "Broadway," has been engaged by Henry B. Forbes to play one of the leading roles in his forthcoming production of "Tin Pan Alley," by Hugh Stanislaus Stange. Mr. Wray also received critical acclaim for his work in "Silence" and in "Nightstick," of which he was co-author. "Tin Pan Alley" will go into rehearsal September 24th for an out-of-town opening October 22nd.

Leonard Fields, eastern scenario editor of the Universal Pictures Corporation, has just been appointed by Carl Laemmle, president, to make a comprehensive study of sound pictures and all talking pictures from the story standpoint. Fields will have the cooperation of the Electrical Research Products, Inc., which markets the Movietone equipment, the sound method adopted by Universal.

Dodd Mehan, of "The Silent House," who spends his off-stage moments play-wrapping, has completed a rough sketch for Clara Kimball Young, Miss Young and Mr. Mehan appeared in vaudeville together in England two years ago.

Which, translated into the purest of English says:  
The story of this austere and beautiful first novel is laid in a colliery village in the Rhonda Valley—the coal field which was the spring of disputes leading to the coal walk-out and general strike of two years ago.

Mr. Davies pictures this ugly and contentious environment with truth and vividness, as he unfolds the tale of an inspired young dreamer whose gift for poetic pulpit oratory, together with that passion for revivals which is so curiously ingrained in the Welsh character, quickly raise him to considerable local eminence.

In the boy's mother—a drunken virago who scoffs at religion—and his father—a dour miner who is absorbed in his soul's salvation—one is reminded of the Rhonda's own struggle between primitive Methodism and carnal appetites as typified by the chapel and pub found regularly every quarter-mile between Merthyr and Pentyrrid.

The book is weakened at the end by the death of the hero who succumbs before his realization of religious hypocrisy and his own yielding to the bedevilements of a lusty village lass.

Ruth D. Forest Lamb.

Special Notice  
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Beginning the first of July, 1928, the highest amount of insurance will be \$2,000.00  
It is advisable for members whose household is worth more than \$2,000.00 to increase their insurance in order to be fully covered in case of fire.  
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1 UNION SQUARE Cor. 14th St. Room 508. 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

# Pocketbook Union Wins 3rd Injunction

## Workers Again Reverse Usual Process of Courts in Labor Disputes

WINNING its third successive injunction against employers in the leather goods industry, the International Pocketbook Workers Union has obtained an injunction against the firm of Joe Rosenzweig, Inc., of Middletown, New York, formerly located at 37 West 18th street. The union was one of the first to attempt to reverse the usual process in the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

The injunction was issued by Supreme Court Justice Thomas C. Crane. The union petition asserted that it had a contract with the Rosenzweig Co., expiring in August 1928, by the terms of which the firm was pledged to hire only members of the union. Last March, when Joe Rosenzweig and Co. moved its plant overnight to Middletown in an attempt to avoid meeting its contractual obligations.

In Middletown, the union alleged, the firm changed its name to Joe Rosenzweig, Inc., and set up business as a new company. The union contended that the firm was the same as that which had been located in New York City and alleged that it had changed its name in order to break off relations with the union.

Justice Crane granted a temporary injunction today. The order restrains the firm from employing non-union members and declares it must employ members of the International Pocketbook Workers Union, in accordance with its contract.

The injunction against the Rosenzweig firm is the third the union has obtained against so-called "runaway shops" in the industry. On Tuesday of this week, the Supreme Court granted an injunction restraining the Wile Importing Company, Inc., from employing other than union operatives. The union charged that the firm, incorporated in New York, had moved to Springfield, Mass., in order to set up an open shop. A few months ago, Justice Crane granted the union a similar injunction against Cohen and Beriman, which had left New York City and set up a non-union shop in Lynbrook, Long Island.

"We expect that this demonstrated use of the injunction as a double-edged sword in labor disputes may destroy some of the enthusiasm the employers display for the process," Abraham I. Shipman, former alderman, now manager of the International Pocketbook Workers Union, declared. "We intend to work this injunction business the labor way, as long as employers and courts see fit to use it the employers' way."

## Journeymen Tailors Conclude Convention

CHICAGO.—91 delegates from 71 locals attended the special convention of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America in Chicago last week. It was a harmonious gathering, aware of the serious problems facing the union. Amalgamation with the rest of the needle trades was reinforced and changes were made in the constitutional structure of the union. The next convention will be held in Grand Rapids, Mich., in August, 1929, the 50th anniversary of the brotherhood.

The membership, which was reported as 7700 in 1927, has lessened since then, due largely to the loss by the custom tailoring trade of middle-class patronage. Some locals, like Dayton, O., consist mainly of tailors running their own shops. The east is poorly organized and will get early attention from the union particularly in New York and Philadelphia. Homework and piecework are growing evils, not only to union strength but to the public because of the insatiable places in which homework is carried on and because of inferior work turned out on a piece basis. A drive for the 44-hour week may also be made. Some union tailors work over 48 hours a week.

## MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION ELECTS

SALEM, Mass.—Joseph J. Cabral, of Street Car men's Local 589 of Boston, is new president of the Massachusetts state branch of the A. F. of L., succeeding John Van Veenwyck, who retired. Margaret Connolly, of the Boston Telephone Operators, becomes the Federation's first woman vice president. Michael J. O'Hare, Boston carman; William P. Finn, Boston plumber; Charles L. Reed, Salem textile worker; Thomas F. Conroy, Worcester machinist; Eugene J. Sweeney, Boston shoe worker, and John F. Gatelee are other vice presidents. Martin T. Joyce was re-elected legislative agent and secretary-treasurer.

