

MILWAUKEE GIVES THOMAS OVATION 23 Radio Stations To Carry Socialist Message Tuesday

TIMELY TOPICS

By Norman Thomas
Socialist Candidate
for President

In Iowa, Aug. 17.
HOOVER'S deliberate silence on the power aspects of the Boulder Dam reservoir which he as a Californian had to advocate is characteristic—and dangerous. He is committed by his record to the power trust but doesn't dare say so openly in face of recent disclosures and Senator Hiram Johnson's fight for his own bill. And that's the courage of the engineer for you!

Of course Hoover's stand or lack of a stand on power at Boulder Dam is in line with the evasions of his speech of acceptance. H. L. Menckens, witty crack that the man is only a "fat Coolidge" doesn't seem to me quite true. Hoover is more aware of his world and more aggressively paternalistic toward it than the cautious Calvin ever was. But he believes in a kind of salvation by engineers and statisticians that he does not openly avow. Meanwhile he solemnly gets off hoary falsehoods about "adequate preparedness" and the tariff as a help to farmers. He talked about our system and our government giving everybody an equal start! And nobody laughed so far as the radio or the printed record showed! He was silent on imperialism, silent on the real cure for unemployment, silent on nationalization of mines. Yet some workers and professed progressives are painfully thinking up reasons for supporting this more or less benevolent bureaucrat who still mumbles the formulas of an outworn creed of alleged individualism.

Here in the corn belt we find a good deal of hatred for Hoover, but not much love of Smith. Last winter in Iowa I found that Hoover was extraordinarily unpopular. But already the native son stuff, traditional Republicanism, fear of Tammany, and Smith's evasions on the equalization fee are daily swinging possible bolters back to the fold. We may get some of them. There is no reason why the Democrats should.

As for the farm issue, both old parties will continue to make love to the farmers, both will promise some sort of subsidy and no fundamental remedy. It is already plain that the farm issue will be neither clear cut nor decisive in this election. That is partly because the farmers are themselves divided.

Standardized America is one of the impressions I get on this trip. Oh, yes, there are differences in accent, point of view and prosperity. It is the conventional thing in some sections to say that New York isn't America. But if you were suddenly dropped into an American city from the sky, you would have a hard time naming it. Every town wants a skyscraper even in the midst of a prairie. The hotels are standardized, the comic strips and the pink sporting extras are universal. So, I judge, is the bootlegger even in "dry" states. Anyhow in a city that shall be nameless we were ushered into a hotel room from which they were just clearing out a bigger collection of empty bottles once filled with synthetic liquor than I ever saw in a New York room!

And amusements are standardized. A dance marathon shared the Des Moines Coliseum with us and got the bigger crowd—though our meeting wasn't to be sneezed at. True enough, the Bible belt added some new features; to wit, a chaplain, Sunday services for the shufflers, and a wedding on the floor! Life at times goes Sicilian Lewis one better.

As for our cause, every day I am convinced that times are ripe for us to build a party all over the country. There is, as yet, no spontaneous mass movement. There is a real and widespread interest. The problem is to find the money and the men and women for the job. We are meeting gallant comrades. Everywhere they cry for help.

August 22nd is the first anniversary of the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. It is also the day of Alfred (Continued on Page 2)

Hoover Talk Is Called Platitudes

Waldman Assails Vaunted
Economist For Loose
Use of Statistics in Ac-
ceptance Speech

FIGURES supplied by Herbert Hoover, Republican candidate for the Presidency, in his acceptance speech were challenged in important details as "demonstrably false and misleading" in an address delivered over station WEVD, in New York, last Tuesday by Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for Governor in New York.

Mr. Waldman, after quoting from Mr. Hoover's address of acceptance, quoted as directly contradictory from an address delivered by the Republican nominee before the Mississippi Valley Association, in St. Louis, on November 14th, 1927.

"In the address before the Mississippi Valley Association," Mr. Waldman declared, "Mr. Hoover made a statement which is in flat and glaring contradiction with one of the outstanding utterances of his acceptance speech. I do not refer to this contradiction because of any desire to resort to petty hair-splitting on unimportant figures. His misrepresentations—or his mistakes—have vital bearing on the subjects in connection with which he used these figures."

"Mr. Hoover told the Mississippi Valley Association that the nation's annual income was ninety billion dollars. He told the people of America, deliberately and advisedly, in his acceptance speech, that the nation's annual expenditure is ninety billions of dollars a year. When was this vaunted economist correct? What reliance can be placed on his other figures in which the acceptance speech so glibly abounds? Is the nation's income ninety billions or does it spend that amount annually? Surely there ought to be no doubt in the mind of a candidate for the presidency of the United States, especially one who is proclaimed to be a great scientist and wizard for precision, on this score."

Conceals Stand on Waterways.
Mr. Hoover's reference to the United States annual expenditure of ninety billion dollars was made in that part of his acceptance speech referring to his plan to finance farm relief. In his address before the Mississippi Valley Association, Mr. Hoover was discussing "The Improvement of Our Midwest Waterways."

Mr. Waldman alleged that Mr. Hoover's discussion of waterway improvement in his acceptance speech does not square with previous utterances by him on that subject. The Socialist gubernatorial candidate assailed the Republican presidential nominee "for concealing instead of revealing his true stand on development of waterways."

"Mr. Hoover's discussion of the development of our internal waterways significantly leaves very much of vital importance unsaid. For instance, he does not tell the nation what his plans are with respect to the shipping system on these waterways. Who is going to own the shipping system? Will it be publicly owned or will it be privately owned? If privately owned, it cannot fail to come ultimately, directly or indirectly, into the hands of the very same groups that now own and control the railroad systems of the country and victimize and burden the farmers by the imposition of extortionate rates."

Mr. Waldman's address, the first Socialist comment on Mr. Hoover's acceptance speech, concluded:

"Mr. Hoover's speech is standpointism with a superficial veneer of intellectualism. He leaves no room for doubt that his election will mean that his administration will be, as completely as possible, at the service of the big business interests of the nation. They are to have the freest possible field. Laissez faire is writ large over the entire acceptance speech. It sounds as though it were inspired by Adam Smith and Ricardo and as though the speaker, notwithstanding his much advertised reputation as a scientist and a humanitarian, has learned nothing about social progress and legislative evolution in the last century."