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# SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

## New York City

**Sacco and Vanzetti Memorial Meetings.** The comrades are requested to note that this week, the Monday and Tuesday meetings have been cut down for the purpose of concentrating on Wednesday, August 22nd, in various parts of the city, for large Sacco and Vanzetti memorial meetings. It is absolutely urgent that all comrades, not only committee-men, come out and help make these meetings the overwhelming successes they deserve to be.

**MANHATTAN 3-5-10th A. D.** An unusually fine meeting of this branch was held on Tuesday, August 14th. The members were out in good numbers and Comrade Jessie Stephen, who spoke on "The Labor Movement in England," received a fine welcome and an interested audience. Street meetings are being held every Thursday evening on 13th Street and 7th Avenue.

**6-8-12th A. D.** Branch meetings are held every 2nd and 4th Monday. The next regular meeting will be held on Monday, August 27th, at the headquarters, 96 Avenue C.

**17-18-20th A. D.** The next regular meeting of this branch will be held on Monday, August 27th, at the headquarters, 62 East 106th Street. Street meetings are being held regularly every Tuesday evening at 116th Street and Lenox Avenue.

**BROOKLYN 3rd A. D. Branch** The regular meeting of this branch will be held on Friday, August 17th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Orr, 901 Beck Street.

**Central Branch** This branch will hold a regular meeting on Tuesday, August 21st, 8:30 p. m., at the headquarters, 1167 Boston Road.

**BROOKLYN 18th A. D.** Having successfully completed the canvass of enrolled voters for their signatures to the primary petitions in the 17th and 18th Assembly District, the com-

rades of the 18th are now bringing to a close the sale of raffle tickets for the benefit of the New Bedford strikers. These tickets have been going at a fairly good rate and it is anticipated that \$50.00 will be turned over to the Strikers Relief Committee.

On Sunday morning, August 19th, at 7:00 A. M., the members of the branch and their friends will leave from the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street, for the trip to Camp Eden. The response, both from car owners and passengers, has been encouraging, and it is anticipated that a goodly crowd of people will make for the Socialist Camp at Cold Spring. Swimming, boating, tennis, baseball, etc., are just a few of the sports the comrades will indulge in during the day. If any of the comrades of other branches would like to join the 18th in spending a pleasant day, kindly communicate promptly with Comrade N. Cohen, phoning him at Dickens 5753.

**23rd A. D.** A fine membership meeting of this branch was held last Monday evening. The branch obtained three new members. After the regular meeting the first Campaign Committee meeting was held.

On the 16th September the branch will hold a luncheon and dance.

The first ratification meeting of the season will take place on the 21st of September (Friday).

The branch reports that all petition work is completed in that section of Brooklyn. On the 26th of August they are holding another meeting to Camp Eden. All comrades who want to come will please make reservations and those who have machines that are available, will kindly get in touch with Comrade Rosen, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum. The proceeds of this outing will go to the Socialist Summer School.

There is a committee on the job, making plans and arranging for the winter forum and work.

**JACKSON HEIGHTS**

The next regular meeting of this branch will be held on Wednesday, August 22nd, in the home of Comrade Maclean, 42-21 77th Street.

## Street Meetings

### MANHATTAN

Friday, August 17, 8:30 p. m., Grand and Norfolk Street—Speakers: Harry Ulanoff, Louis Lieberman, Samuel Ulanoff.

Tuesday, August 21st, 8:30 p. m., 116th Street and Lenox Avenue—Speakers: Ethelred Brown, Louis Weil and others.

Thursday, August 23rd, 8:30 p. m., 13th Street and 7th Avenue—Speakers: I. Phillips, Ethelred Brown.

Thursday, August 23rd, 8:30 p. m., 158th Street and Broadway—Speakers: Jessie Stephen, Max Delson.

Friday, August 24th, 8:30 p. m., Rivington and Suffolk Sts.—Speakers: Samuel Ulanoff, Louis Lieberman, Molly Weingart, H. Ulanoff.

### BROOKLYN

Friday, August 17th, 8:30 p. m., 163rd Street and Prospect Avenue—Speakers: Murray Gross, Ethelred Brown.

Friday, August 17th, 8:30 p. m., Simpson and 163rd Street—Speakers: Louis Weil, I. G. Dobson, Henry Fruchter.

Thursday, August 23rd, 8:30 p. m., Washington and Claremont Parkway—Speakers: J. George Friedman, Louis Palkin, Harry Diamond.

Friday, August 24th, 8:30 p. m., Wilkins Intervals Avenue—Speakers: I. Phillips, Henry Fruchter.

### BROOKLYN

Friday, August 17th, 8:30 p. m., Bristol and Pitkin Avenues—Speakers: Jessie Stephen and others.

Friday, August 17th, 8:30 p. m., Arion Place and Bushwick Avenue—Speakers: Joseph Weil and others.

Friday, August 17th, 8:30 p. m., Brighton Beach, E. 2nd Street, near Boardwalk—Speakers: William Karlin, Joseph Tuvin, Wm. M. Feigenbaum.

Saturday, August 18th, 8:30 p. m., Sutter and Pennsylvania Avenue—Speakers: Ethelred Brown, Samuel Block, Samuel Kantor.

Monday, August 20th, 8:30 p. m., Sutter and Hindsale Streets—Speakers: Jessie Stephen, Joseph Tuvin.

Monday, August 20th, 8:30 p. m., Summer and Floyd—Speakers: Ethelred Brown, Herman Greenblatt, Manny Switkes.

Tuesday, August 21st, 8:30 p. m., 64th Street and 20th Avenue—Speakers: Jessie Stephen, Carl Cummings, Samuel Stodel.

Thursday, August 23rd, 8:30 p. m., Ralph and Sutter Avenue—Speakers: Ethelred Brown, Samuel H. Friedman.

Friday, August 24, 8:30 p. m., Brighton Beach, E. 2nd Street, near Boardwalk—Speakers: Frank Crosswath, Joseph Tuvin, and others.

Friday, August 24th, 8:30 p. m., Bristol and Pitkin Avenues—Speakers: Jessie Stephen, Louis P. Goldberg.

Friday, August 24th, 8:30 p. m., Arion Place and Bushwick Avenue—Speakers: Joseph Weil, Ethelred Brown, and others.

Saturday, August 25th, 8:30 p. m., Sutter and Pennsylvania Avenue—Speakers: Frank Crosswath, Samuel Block, Samuel Kantor.

### RICHMOND

Saturday, August 18, 8:30 p. m., Beach and Water Streets—Speakers: Jessie Stephen, Walter Dearing, and others.

Saturday, August 25, 8:30 p. m., Beach and Water Streets—Speakers: Ethelred Brown, Walter Dearing.

Announcement of other meetings on Wednesday, August 22nd (Sacco and Vanzetti Memorial Meetings) are listed in another section of the Leader.

## THE LABOR SECRETARIAT OF NEW YORK CITY

A Cooperative Organization of Labor Unions to Protect the Legal Rights of the Unions and Their Members.

8 John Block, Attorney and Counsel, 225 Broadway, Rooms 2708-10, 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.

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

130 East 25th St. Madison Square 1924

Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M.

D. GINGOLD, MEYER POLINSKY, Sec'y-Treas.

## Joint Executive Committee OF THE VEST MAKERS' UNION

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

M. GREENBERG, Sec'y-Treas.

PETER MONAT, Manager.

Office 175 East Broadway

Phone Orchard 6520

Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening

## BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 9

Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave., Phone 4621 Stage

Office open 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Regular meetings every Tuesday evening

WILLIAM WEINGART, President

CHARLES WEBER, Vice-President

FRANK P. LUTZ, Secretary

SAMUEL POITNER, Rec. Sec'y

ANDREW STREIT, Bus. Agent

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# UNION DIRECTORY

**Pressers' Union**  
Local 3, A. C. W. A.  
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple  
11-27 Arion Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
MORRIS GOLDIN, Chairman  
JACOB ENGELMAN, W. BLACK, Fin. Sec'y.  
Rec. Sec'y.

**BUTCHERS' UNION**  
Local 234, A. M. O. & B. W. of N. A.  
115 E. B'way.  
Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock, in the office  
L. KORN, Manager.  
J. BELSKY, Secretary.

**BUTCHERS' UNION**  
Local 174, A. M. O. & B. W. of N. A.  
Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., Room 12  
Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 10 A. M.  
Employment Bureau open every day at 6 P. M.

**GLAZIERS' UNION**  
Local 1087, B. F. D. & A. P. A.  
Office and Headquarters at Astor Hall, 62 East 4th Street, Dry Dock 10175.  
Regular Meetings every Tuesday at 8 P. M.  
SAMUEL KAPLAN PETE KOPF, President  
GARRET BRISCOE, J. GREEN, Vice-President  
JACOB RAFFAPORTA ARON RAFFAPORT, Bus. Agent  
Treasurer.

**United Neckwear Makers' Union**  
LOCAL 11016, A. F. of L.  
7 East 15th St. Phone: Stuyvesant 7000  
Executive Board Meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock, in the office  
LOUIS FUCHS, President  
ED. GOTTMAN, Sec'y-Treas.  
L. D. BARBER, Manager  
LOUIS FUCHS, Bus. Agent.

**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 62 of I. L. G. W. U.  
117 Second Avenue  
TELEPHONE ORCHARD 7106-7  
A. SYDNEY, Manager.

**Hebrew Actor's Union**  
Office, 31 Seventh Street, N.Y.  
Phone Orchard 1923  
REUBEN GUSKIN, Manager

**German Painters' Union**  
LOCAL 499, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS  
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday Eve., at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St.  
I. LEFKOWITZ, President  
ALVIN ROBINSON, Secretary  
1564 Ave. A., N. Y. C.  
FRANK WOLSKIN, Fin. Sec'y.  
243 E. 84th St., N. Y. C.

**Neckwear Cutters' Union**  
Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.  
7 East 15th Street, Stuyvesant 7078  
Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 102 East 23rd Street  
Fred Faslatens, N. Ullman, Presidents  
A. Weiler, Rec. Sec'y  
Wm. E. Chilling, Fin. Sec. & Treas.  
Wm. E. Chilling, Business Agent

**FUR DRESSERS' UNION**  
Local 2, Internat'l Fur Workers' Union  
Office and Headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, Pulaski 0798  
Reg. Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays  
M. REISS, President  
JOSEPH KARASS, Vice-President  
SAMUEL MINDEL, Rec. Sec'y  
ALBERT HILL, Fin. Sec'y  
HYMAN KOLSHOFF, Bus. Agent

**N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAP MAKERS**  
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union  
OFFICE: 216 EAST 6th STREET  
Phone Orchard 9889-1-2  
The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday  
S. HERSHKOWITZ, Sec'y-Treas.  
OPERATORS, LOCAL 1  
Regular Meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday  
Executive Board meets every Monday  
All Meetings are held in the Headquarters Workers' Lyceum (Beethoven Hall)  
210 East 5th Street

**THE LABOR SECRETARIAT OF NEW YORK CITY**  
A Cooperative Organization of Labor Unions to Protect the Legal Rights of the Unions and Their Members.

**Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U.**  
130 East 25th St. Madison Square 1924

**Embroidery Workers' Union, Local 4, I. L. G. W. U.**  
Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the Office, 501 E. 161st St.  
Melrose 7699  
CARL GRABER, President  
E. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

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LOUIS RUBINFIELD, Sec'y-Treas.  
Regular meeting every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th St.

**PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD**  
OF GREATER NEW YORK  
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America  
Office: 175 E. B'way - Orchard 1567  
Board meets every Tuesday evening at the office  
All locals meet every Wednesday  
ROBERT BLUMENFELD, Manager  
HYMAN NOVODOR, Sec'y-Treas.

**The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union**  
2 West 16th Street, New York City  
Telephone Chelsea 2148  
MORRIS STOMAN, President  
ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

**The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union**  
LOCAL NO. 16, I. L. G. W. U.  
Office 231 East 14th Street  
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION  
DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

**United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America**  
LOCAL UNION 488  
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 95 East 109th Street  
OFFICE: 561 EAST 103rd STREET  
Telephone Melrose 5974  
FRED E. JOHNSON, President  
HARRY F. ELLERT, Fin. Sec'y  
CHAS. H. RAUSHER, Bus. Agent  
CHARLES M. BLUM, Rec. Sec'y

**Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America**  
11-15 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. AMALGAMATED BANK BLDG. 3rd FLOOR  
Telephone: Algonquin 6500-1-2-3-4-5  
SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President  
JOSEPH SCHLOSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

**NEW YORK JOINT BOARD**  
AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA  
31 West 15th Street, New York, N. Y.  
ABRAHAM BECKERMAN, Gen. Mgr.  
ABRAHAM MILLER, Sec'y-Treas.

**NEW YORK JOINT BOARD International Pocketbook Workers' Union**  
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor  
GENERAL OFFICE: Phone Gram 1022  
63-55 WEST 21ST STREET, N. Y.  
CHARLES KLEINMAN, Chairman  
CHARLES GOLDMAN, Secretary-Treasurer  
A. I. SHEINCOFF, Manager

**Millinery Workers' Union, Local 24**  
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union  
Downtown Office: 640 Broadway  
Uptown Office: 30 West 77th Street  
Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening  
HYMAN LEDERFARB, J. MALINICK, NATHAN SPECTOR, ALEX ROSE, Chairman Ex. Bd. Rec. Sec'y. Sec'y Treas.  
ORGANIZERS: I. H. GOLDBERG, MAX GOODMAN, A. MENDELWITZ

**FUR WORKERS' UNION**  
OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA  
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor  
9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Hunters Point 49  
PHILIP A. SILBERSTEIN, General Pres. HARRY REGOON, General Sec'y-Treas.

**New York Clothing Cutters' Union**  
A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four"  
Office: 44 East 15th Street Stuyvesant 5506  
Regular meetings every Friday at 216 East Fifth Street  
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M. in the office  
PHILIP ORLOFSKY, Manager  
I. MACHLIN, Sec'y-Treas.

**AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS**  
OF AMERICA, NEW YORK LOCAL NO. 1  
Office: AMALITHONE BLDG., 205 WEST 14TH ST. Phone Watkins 7066  
Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday at ARLINGTON HALL, 18 ST. MARK'S PLACE  
ALBERT E. CASTRO, President  
A. J. Kennedy, Vice-Pres. Frank J. Ryan, Frank Schel, Treas.  
Fin. Sec'y.

**N. Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6**  
Phone Watkins 9188  
LEON H. ROUSE, President  
John Sullivan, Vice-President  
Jas. J. McGrath, Secretary-Treas.  
Theodore F. Douglas, Organizer

**N. Y. Joint Board, Shirt & Boys' Waist Makers' Union**  
AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA  
Headquarters: 243 E. 84th St. (Room 323) Phone Spring 2350-1235  
G. GOOZE, Manager  
JOINT BOARD meets every Second and Fourth Monday.  
Board of Directors meet every First and Third Monday.  
Local 243—Executive Board meets every Tuesday.  
Local 246—Executive Board meets every Wednesday.  
Local 248—Executive Board meets every Wednesday.  
These meetings are held in the Office of the Union

**UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and Joiners of America**  
LOCAL UNION NO. 808  
Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue  
Office Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Telephone Stage 5414.  
Office hours every day  
JOHN HALLKETT, President  
ALFRED ZIMMER, Rec. Secretary  
FRANK HOFFMAN, Vice-President  
JOHN THALER, Fin. Secretary  
SIDNEY PEARSE, Business Agent

**JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' UNION, LOCAL 418**  
of Queens County, New York. Telephone Newton 7163  
Office and Headquarters, 250 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City  
Regular meetings every Wednesday at 8 P. M.  
MICHAEL J. McGRATH, President.  
JOHN W. CALLAHAN, Financial Secretary.  
WILLIAM MEHTRENS, Recording Secretary.  
CHARLES MEADAMS and GEORGE FLANAGAN, Business Agents