"To compare him with two recent Republican presidents: besides Theodore Roosevelt, the latter was a flaming revolutionary, and in comparison with William Howard Taft, the ex-

Laidler To Speak On 'Red Network' To Huge Audience

League of Women Voters Estimates Stations Will
Reach Potential Audience of 18,000,000 Men
and Women—Subject Will be the Present Campaign

TWENTY-THREE high-powered radio stations with a potential audience of 18,000,000 listeners, will carry the Socialist message on Tuesday evening, August 28th, when Harry W. Laidler, famous Socialist and writer will speak over the National Broadcasting Co.'s "Red Network." This will be one of the few times that the "Red Network" has broadcast an address appropriate to its name. The nationwide hook-up has been arranged by the National League of Women Voters, through whose courtesy Dr. Laidler will speak.

Frances L. Whitling, director of the Radio Voters' Service of the League of Women Voters, is authority for the statement that the hook-up will reach a potential audience of 18,000,000 listeners.

Dr. Laidler will speak for 15 minutes, from 7:15 to 7:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. Here are the stations and the cities which will carry the address:

WEAF—New York City.
WTRC—Hartford, Conn.
WJAR—Providence, R. I.
WTAG—Worcester, Mass.
WCHS—Portland, Me.
WFI—Philadelphia, Pa.
WRC—Washington, D. C.
WGY—Schenectady, N. Y.
WRNH—St. Paul, Minn.
WTMJ—Milwaukee, Wis.
WOC—Davenport, Iowa.
WHO—Des Moines, Iowa.
WHAS—Louisville, Ky.
WSM—Nashville, Ky.
WBT—Charlotte, N. C.
WGB—Buffalo, N. Y.
WCAE—Pittsburgh, Pa.
WSAI—Cincinnati, Ohio.
WEBB—Chicago, Ill.
KSD—St. Louis, Mo.
WMC—Memphis, Tenn.
KOA—Denver, Colo.
WEBC—Superior, Wis.

This will be the largest hook-up ever to carry a Socialist address. Dr. Laidler's subject will be "The Socialist Program and its Application in the Present Campaign." Dr. Laidler is co-director with Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, of the League for Industrial Democracy. He is the author of many outstanding books on Socialism and allied topics, his most recent book published being "The History of Socialist Thought."

Socialists and Socialist supporters should take the fullest advantage of this immense hook-up. Socialists owning radios should arrange radio parties in their homes and invite as many non-Socialists as possible to come and hear the address. Speak to all friends and acquaintances who own radio sets and advise them to tune in on Tuesday evening, September 28th, between 7:15 and 7:30 p. m. At 7 o'clock over the same stations, the League of Women Voters will broadcast a non-partisan survey of the campaign by James J. Wright, a Buffalo newspaper man.

Farmers' Knives Out For Brookhart And Other Backsliders

Farm Belt Papers Receive Socialist Candidate with
Open Arms—Thomas Regularly Makes First Pages
With Salty Comment On G. O. P.—Democratic
Campaign

By The Backstairs Spokesman

NORMAN THOMAS'S caustic comment upon the "athletic achievements" of Senator Brookhart in scrambling nimbly upon the Hoover band-wagon out in Iowa has been given wide publicity throughout the corn-belt and caused a lot of loud comment on the part of both old-party politicians.

It is high time that someone came out with the blunt facts about the cowardly desertion of their principles on the part of a number of so-called "progressives." Imagine Brookhart, who at one time was hot on the trail of Republican corruptionists, endorsing the candidacy of a man who sat silent throughout the entire scandals and never once lifted his hand to help Brookhart or any other of the "progressive" senators get at the facts. A man who now says that everything is lovely when the good Republicans are in power and that to keep them in power is his purpose in running.

No wonder those Iowan farmers who have some fundamental philosophy of true progressivism are disheartened and disgusted over the desertion of Brookhart and the rest. No wonder they applauded with real vim when Thomas at Des Moines said, "Senator Brookhart expressed his radicalism by wearing boots at a White House reception. Not what is on his feet but what is in his head is the measure of his radicalism. Senator Brookhart's recent leap to the Hoover bandwagon was a greater athletic feat than any at the Olympic games."

Front Page Material
And this is characteristic of the sort of hard-hitting epigrams which

Thomas Tour In the West Is Revised

Socialist Candidate To
Speak in New Bedford
Labor Day—Leaves New
York September 6th

THE tour of Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for president, through the far west, as announced in The New Leader last week has been changed in a few respects. However, all of the towns listed last week will be visited. The tour will take Thomas into the Northwest and then down to California, including stops in San Francisco and a Sunday afternoon meeting in Los Angeles. He will then swing back towards the East, crossing the Rockies for meetings in Denver, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland and other cities.

National Campaign Headquarters in New York City has arranged the tour so as to allow no spare time whatever. There will be at least one meeting on practically every day. The desire to get Thomas to as many cities as possible, has necessitated the close figuring on railroad schedules. It appears likely that August Claessens, New York Socialist, will again accompany Thomas as a speaker, though McAlister Coleman, who handled publicity and made a number of addresses on the first tour, will have to stay in New York to get his campaign for the United States Senate started.

FOUR DATES IN MASS.

Before leaving for his western tour, Thomas will fill four dates in New England. He will be the main speaker at a gigantic Labor Day celebration on Monday, September 3, organized by the striking New Bedford textile workers. New Bedford on that day will be the rallying point for trades unionists from all over Massachusetts.

Saturday, September 1, Thomas will speak at a banquet arranged by the Socialist Verband at the Workmen's Circle Camp in Ashland, Mass. On September 2, Sunday, there will be a mass meeting in the camp at which Thomas will speak again. Sunday evening, September 2, he will speak at Onset, Mass.

The western tour as revised follows:

SUPERIOR, Wisconsin, Friday, Sept. 7.
DULUTH, Minnesota, at the New Moore Temple, 418 West Superior Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 7.
FARGO, North Dakota, at the Fargo Theatre, Broadway, on Sunday, Sept. 9, at 2:30 p. m.
BUTTE, Montana, Monday, Sept. 10.
SPOKANE, Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 11.
SEATTLE, Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 12, at the Olympic Theatre, 1417 8th Avenue, 8 p. m.
PORTLAND, Oregon, at the Labor Temple, 4th and Jefferson Streets, at 7:30 p. m., Thursday, Sept. 13.
SAN FRANCISCO, California, Friday, Sept. 14, Eagles Hall, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.
SACRAMENTO, California, Saturday, Sept. 15 (tentative).
LOS ANGELES, California, Sunday, Sept. 16, at the Trinity Auditorium, 847 S. Grand Ave., 2 p. m.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Monday, Sept. 17.
FOCATELLO, Idaho, Tuesday, Sept. 18.
CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Wednesday, Sept. 19.
DENVER, Colorado, Thursday, Sept. 20, at the Women's Club, 1437 Glenarm Street.
ST. LOUIS, Missouri, Sept. 22, Jaffa Hall, Jeff and Lafayette Sts., 8 p. m.
TERRE HAUTE, Indiana, Sunday, Sept. 23.
CHICAGO, Illinois, Monday, Sept. 24.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

Frank Manning Will Run For Congress In New Bedford

New Bedford—Frank Manning, confidential secretary of the Textile Council, has been notified that a committee of strikers are circulating petitions to nominate him for Congressman. Mr. Manning is on the New England District Executive Committee of the Socialist Party and of the Y. P. S. L. He was sent into the New England strike by the Boston Circle.