**Furrier's Joint Council of N. Y.**  
Local 101, 105, 110 and 115 of THE INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS' UNION of U. S. & C.  
28 W. 31st Street  
Meets every Tuesday at 8:00 p. m.  
EDW. F. McGRADY, Manager

**UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and JOINERS**  
OF AMERICA - LOCAL 2163  
Day room and office, 160 East 65th Street, New York. Phone: RHINELANDER 3209  
Regular meetings every Friday at 8 P. M.  
ALEX FORBES, President. GEO. SOBRIAND, Vice President. W. J. COBURN, Rec. Sec'y.  
THOMAS SHEARLAW, Fin. Sec'y. CHAS. BARR, Treasurer. WILLIAM FIFE, Bus. Agent

**PAINTERS' UNION No. 261**  
Office: 62 East 104th Street  
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.  
Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th Street  
LEONARD SILVERMAN, NATHAN ZUGRAFF, Financial Secretary-Treas. Recording Secretary.

**Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators of America, District Council No. 9, N. Y. C.**  
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and National Building Trades Council  
MEETS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING  
Office, 166 East 56th Street  
Telephone Plaza 4100-5416. D. Shapiro, Secretary

## NEW LEADER

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to  
the Interests of the Socialist and  
Labor Movement.  
Editor.....James O'Neil  
Assistant Editor.....Edw. Levinson

## Contributing Editors:

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

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1928

## Hoover Defends Capitalism

AMID the clap-trap of Hoover's utterances in his speech accepting the Republican nomination for the presidency one thing stands out clearly: his defense of the capitalist system. He may have hedged and hawed on prohibition, on farm relief, on labor or on political corruption but his remarks bristle with eulogies of our social system. He may have been dull on all other issues but on capitalism he waxed eloquent.

"With impressive proof on all sides of magnificent progress no one can rightly deny the fundamental correctness of our economic sentence."

Then, in order to preserve the beneficence of our social order, he argues thus:

"With the growth and increasing complexity of our economic life, the relations of Government and business are multiplying daily. They are yearly more dependent upon each other. Where it is helpful and necessary, this relation should be encouraged. Beyond this it should not go. It is the duty of government to avoid regulation as long as equal opportunity to all citizens is not invaded and public rights violated. Government should not engage in business in competition with its citizens. Such actions extinguish the enterprise and initiative which has been the glory of America and which has been the root of its pre-eminence among the nations of the earth. On the other hand, it is the duty of business to conduct itself so that Government regulation or Government competition is unnecessary."

What does all this mean in plain English?

Capitalism is a wonderful system—for capitalists. However, under the influence of liberals and radicals the government can make a nuisance of itself for business men.

When this interference of the Government interrupts profits, it is bad and should be immediately halted. When business on the other hand needs Government assistance, that is another story. Thus, when the Cape Cod Canal proved to be a losing proposition, it was unloaded on the United States Government. When, furthermore, the Government by setting up a public enterprise can force private business to lower the price of a commodity of service to the consumer, that is destroying the glory of America. The hydroelectric developments at Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam are illustrations of this.

Hoover, there is no doubt about it, is a defender of capitalism at its worst. Big Business can look forward to his regime with exultation.

"From the Sidewalks of New York to the White House," reads an automobile tag ballyhooing Al Smith. And there are pictures on the tag illustrating the noble sentiments; the skyscrapers 500 feet above the sidewalks and the Capitol, a mile and a half from the White House. The other arguments in favor of Al Smith are about as accurate, too.

## Whither Brookwood?

THE Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has committed a tragic blunder in asking the unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. to withdraw their support of Brookwood Labor College, the only resident workers' school in the country. The American Federation of Labor has never given Brookwood one cent. It has never given the school its official moral support. The A. F. of L. has performed a service by letting Brookwood alone. Thus progressive unions have been free to back an educational enterprise of the most profound importance to the labor movement in the United States. Now, these far-seeing organizations will be tempted to withdraw the scholarships they have been maintaining and cut off Brookwood from its contacts with the trade union movement.

Education, sociologically speaking, has two functions. One is to preserve the old order of things, the other is to create the new. Education, when controlled by the powers that be, is conservative; when it is undertaken by independent agencies, is radical. The hope of society rests with the latter. When education for the new is suppressed, violent change is the outcome; when it is given an opportunity to live, evolutionary transformations continue.

Brookwood stands for the new education of the labor movement. Its approach is critical, analytical, realistic. It preaches no special dogma but it teaches its students to think for themselves. That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. has deemed "Communist" To fight Brookwood is to announce that the officials of the A. F. of L.

will tolerate no criticism, a sure sign that there is something fundamentally weak in their position.

Brookwood is one of the few encouraging spots in the labor movement today. All fair-minded trade unionists will resent the offensive against Brookwood. Let them also take heart to swell the Brookwood Endowment Fund for the sake of the American labor movement. Let them also urge upon the convention of the American Federation of Labor next November that Brookwood be let live.

Let them now, before it is too late, request the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor not to send out its decision on Brookwood until it has given the directors of the school, all staunch trade unionists, an opportunity to be heard.

What a piece of work is man! Hamlet would have gone even crazier over the human race if he saw people actually advancing as arguments in favor of a "people's choice" for President the fact that one billionaire after another is for him.