Demonstration Follows Fiery Socialist Plea

Capacity Crowd Fills Des Moines Hall to Hear Party's
Stand on Farm Problems—Addresses Made at Waterloo and Peoria, Illinois

By McAlister Coleman

EN ROUTE WITH NORMAN THOMAS, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, AUGUST 20TH.—From the speakers' stand as far as you could see in every direction the park was filled with workers and their families. They had come in all sorts of conveyances, most of them riding for more than an hour on street cars and in machines to hear their own President candidate, talk to his own people.

For this was Milwaukee and there was no question at Sunday's huge picnic as to Milwaukee's workers' man for the presidency. It is Norman Thomas. Talk Smith and beer all you want, if that turnout means anything (and don't forget that oldtimers said it was one of the largest Socialist gatherings held in several years,) it means that even the absorbing question of light wines and beers is not going to fool the men and women who make the wealth of Milwaukee into voting for an old-line party candidate.

Thomas delivered one of the most

fiery and compelling speeches of the trip at the Milwaukee picnic. He went right after the idea that Al Smith is any true friend of the workers. The audience of 2,000 within earshot, and many thousands more beyond who could not hear but could easily see the tall figure talking in his shirt-sleeves, up there on the stand gave three cheers for Thomas when he was through. And they kept on cheering and applauding so long that Norman had to get up and tell them that while their tribute touched him, he hoped that when the tumult and the shouting had died down, all hands would pitch in and work as hard as they cheered.

Warm Spirit in Iowa.

Thomas came to Milwaukee from a highly successful trip in Iowa and a small meeting in Peoria, Ill., on Saturday night.

The invasion of Iowa should prove most fruitful once the votes are counted next fall. In the Coliseum in Des Moines at a meeting which fairly filled the large hall, and which would have been larger yet had not a deluge fallen a short hour before Howard Rose, candidate for Governor on the Socialist ticket, introduced Thomas, the latter gave the Socialist formula for farm relief that struck a responsive chord.

Thomas said that while Socialists favored the McNary-Haugen bill as a measure of relief to which the farmers are entitled, he knew that there would be no real farm relief until the Socialist program as outlined in the platform is adopted. He talked of the false friends of the farmers, men like Brookhart of Iowa and other erstwhile progressives, and then suggested that without a real economic philosophy such as Socialism, the progressives could not be counted on.

I. R. McRillis, a veteran organizer, proved as dependable as ever in the work of getting up the Des Moines meeting. The next morning the leading paper in town ran a three-column picture of Thomas all down the front page. It was full length and a full length of Norman Thomas means full length.

A Little Organizing.

It was in Iowa that Thomas demonstrated to everyone's satisfaction that he can not only speak at meetings, but he can go out and organize them all by himself.

The day after the Des Moines meeting was set apart as one of rest for the Thomas party. As far as this writer is concerned, it would not have been entirely unwelcome. Running all over the map of the United States and speaking every night in such weather as we've been having is not the most restful thing in the world.

But when Thomas heard that for the first time since August 4 there would be a day off, he betthought himself and suddenly announced that he believed he would go to a town called Waterloo (the name did not turn out to be so ominous after all) because near Waterloo was the Iowa State Teachers' College and there were things he yearned to say to the Iowa State teachers.

So we went to Waterloo. And when the students heard that Thomas was going to talk, they came a-running. They piled into the big auditorium of the college, until there was standing room only and they hung around (Continued on Page 2)

Phila. Young Socialists In Airplane Drive

Yipsel Airmen Bombard
Towns With Campaign
Literature and Appeals

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Philadelphia's young Socialists use spectacular methods of publicity to broadcast Socialism to the world.

The principals were the Philadelphia Executive Director of the Young People's Socialist League, Louis J. Sussman, and Sol Merv Krasner, chairman of the entertainment committee.

Here is the story in their own words:

"The weather was against us—it poured all day Saturday and Sunday. On calling the weather bureau we found that it had slackened somewhat at our destination. 'At 11 o'clock Sunday, August 12, we left the Y. P. S. L. headquarters, 810 Locust street, Philadelphia. We reached Willow Grove after an hour's ride by trolley. Then we got a hitch to Pitsville Aviation Field.

"At one o'clock the rain ceased and we took the air. The take-off was great. In a few minutes we were above the clouds sailing serenely above Mother Earth.

"The ground below was laid out in sections. We could see miles around, the surrounding towns and the Easton Road winding below us, the machines like ants crawling up and back.

"We're off, Sol, I said as we started. Goodbye, we're going to the devil or to our destination."

"The roar of the motor prevented our speaking to each other in the air. We were forced to write notes to each other as to what we were going to do.

"We took with us pounds of literature on the Socialist campaign, appeals for the New Bedford strikers and announcements of the next Y. P. S. L. meeting, on August 14, at which meeting our National Director, Comrade Louis Rabinowitz, was to speak on the Socialist movement and youth of America.

"The circulars were distributed over the towns of Edison, Doylestown, Danboro, Plumsteadville, Pipersville and Ottisville and Camp Hohnung, Penna.

"We circled each town while dropping our literature. After being in the air for an hour we made a landing—and we certainly were glad to be back upon terra firma."

This is only part of the publicity work being planned by the Philadelphia Young People's Socialist League. Recently organized, it has progressed rapidly. At the printing of this article new circles are sprouting up throughout Philadelphia.

The work of Socialist education is being carried on with zeal and enthusiasm, and with the fire of youth. "We are confident," says the director, "that in the near future our group will expand. The future of So-

(Continued on page 3)

Thomas Drive Stirs Arizona Socialists

Railroadmen and Other Workers Supporting the Ticket—Good Vote Is Expected

By MURRAY E. KING.

DOUGLAS, ARIZONA.—Arizona will be in the big line-up of States this year with a Socialist national ticket. Every sign points to a vote for Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer that will give the Socialist Party legal standing in the State.

This promising situation is in striking contrast to conditions here four weeks ago. Due to the fact that the Arizona Socialists gave up their identity as a party in 1924 to join with the LaFollette forces, no organization except one local in Yuma has existed since that time. Lack of organization had produced a disintegration and demoralization that was almost unbelievable.

It was necessary to obtain 800 signatures to put the Socialist national ticket on the ballot. It was soon discovered that help in getting the Socialist candidates on the ballot could not be developed by correspondence. The writer of this article decided that personal contact with the Socialists throughout the State was the only method that would meet the situation. Three weeks of experience with this method, traveling for the National Campaign Committee, has proved its supreme value.

Thomas Talk on All Sides

In that time willing and hopeful help in circulating petitions have been developed in every community visited. New members have been added to Yuma. A local has been formed at Phoenix. A group has arisen at Tucson ready to join as soon as circumstances permit. Subscriptions have been obtained for The New Leader. And above all, contact has been re-established and hope revived among the Socialists visited. Thomas and Maurer are being discussed in communities that had never heard of them; and a most difficult situation for the Socialists is being changed. The places visited where these results have been obtained are Phoenix, Yuma, Somerton, Gadsden, Tucson, Benson, Bisbee, Lowell, Warren, Douglas, in all of which places there are from one to eight Socialists now circulating nominating petitions.

The situation that discouraged and demoralized the Socialists more than anything else was the fact that they had to register this year as Democrats or Republicans, or not at all. I have met Socialists in every community I have visited who have tried to register as "Independents" or "non-partisans," but were refused. Rather than suffer disfranchisement this year, a few of them registered as Republicans and most of them as Democrats.

Fortunately, they still possess the right to sign the petitions nominating Thomas and Maurer as Socialists on the Arizona State ballot. Among them are many others, mostly workers, thoroughly disgusted with the old party candidates, who are gladly signing the Socialist petitions.

Railroad Men Aroused

I have encountered a surprising amount of sentiment against Smith and Hoover and for Thomas and Maurer among wage earners and farmers, especially among organized workers, who have never been affiliated with the Socialist movement. Among the railroad workers wherever I have been, I have encountered strong talk among former non-Socialists, of voting for Thomas and Maurer as a protest against Smith, Hoover and the rottenness of old party politics.

If we can make the Socialist candidates known generally to the people of Arizona between now and Election Day, the vote for Thomas and Maurer will be surprisingly large.

Anyone who thinks that Socialist propaganda has ceased in Arizona, and that no more young people are being brought into the movement, are in for a surprise. Despite the almost utter lapse in organization during the past few years, individual Socialists in many communities, working practically isolated, have been carrying on the good work and getting results. In one city the leading Socialist is a young high school professor—a mere youth—who has been converted to Socialism recently by being placed in contact with Socialist readers. In another city several different persons said to me, "You ought to visit the University; there are lots of Socialists up there."

Same Old Bisbee

In Bisbee I found that the same gang and the same terrorism that had resulted in the deportation of workers in 1917 ruled the camp, prohibited all labor organization and stopped the mouths of the workers. But it was in Bisbee that I found the two best Socialist fighters I have yet seen in Arizona—and they were both young men. They are daily spreading Socialist propaganda under conditions where discovery means loss of jobs and practical deportation from the camp. Copies of The New Leader are handed around until they wear out.

These young men—one of them a youth—wanted six sets of our petitions

GIGANTIC PICNIC

at ZAHORAS GROVE

Chicago (Lyons), Ill.

Sunday, September 2, 1928

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

Original Music by

"Big Jim" Thompson, on his 16th National Year, 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.

Admission, 50 cents. Grounds open 1 p. m.

Do not miss this treat. Come Early.

Mrs. Hapgood Opens Mass. Campaign With 8 Meetings

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

BOSTON.—Mary Donovan Hapgood, Socialist candidate for Governor, will open her campaign in Springfield, August 24th, at the Post Office Square. August 25th she will speak in Northampton. August 26th on Boston Common at a Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial Meeting. August 27th in New Bedford for the strikers. August 29th in Fitchburg. August 29th in Pittsfield. August 30th in Holyoke and August 31st in Greenfield.

The New England District of the Socialist Verband will hold a banquet Saturday, September 1st, at the Workman's Circle Camp in Ashland with Norman Thomas, Mary Donovan Hapgood, David A. Eisenberg and state candidates of the Socialist Party as the speakers. On September 2nd they will hold a mass meeting at the camp with the same speakers.

Thomas Dates in Mass.

Norman Thomas will speak at the Workman's Circle Camp Sunday, September 2nd, in the afternoon; at Onset, September 2nd, and in New Bedford, at the Labor Day celebration arranged by the New Bedford Textile Council, for Monday, September 3rd.

Comrade James H. Maurer is expected to speak for the Worcester Central Labor Union on Labor Day. Alfred Baker Lewis will be the speaker at the outing of Local Worcester on Sunday, September 2nd, at Salma Park at 2:00 p. m.

The Dorchester Branch is arranging two mass meetings at Blue Hill and Lawrence, Blue Hill and Woodrow's streets, Saturday, August 25th, for the New Bedford textile strikers, followed by a house-to-house collection on the morning of August 26th.

Virginia Socialists Busy Organizing New Party Locals

RICHMOND, Va.—The organization of the Socialist locals in the 4th district has been begun. Comrade David Lidman, of Petersburg, is chairman of the 4th district organization. Comrade Lidman has also accepted his appointment as publicity director for the entire State organization. A meeting of interested persons of the 4th district will be held in Petersburg on Friday, August 31st, and a mass meeting will be held on the following Thursday night, September 6th.

David G. George, State campaign manager, will undertake organization work in Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Newport News this week. A definite organization will be perfected in the 1st and 2nd districts. Comrade George will probably speak in Norfolk Wednesday night, August 22nd, and in Newport News Thursday night.

Arrangements are being made for the acceptance speech of John G. Bowman, the Socialist candidate for U. S. Senator from Virginia. The acceptance speech will probably be made on Labor Day. The place will be announced later.

A meeting of the State Central Executive Committee has been called for Sunday, August 26th, in Richmond, probably in the Headquarters office, 518 Lyric Building.

A large supply of pamphlets, campaign buttons, etc., as well as a weekly bundle of The New Leader is on hand at State Headquarters, 518 Lyric Building, Richmond. Interested persons and organizations are urged to send in orders to national headquarters, or send or write here for samples. We also have a supply of the "Intelligent Voter's Guide." They are going like hot cakes.

and promised to fill them all. When I asked them to be careful, one of them said, "We know who to see and who to avoid, and what's the difference if we do lose our underpaid jobs, which we will quit voluntarily when we get ready."