## Du Pont's Wetness

PIERRE S. DU PONT announces he is "wet" and is, therefore, entering the Al Smith camp. What kind of wetness does the great capitalist stand for? Why that of wet paint, of course. And Duco paint at that, a product of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. of which Pierre is Chairman.

When a lamp post is painted in New York City, there is hung upon it a sign reading: "WET PAINT—DUOCO." The city gives not only a good order but throws in free advertising to boot. The painter who does the job does not even receive the union scale of wages.

It would be enlightening to know how much Duco is bought by the city. It would be instructive to learn how many other products are favored by the Tammany Administration. It would be interesting to determine what right the Tammanyites in control of the city of New York have in advertising a private business on public work—and free of charge, too.

If this were an isolated incident, one might be inclined to set it down to coincidence but Tammany's power in New York has been built up on just such kind of "honest" graft. If we add to this du Pont's interest in water power development, we can see that du Pont is "wet" enough.

Jimmie Walker hasn't been heard from lately. He must be resting up for his next vacation.

## Some Racketeers

THE other day a young man confessed his part in an ingenious forgery "racket." He was inside man in a bank aiding men on the outside to pass cleverly forged checks. The fellow was 21 years old, and he had been lured into the "racket" by older and more ingenious men. One member of the gang made it his business to get acquainted with bank clerks who were dissatisfied with their lot. Then he introduced them to the leaders of the group, who thereupon gave the rookies a good time. Nights at night clubs, plenty of booze and music, the attentions of many butterfly-girls who have purchasable charms on tap for anyone who has the price. Fat rolls flashed to impress the poor fellows. Then a return to the drab life of a \$19 a week bank clerk.

In the one case the boy was engaged and he wanted to buy presents for his sweetheart. But with \$19 a week what sort of things could he get? And especially after a few nights of carousing with the "big money" men, where his weekly wages would melt away in a single round of drinks. No wonder he fell when the leader of the gang told him he could join the "racket" and make thousands of dollars without any trouble.

But what a commentary it is on what passes for a civilization in which we live that whatever is of light and color and gaiety of life is at the disposal, not of those who do useful work but of the "racketeer," of the wastrel, of the parasitic idler! What a commentary it is that those who have money to spend can find nothing better to do with it than that!

To make a world in which glaring and shocking inequalities of income and opportunities will be no more, to make a world where worth and service will gain all the rewards is the pressing task of those to whom life has any meaning whatever.

## Buzz! Buzz!

HERBERT HOOVER, accepting the nomination, said, "Having earned my living with my own hands I cannot have other than the greatest sympathy with the aspirations of those who toil. . . . Our trade unions . . . have properly sought to participate—by additions to wages—in the result of improvements and savings which they have helped to make."

And at the very moment Hoover was making his speech 28,000 workers were fighting, not to make "additions to wages" but against subtractions from shockingly meager wages imposed by leading members of his own party in a single city.

The rest of the speech is about the same, if anyone cares to read it. Fair words—treacherous deeds is the record of the G. O. P.

"What do you read, my lord?" asks the tedious old Polonius of Hamlet. And Hamlet replies, "Words, words, words."

"What do you read?" one may ask when the American citizen reads the platforms and speeches of aspirants for public office. And they might reply as did Lord Hamlet—"Words, words, words."

## The Menin Gate

(The Menin Gate Is a British War Memorial)  
WHO will remember, passing through this Gate,  
The unheroic Dead who fed the guns?  
Who shall absolve the foulness of their fate—  
Those doomed, conscripted, invictorious ones?

Crudely renewed, the Salient holds its own,  
Paid are its dim defenders by this pomp:  
Paid, with a pile of peace-complacent stone,  
The armies who endured that sullen swamp.

Here was the world's worst wound. And here with pride,

"Their name liveth for ever," the Gateway claims.  
Was ever an immolation so belied

As these intolerably nameless names?  
Well might the Dead who struggled in the slime  
Rise and deride this sepulchre of crime.

SIEGFRIED SASSOON.

## A European Letter

A WEEK in Paris visiting its places of historical interest leaves the American Socialist with an impression of marked contrasts between the United States and Europe. The charm of Paris is proverbial. Nothing like it can be found anywhere in the United States. Of course, like most European cities its history runs back thousands of years and there are survivals of its ancient past in the older sections which give it a picturesque variety not to be found in America.

But this variety is also found in the more modern sections. Instead of the piles of stone one finds in New York and Chicago and which are a source of pride to Babbitt, the modern European cities have great spaces for monuments, fountains and gardens. In other words, American capitalism has smothered the sense of beauty while in Europe the art motive survives in architecture and city planning.

Another impression obtained by the writer is the terrible price which Europe is always likely to pay in the game of war. Paris is noted for its priceless collections of painting, sculpture, and wonderful old cathedrals and chapels many hundreds of years old. The same is true of most of the other larger cities on the Continent and the next general war may destroy much of this heritage of mankind. It is of course impossible to replace these treasures so that a general war means not only a menace to those now living but savage destruction of the art treasures of centuries. One might well conceive of the next war as so destructive that only a fragmen here and there of many beautiful buildings, paintings and sculpture surviving the storm, will remain.

Ridiculous as the wanton destruction of human life is in war yet we must die. Art belongs to the human race, not to any generation, or nationality or nation. It is the heritage of all men for all time and the statesmen who unleash war hates war not only against the living but against all the art and genius of the race since the first man cut crude symbols upon the walls of his cave. To make us heaps of our treasures in order that French capital may exploit overseas natives or to protect the investments of the higher American Babbitts seems to me to be the crime of the ages.