Most encouraging developments are going on among railroad workers, and these moving brigades of labor are carrying on a work of communication. In Tucson, where there are railroad shops, I found an unexpected number of Socialists and near Socialists among the railroad workers and also among the building crafts. The Socialists were fine, outstanding types of men prominent in their unions.

Predicts a Big Vote

Right here in Douglas, the first man to volunteer to circulate our petition was the legislative representative of the Railroad Brotherhoods here. He takes The New Leader and told me that he sent the copy every week to his son in Tucson, and that it had made a good Socialist out of him. He wanted petitions to take to the labor convention in Phoenix, and said that he would get lots of signatures at the convention.

The second man I visited in Douglas was a prominent member in the Order of Railway Conductors. He took two sets of petitions and subscribed for The New Leader.

The third man I visited was an outstanding member of one of the Brotherhoods here. He took two sets of petitions and has given me every aid possible.

Because they have to register as Republicans or Democrats this year, if at all, and because the Socialists have no local tickets in the field, the Socialists throughout the State are deeply involved in old party local politics. On this account the Socialist groups generally desire to postpone the organization of locals until after the election this year. The Socialists are chafing under these bonds. They are almost universally disgusted and want to break away entirely from all old party politics after the election. They have had enough of it. Scores of them have assured me that they will be ready to join Socialist locals as soon as they can get free from local politics. All I have visited have told me they were as strong in their belief in Socialism as they ever were. They will vote for Thomas and Maurer to a man, and many others will vote our national ticket with them.

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

Banners, Auto-Signs, Buttons

Requests for Thomas and Maurer buttons, the badge of Socialism in this campaign, are received at National Campaign Headquarters at 15 East 40th Street, New York City, by the thousands every hour. There are still many parts of the country with not a Thomas button in miles. Have your organization write immediately for rates for quantities of this attractive button. Send 5 cents in stamps for one for yourself.

The Campaign Committee is also considering making up canvas signs and automobile plates bearing "Thomas for President" slogan. It wants to know how many comrades can use these, so that orders may be placed at once. The banners can be hung on automobiles, from windows and on fire-escapes. The plates can be placed on cars like licenses. Write immediately and tell the campaign committee how many you want.

Delaware Electors Chosen

William O. Toole, who has been working in Delaware with Leonard C. Kaye, writes that having chosen the first presidential electors for the state. He is determined to start a local in Wilmington, and expects to report success soon. Kaye is going over big at open-air meetings. "Wilmington is a great field for work," Toole says. "If work is done there is going to be the biggest vote ever polled for the Socialist party. There is much dissatisfaction with Smith and much of the disaffected votes will come our way. Then there is a new generation come up since the war and to them our story is a revelation." The electors will be Fred W. Whiteside, of Arden, and R. D. White and H. A. Walker, of Wilmington.

Brown in Alabama

"And boy, isn't it hot," is the conclusion of a letter from Campaign Committee Representative John W. Brown down in Alabama. Nevertheless, Comrade Brown is working wonders. Ticket is straightened out in district 2, he writes, and he expects to lead in the election in a few days. Brown obtained good help from Mrs. R. E. L. Connolly, of Fairhope, who was party state secretary in 1912 from the time of the Federal election in that town. "We chose an opportune time to invade the South," Brown writes.

Literature for Maryland

S. M. Neistadt, state secretary in Maryland, is sending a call to all comrades in the state appealing to the comrades to push the distribution of literature. He is ready to send literature to any comrade upon request. The state office has filed for the electors for United States Senate, and also for four out of the six Congressional Districts.

Baltimore is planning, in conjunction with the National Campaign Manager, to have a Thomas meeting in Baltimore and around the State. The acceptance speech will be made on Labor Day. The place will be announced later.

A meeting of the State Central Executive Committee has been called for Sunday, August 26th, in Richmond, probably in the Headquarters office, 518 Lyric Building.

A large supply of pamphlets, campaign buttons, etc., as well as a weekly bundle of The New Leader is on hand at State Headquarters, 518 Lyric Building, Richmond. Interested persons and organizations are urged to send in orders to national headquarters, or send or write here for samples. We also have a supply of the "Intelligent Voter's Guide." They are going like hot cakes.

and promised to fill them all. When I asked them to be careful, one of them said, "We know who to see and who to avoid, and what's the difference if we do lose our underpaid jobs, which we will quit voluntarily when we get ready."

Most encouraging developments are going on among railroad workers, and these moving brigades of labor are carrying on a work of communication. In Tucson, where there are railroad shops, I found an unexpected number of Socialists and near Socialists among the railroad workers and also among the building crafts. The Socialists were fine, outstanding types of men prominent in their unions.

Predicts a Big Vote

Right here in Douglas, the first man to volunteer to circulate our petition was the legislative representative of the Railroad Brotherhoods here. He takes The New Leader and told me that he sent the copy every week to his son in Tucson, and that it had made a good Socialist out of him. He wanted petitions to take to the labor convention in Phoenix, and said that he would get lots of signatures at the convention.

The second man I visited in Douglas was a prominent member in the Order of Railway Conductors. He took two sets of petitions and subscribed for The New Leader.

The third man I visited was an outstanding member of one of the Brotherhoods here. He took two sets of petitions and has given me every aid possible.

Because they have to register as Republicans or Democrats this year, if at all, and because the Socialists have no local tickets in the field, the Socialists throughout the State are deeply involved in old party local politics. On this account the Socialist groups generally desire to postpone the organization of locals until after the election this year. The Socialists are chafing under these bonds. They are almost universally disgusted and want to break away entirely from all old party politics after the election. They have had enough of it. Scores of them have assured me that they will be ready to join Socialist locals as soon as they can get free from local politics. All I have visited have told me they were as strong in their belief in Socialism as they ever were. They will vote for Thomas and Maurer to a man, and many others will vote our national ticket with them.

Maurer Likes the Guide—We Don't Blame Him

"The Intelligent Voter's Guide" is one piece of literature that will make history. It is a book that will be plenty of work for the printers and the shipping department. The Rand Book Store sold 250 in a week and has placed another large order. James H. Maurer is so excited about it, he rushes a check for ten copies. The Thomas for President Club in Brooklyn orders 25; 50 to Clarence Taylor in Little Rock; 3 ordered by A. Faust in Washington, D. C. 5 to National Secretary Henry; 50 to Dr. E. Z. Levitan in Peoria; 50 to Ansel M. Brooks in Rockford, Ill.; 50 to I. S. McCall in Des Moines; 50 to Ross Magi in Wichita; Mary McKiver, in Louisville, orders 80; John L. Wraether, in Mayfield, Ky., 50; Joseph Bernstein, of Detroit, 50 handbooks; 50 to Hordley in Kansas City; S. Lerner in Omaha, 50 handbooks; Dr. Henry Neumann, of the Brooklyn Ethical Culture Society, 3 copies; Joseph W. Sharps, Ohio, 50; Esther Friedman, also in Ohio, 50 books; J. S. Brown, Memphis, 50 copies; O. A. Kennedy, of Ogden, Utah, tops the list with 250 books;

Al Benson, Wisconsin's able state secretary, 50.