While on this subject of art a visit to the Theatre National Populaire recalls the fact that this great Paris institution is a government enterprise. Here the greatest operas are within the means of the Paris workers. For the equivalent of from four to seven American cents the worker and his family may enjoy the same operas and musical programs that are beyond the means of the average worker in New York and Chicago. L'Odeon is a similar institution also maintained by the French Government.

In the United States Babbitt and his lack are afraid that "individual initiative" would be destroyed if we were to allow the French example in this matter. Inquiry failed to reveal any stifling of initiative among the French people while French appreciation of good music is as high as anywhere in the world. Certainly, on this score there is no comparison with the country whose most modern contribution to music is jazz.

It is difficult to obtain drinking water in Paris. Thousands of drink parlors are looted in all quarters of the city where wines and beer are served. Men and women will spend hours slipping wine and chatting at small tables under wide-awake awnings and of all the many thousands thus enjoying themselves I do not recall seeing one person who had indulged too much.

In this matter the French are civilized. There is no attempt to regulate appetite. It appears that a higher standard of culture has come to the French people. They know how to enjoy themselves without being swine. There is no possibility whatever of prohibition ever becoming a national policy in France.

One who has merely a moderate knowledge of French history will be fascinated by a visit to old buildings in Paris that are reminiscent of the Bourbons, of the Napoleonic era and of the Commune. The palace of the Bourbons at Versailles is probably the most magnificent structure of its kind in Europe. It stands as a monument to the stupidity of a ruling class that could not conceive of any possible change.

The paintings, tapestries, furniture and decorations are largely intact and one can almost visualize the powdered and bearded aristocrats feasting on the rags and poverty of the masses. The visitor gets a good view of the wide boulevard down which the Paris mob swept upon the place and into the room of the Swiss guards next to the chamber of Marie Antoinette. The guide points to the spiral staircase where in every few feet as we ascended the mob tore out the hated emblem of the Bourbon kings—the fleur de lis. But high at the top they overlooked the last of these symbols of despotism where it is pointed out to the curious.

Then there is the Trianon Palace which Louis XVI built for one of his mistresses and the Malmalson, formerly a hospital, given by Napoleon to Josephine. There are the gorgeous royal coaches, luxurious harness mounted in gold, decorations, robes and uniforms, all suggestive of the splendor of an old regime now no more. All this is set in a background of magnificent gardens and the whole turned into a museum for the curious.

The next day we stand before the monument erected where the Bastille once stood, that den of horrors where

## FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

22 AUGUST, 1927

Over the land new clouds, forming,  
Drifted or driven battlement the skies  
Against the incursive quest of man for distance.  
Truth hides beyond the clarity of heaven's  
Blue candid eye that, revealing all, tells nothing  
More than the whisper of beauty through bladed grass.  
Yet they are dead now; a year has passed over them;  
Over their memories time has laid field-snow  
And grimy, quick-cleared snow of city pavements  
And water-stars upon the flowing streams of time.  
Over them a year has grown grasses: thrust yellow, lifting green,  
Crisp brown dried to decay in summer heat,  
And masted under snow to dark spring soil.  
They lived a dream like grasses and like snow,  
Like heaven holding and hiding truth and freedom.  
They have found slumber; sound is their sleeping. . . .  
When shall we awake?

JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY.

## Woodward Calls Himself Socialist "Of Deepest Dye"

## Noted Novelist Forming Committee of Writers and Artists For Thomas

AN attack on the Republican party "as the acknowledged spokesman of Big Business," and the Democratic Party as "aspiring to that role," has been made by W. E. Woodward, novelist and biographer of George Washington and General Grant. Socialist National Campaign Headquarters, at 15 East 40th Street, has made public a letter which Mr. Woodward has written to 700 writers and artists asking them to accept membership on a Writers and Artists Committee for Norman Thomas. In the course of his

letter, Mr. Woodward declared he is "not only a supporter of Thomas and Maurer, but I am a Socialist of the deepest dye." Woodward is not a member of the Socialist Party, and his letter yesterday was the first public avowal of his conversion to Socialism.

Mr. Woodward's letter follows: "Dear Friend: We are forming a carefully selected committee of writers and artists, composed of well known people who believe that Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer, the candidates of the Socialist Party, should be supported in this campaign. You are invited to become a member of it."

"We believe that the Socialist Party presents to the progressive voter in this campaign his one opportunity to express his views on the real issues of the day. You know as well as I do that the only essential difference between the Republican and Democratic Parties is that the Republican Party is the acknowledged spokesman of Big Business, while the Democratic Party is aspiring to that role and that they are both engineered by the same selfish interests."

"A vote for Thomas and Maurer is not merely a negative vote of protest. It will help to make American politics more realistic. It will give increased prominence to important industrial and international issues stressed by the Socialist Party in this year's campaign. It will help lay the foundation for a powerful party of progress and social justice."

"Ten years ago it might have been embarrassing for me to urge anyone to serve on a Committee for Socialist candidates. Names of those thus affiliated would have been on the black lists and Gurnshoe Pete from Washington would have had his accusing eye on one's window. But all that has long ago been laughed to death. I am not only a supporter in this campaign of Thomas and Maurer, but I am a Socialist of the deepest dye. I am one of those optimists who believe that humanity is capable of getting rid of wolfish greed and dirt and poverty and war. Yet my books are read in the most respectable homes. Even members of the stock exchange write me nice admiring letters." But I am not asking you to become a Socialist. I am asking you merely to give your support to those candidates in this campaign who most truly represent progressive ideals."