When August Claessens started selling handbooks at the Thomas meeting in Memphis, the stage hands had to plead with him to quit. At midnight, he was still doing business. That's the way the book is taking. Place your order today with the committee at 15 East 40th Street, or you may have to wait weeks until the printer catches up with the orders. Send 45 cents (10 cents for stamps) to the committee today. Reduced rates for quantities.

Single orders by the hundreds come in every day from every state in the Union—and some from outside of these states. One this morning from Cuba, for instance. States heard from today include New Mexico, California, Colorado, Washington, D. C.; Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

While We Are Speaking of Literature

KENTUCKY—500 platforms, 500 "Addresses to the Farmer" and 500 "Open Letter to Progressives," to John L. Wraether at Mayfield, Kentucky; 100 platforms, 100 "farmers," and 100 "Is It Fun When I Vote?" to J. C. Hodges in Kansas City; Foster, Ky.; national campaign representative Mary B. McKiver takes 1,000 platform and 1,000 "Is It Fun When I Vote?" to J. C. Hodges in Kansas City; 1,000 special leaflets for women; H. A. Goodman, of Louisville, 25 copies of each of the "1928 Issues"; John J. Thobe, of Cincinnati, 2,000 platforms; 100 platforms to Will E. Noyes of Scottsville. Enough literature to redeem the much-discredited political intelligence of that state. But there will be even more.

LOUISIANA—W. F. Dietz, of Lake Charles, orders 500 "Addresses to Farmers"; 2,500 Women's committee leaflets, 500 platforms, 500 letter to progressives, and 500 injunction leaflets.

MARYLAND—100 platforms and 25 of all other leaflets to Lloyd Potter of Annapolis, for the navy boys, maybe; and 5,000 platforms to Dr. S. M. Neistadt, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS—Alfred Baker Lewis, New England district secretary, orders 500 platforms; 500 platforms; 1,000 and 1,000 more on unemployment; faithful D. G. Tenney, in Haverhill, 100 platforms, 50 "Out of Work," 100 "Is It Fun?" and 250 women's committee leaflets; Dr. Gardner Day of the Trinity Church, Boston, orders 50 platforms.

MICHIGAN—Joseph Bernstein, of Detroit, heads the list. He takes no less

signatures for nominating petitions. Sunday he worked around Augusta, and Monday in Gardner and Randolph. He writes: "The State Secretary is receiving much aid and encouragement from the Socialist speaking comrades. Next Sunday, he will be their guest at a picnic of the Rockland and Warren locals. The tests of securing 100 names nominating our presidential electors is progressing.

"Many many comrades have failed to take out their citizenship papers. Now the electors will be held in Richmond, August 25, it is announced by campaign manager and Committee Campaign Representative David G. George. State headquarters for the campaign are in the Lyric Building, in Virginia.

Maryland Unionists, Attention!

Comrade S. M. Neistadt, of Maryland, campaign manager in that state, is working on lining up Trade Union Committee for Thomas and Maurer.

Fargo Is Ready

Fargo is ready for Thomas, who will speak there on Sept. 9. J. Mahon Barnes reports. Fargo, the largest city in the state, has about ten small towns nearby. Barnes will work these towns as well as the city, and a capacity audience to all the Fargo Theatre.

Record in Delaware

Thomas electors can appear on the ballot in some counties in Delaware and in some counties in Maryland. The law works out, that the way to be filed for electors. It is therefore with justifiable pride that Campaign Committee Representative William O. Toole reports that Socialist presidential electors will be on the ballot in Kent and Sussex counties for the first time in party history.

No Stopping Virginia

Having concluded a very successful organizing convention, the Virginia Socialists are keeping up their fast pace. A meeting of the newly elected state executive committee will be held in Richmond, August 25, it is announced by campaign manager and Committee Campaign Representative David G. George. State headquarters for the campaign are in the Lyric Building, in Virginia.

Albany County, N. Y.

After a lapse of years Comrades from Cohoes and Albany, N. Y., opened up the Socialist campaign in the 29th Congressional District in City Hall Square, Troy, Thursday night. Comrade Richey of Albany was the speaker. On Saturday evening at the National Bank Bldg. after another successful meeting was held. Allin Depew, candidate for Congress, and comrade Frank A. Andrae were the speakers. Literature was distributed and a collection taken to buy more. Looks good for future meetings. The 29th Congressional District is made up of Albany County and 9 wards in Troy. We open the campaign in Cohoes next Saturday.

Massachusetts Files

The Socialist Party Massachusetts on August 16 filed certificates of nomination with the Secretary of State for

National Headquarters News

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

Montana

Musselshell County Socialists have nominated H. J. Patterson for State Senator, Earl McConnell for State Representative in the Legislature. Herman Moore of Round Up for Sheriff, Theodore Archer of Mullan for County Commissioner. Do not be surprised to see these nominees elected, especially those for the State Legislature, so says the Socialist State Office.

From Washington, D. C.

Letter from the Department of Labor Library writes as follows: "The Library of the U. S. Department of Labor is desirous of obtaining for the official use of the various departments a copy of one of the snappiest pamphlets ever seen here or anywhere. Comrade John Kenneth Turner, justly famous publicist, is the new editor, with Cameron R. King and Mrs. Lena Morrow Lewis close at hand assistants. Turner had a front page spread the other day about David P. Barrows, of the University of California, in which he dressed down that cheap imitation of the non-too-expensive Teddy Roosevelt in proper style. Barrows had been passing off the usual lies about Sandino and Nicaragua. "The Labor World," Turner replied, "is for Norman Thomas for President of the United States, Sandino for President of Nicaragua, and Barrows for President of the Ananias Club." The Labor World is published at 1095 Market Street, San Francisco, California. The National Campaign Committee is more than satisfied with having gotten the paper started in its new form."

Missouri

St. Louis Socialists plan a meeting with Norman Thomas for September 2nd. The meeting will be held in Joffa Auditorium, La Fayette and Jefferson avenues. Comrade James H. Maurer, nominee for Vice President, will speak in St. Louis some time in October. Nothing to hinder two very big meetings when our nominees come to town.