JAMES O'NEAL.

Brussels, Belgium.

## Massachusetts Labor Backs Brookwood

SALEM, Mass.—Massachusetts labor rallied to the defense of Brookwood Labor College, declared by the A. F. of L. executive council to be "out of tune" with its policies, when leading State Federation of Labor officials telegraphed to Secretary Frank Morrison asking that final action on Brookwood be held up pending a hearing requested by the college's labor directors.

The telegram, signed by President John Van Vaeenwyck, Secretary Martin T. Joyce and Vice Presidents Charles L. Reed, Joseph J. Cabral and Thomas F. Conroy, was dispatched as the Massachusetts Federation was assembled in 43rd annual convention in Salem. Other labor men who appealed in behalf of Brookwood were John F. Gateley, president of the Springfield Central Labor Union, Leo F. Barber, secretary of United Textile Workers Local 33, Frank W. Gifford, secretary of the Brockton Central Labor Union, Roy W. Caney, president of the Salem Central Labor Union and E. A. Johnson, secretary of the United Building Trades, Council of Boston. Conroy, newly elected Federation vice president, signed as secretary of the Worcester Central Labor Union.

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JAMES O'NEAL.

Brussels, Belgium.

## For Home, Home Brew and Honesty

By Adam Coaldigger

PROHIBITION is worse than a fizzle. It's a criminal conspiracy to drive men to drink. Before prohibition I was a law-abiding, beer-imbibing citizen. Now I don't care any more about law and constitution than a trust magnate or a war president, and I drink anything from Eau Cologne to mange cure.

I admit people drink less than they did before prohibition. That is, they consume less water and more alcohol, by which I mean that their jags come in smaller packages of greatly increased potency. Moreover, I claim that more people drink now than before prohibition. I have no statistics to prove it but my optics prove it. I see people drinking 100 proof moonshine and "nigger" gin who, in the bad old days, would have balked at a glass of three per cent beer.

Sometime ago I happened to be in one of those dry towns of the South we read about. Before the arrival of Mr. Volstead this town was all that a Southern town was supposed to be. Everybody went to church on Sunday, belonged to sundry uplift societies such as White Ribbon Sisters, Anti-Saloon League and Christian Endeavor Society. And those who drank differently than they prayed, did so in strict privacy.

Well, it was hot. I was dry and I wanted a drink. The manager of the local Ford Agency to whom I confided the longings of my soul said he had a barrel of wine at home. Better still, he invited me to his home right then and there and right there and then, we sampled two quarts of young, but fairly good wine. With that much sample under the belt, my host became still more generous for he presented me with a full gallon jug of wine at parting.

Fortified with the imbibed quart and armed with the yet to be imbibed jug, I sallied forth in search of more Southern hospitality. After due sampling, the manager of a wholesale grocery separated himself from a gallon jug for my benefit. The principal hardware dealer was unable to locate a jug so we consumed the gift on the spot. The druggist, however, possessed both jugs and wine, as befitting his calling, so we sampled both in common and I parted with sample and jug. The last stop I made was at the parsonage of the Catholic priest. I had accosted the good father on the street and had confessed to him my sins and longings for more. Like the good shepherd he

## Just One Sub After Another

AS usual, Alfred Baker Lewis sends in a bunch of subs; 6 this time.

"Our ranks are bound to grow. We have the program."—M. F. Walker, Ottawa, Kas.

Frequently we receive word from subscribers who are on the move, that they do not want to miss the N. L.

August Claessens, who is campaigning with Presidential candidate Norman Thomas, finds time, despite his many duties, to round up some subs. He sends in 10 from West Virginia.

Three subs arrive, via the Nat'l Office of the Socialist Party.

The city of Bowlegs (B-o-w-l-e-g-s), Okla., gets on the N. L. map this week. A sub from E. E. Denniston.

From Tucson, Ariz., Murray E. King sends in 2 and adds that locality will arrive from that locality soon.

Orris Griswold, Bradner, O., sends in a quartette of subs. Also a bundle order. The latter is sure to mean more steady readers in the near future.

## TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED

"This is my first sub. The more I read the New Leader, the better I like it," says I. G. Bennett, Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. D. Ely, formerly of Toledo, moved to Hudson, Mich. He lost no time in sending a renewal as he does not want to be without the N. L. He writes that he will travel to the former place in order to help welcome Norman Thomas.

M. J. Flynn, Camden, N. J., is grateful because he was reminded that his sub was on the verge of expiring. Of course, he renewed.

"I aim to give our literature the widest possible circulation," writes one of the N. L. Boosters, J. L. Hatcher, Mayfield, Ky. He encloses a sub.

J. H. Arnold, Columbus, Ind., scores a single again.

Boris Koslinsky, New York, was so busy hunting for subscribers that he overlooked renewing. He missed several issues and says, "Put me in good standing with the New Leader family."

WE'RE IN THE NAVY NOW  
T. Ishii, Commander Imperial Japanese Navy, sends in check for a year's subscription.

WATCHFUL WAITING  
H. T. Ackerman, Kalamazoo, Mich., is always on the lookout for renewals as well as new subs. He sends in \$7 for the former.