Washington

Comrade Herman advises headquarters that a state convention has been called to meet in St. Paul, Minn., September 6th and University Streets, on September 11. All members of the party, and all others who wish to become a member and make part of the campaign, are urged to be on hand. The convention is to nominate a state ticket. Convention convenes at 10 a. m. sharp.

Kansas

National Secretary Henry will attend the Socialist state convention on August 27 to assist in the convention work and then address a mass meeting in the evening. The convention will be held at Topeka. Comrade Henry will also speak in Kansas City, Kansas, on August 28, where he expects to organize a Socialist local.

Missouri

Missouri will have a full ticket in the

Mary Donovan Hapgood of North Brookfield for governor; Walter S. Hutchings of Greenfield for lieutenant-governor; Edith M. Williams of Brookline, for secretary; Albert Sprague Coolidge of Pittsfield for treasurer; David A. Eisenberg of Worcester, for auditor; John Weaver Sherman of Boston for attorney-general; Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge for U. S. Senator.

The electoral slate of the Socialist Party pledged to Norman Thomas for President and James H. Maurer for Vice-President is headed by Charlotte B. Hall-Jowell of Medford and George E. Roemer of Cambridge for electors at large. The district electors are as follows:

District 1, Vincent G. Burns of Pittsfield; District 2, Nelson J. West of Springfield; District 3, John Suominen of Fitchburg; District 4, Thomas J. Conroy of Worcester; District 5, William E. Sproule of Lowell; District 6, Leonard Spaulding of Newburyport; District 7, Thomas J. Nicholson of Lawrence; District 8, Sylvester J. McBride of Watertown; District 9, Max Sandler of Chelsea; District 10, Reuben Gurinick of Boston; District 11, Lucy Lee of Boston; District 12, Joseph Bearak of Dorchester; District 13, Patrick J. Leonard of Brookline; District 14, Franklin K. Gifford of Brockton; District 15, Hugh Dunbar of Attleboro Falls; District 16, Walter Barlow of New Bedford.

New York Activities

Copies of the New York State Convention resolution concerning the twelve legislative proposals of the New York State Federation of Labor have been sent to all city central labor bodies of the state. Socialist delegates to central bodies are asked to see to it that communications of the Socialist Party received the same consideration as those from Democrats and Republicans.

Good Meeting in Troy

Thanks to a week or more of agitation in front of the Troy City Hall conducted by a professional anti-Socialist soap-boxer, one O'Brien purporting to represent the Constitutional League, a splendid open-air Socialist meeting was held in Troy Thursday night. Robert H. Ritchey of Albany, and Allin Depew, of Cohoes, were the speakers, and the audience was estimated as around five hundred. O'Brien and some of his henchmen were on hand, but Ritchey, who was the last speaker, had no difficulty in meeting their heckling.

Conference With Candidates

A conference of the State Executive Committee with state candidates originally intended to be held last week has been postponed until this Saturday. Plans will be laid for the touring of state candidates in the months of September and October.

Mrs. Wiley Acting State Secretary

Theresa B. Wiley of Schenectady will act as State Secretary during a short absence of State Secretary Merrill from his office. Mrs. Wiley is thoroughly familiar with the work of the State Office, having helped out on numerous occasions and in practically every campaign since 1919.

State Campaign Subscription Lists

Early returns on State Campaign Subscription lists are requested. It is impossible to make an effective campaign on hope and good intentions. Money turned in and expended during the hectic last weeks of the campaign is largely wasted. It can be far more efficiently used in September.

Herman To Make Tour

Comrade Emil Herman, organizer for the Campaign Committee and Northwest District Secretary, announces the following list of meetings beginning August 18: Saturday, Aug. 18th, Kelo. Sunday, Aug. 19th, Portland. Monday, Aug. 20th, Portland. Tuesday, Aug. 21st, Enroute. Wednesday, Aug. 22nd, Ellum. Thursday, Aug. 23rd, North Yakima. Friday, Aug. 24th, Enroute. Saturday, Aug. 25th, Spokane. Sunday, Aug. 26th, Spokane. Monday, Aug. 27th, Enroute. Tuesday, Aug. 28th, Columbia District. Wednesday, Aug. 29th, Portland. Thursday, Aug. 30th, Portland. Friday, Aug. 31st, Enroute to Seattle.

Charter for Jacksonville

Local Jacksonville, Florida, is on deck and hustling. A letter to campaign headquarters from Comrade Harry Pelman, 3113 Gilmore street, Jacksonville, tells the good news. Eleven have signed the application for a charter. The first meeting is to be held in a few days, when campaign plans will be discussed. They want a Thomas and Maurer meeting, and assure a good one.

The depression has hit Kentucky hard, writes John D. Bradley. Wages low and little employment to be found. "For the first time," he adds, "the workers show some signs of waking up politically. To help them, Comrade Bradley is going after subs for The N. L."

Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1872

Main Office: 227 EAST 84TH STREET (Bet. 2nd and 3rd Ave.) 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 \$1000 insurance covers all expenses.

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

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

No members at large admitted. Business transacted only through branches.

For Further Information apply at 227 East 84th Street

For Your Children's Sake

Don't torture your child by making him swallow something that he does not like. When your child needs a physic, give him

EX-LAX

The Sweet Chocolate Laxative

EX-LAX is as delicious as the choicest confection, and cleanses the bowels in a most natural, pleasant and painless manner. It is absolutely harmless, and children love it.

10, 25 and 50c a box, at all drug stores.

TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from Page 1)

E. Smith's acceptance speech. Will the ghosts of the dead stand by him? Will he dare speak of civil liberty? Or of any other first rate issue in clear cut terms of loyalty to the workers instead of the Raskobos?

A welcome copy of a New York paper tells me that the Tammany city government will do nothing to block the Brooklyn-New York power merger which Governor Smith's Commission approved. Our Tammany rulers will do

Story Of Teapot Dome Told In Campaign Book

Hoover Is Implicated In Oil Steal

Socialist Handbook Says Every Important G.O.P. Leader Is Guilty—Smith Under Attack Too

HERBERT HOOVER, Republican candidate for President, is subjected to pointed attack in the official Socialist campaign handbook, issued by the Socialist National Campaign Committee, at 15 East 40th street. The handbook is called "The Intelligent Voter's Guide," and contains the views of the Socialist Party and its candidate for President, Norman Thomas, on the leading issues of the campaign.

In a chapter called "A Tale of Two Scandals," in which the Teapot Dome and the Continental Trading Corporation revelations are dealt with, the "Guide" alleges that "practically every leader of the Republican Party is guilty of participation in the steal of the oil lands, estimated by the Navy Department to be worth \$1,000,000,000." The chapter is subtitled "the events of the criminal silence of Hoover, Coolidge and their entire administration, and the subsequent bribery of the Republican Party by Sinclair, Governor Smith's friend and racing commissioner."

The Indictment.

"Hoover" it is asserted, "is condemned as guilty by these facts:

"1. Hoover sat in the cabinet of President Harding when Fall was putting through the steals of Teapot Dome and Elk Hills. All official Washington seethed with the talk of the steal. Hoover, a mining engineer, the fair-haired boy of Harding and Coolidge, who was used as a trouble-shooter in every department of government, and who butted into the affairs of the Department of Agriculture so persistently that the late Henry Wallace of Des Moines resigned in protest, the Hoover who was called into the coal and railroad shompen's strikes of 1922 to help the flyweight Secretary of Labor Davis and who helped put over the famous Jacksonville Agreement on the United Mine Workers of America in 1924, is now offered as a man who knew nothing about the treasonable betrayal of the nation by Fall. From the day the lease was signed to this, Hoover has never said one word to indicate that he does not approve of Fall, Daugherty, Denby, Jess Smith, Forbes & Co.

"2. He is positively indicted by the testimony of Birch Helm, an oil man who tried to bid for Teapot Dome. Helm said he went to Hoover and protested against the unfairness of the Sinclair lease. Hoover sat tight and said nothing.

"3. In 1928 Hoover accepted as his lieutenant in rounding up Southern delegates the notorious C. Bascom Slemm, confidant of Harding, Daugherty and Fall, and the man who stood at the elbow of E. B. McLean at Palm Beach when he telegraphed the lie that he, McLean, had loaned Fall the \$100,000 which was shown to have been given to Fall by Doherty in the famous black bag.

"4. In 1928 Hoover welcomed the help of George Lockwood, who sent Blair Conn to Montana in an effort to frame Senator Burton K. Wheeler and thus shut off investigation.

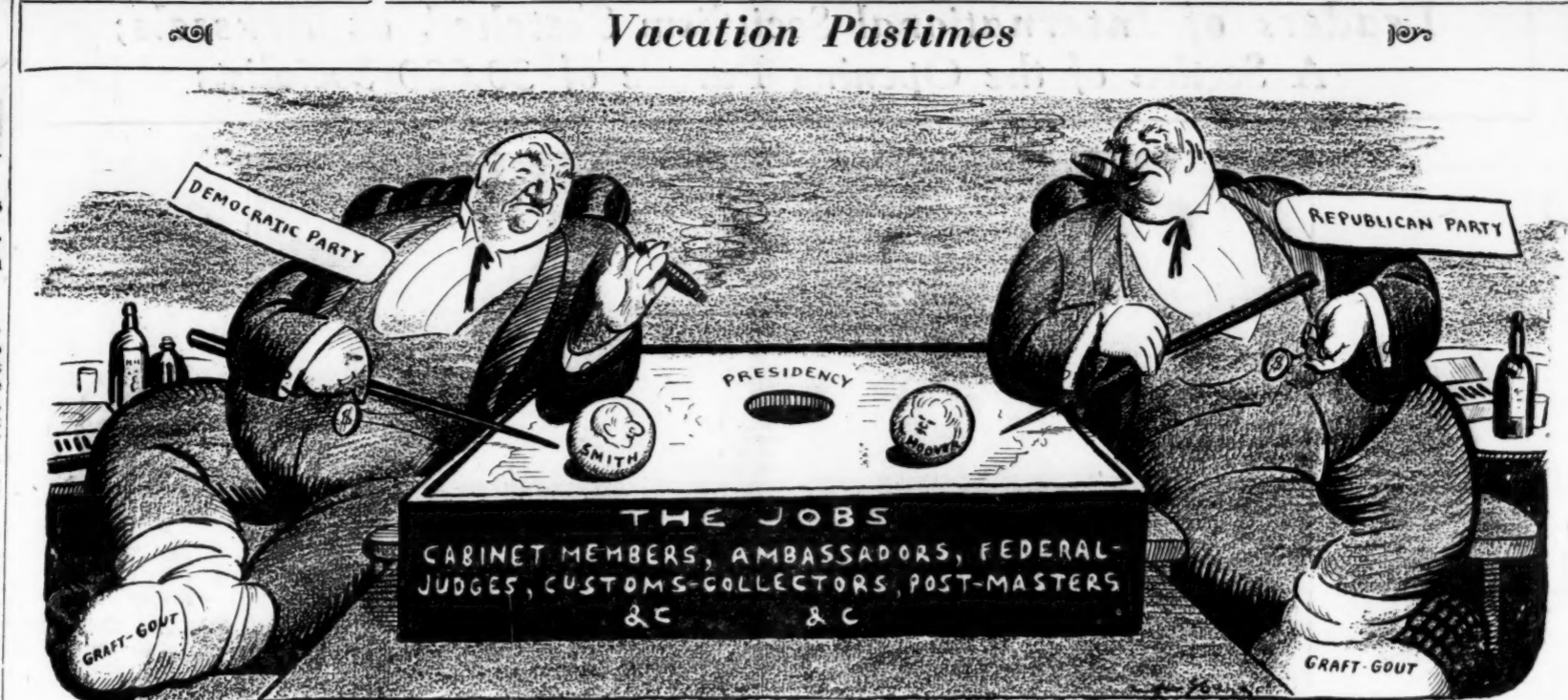
"5. Hoover's representative in the South was Rush Holand, former assistant to Harry Daugherty.

"6. Hoover's nose is equal to any stretch. He not only made a bargain with Boss Vare for a Senatorial whitewash on the Pennsylvania slush funds, but he accepted with thanks the benediction of Handy Andy Mellon, the greatest Secretary of the Treasury since Hamilton who, being offered \$50,000 of Sinclair bonds in November, 1923, when the Senate Investigation Committee, created by Senator LaFollette was turning up proof that Sinclair had given Fall thousands of dollars to improve his bankrupt ranch at Three Rivers, N. M., kept his mouth shut then and for four years afterward."

The "Guide" does not mince words on on Secretary Mellon. "For more than three years," it is said, "he protected from justice a thief, a briber, and a walking tube of sanctimonious vaseline called Hays. Andrew W. Mellon should have been kicked from the Potomac to the Monongahela, propelled by the righteous indignation of his President and an outraged public opinion."

Smith Comes In for Attack. At Socialist campaign headquarters, publication of "The Intelligent Voter's Guide" was offered as refutation of reports that the Socialists will concentrate their campaign fire exclusively on Governor Smith. Three chapters on the Republican Party include "Hoover, the Incompetent," written by Freda Kirchway; "A Tale of Two Scandals," by "Dollars and Bullets," by Lewis Gannett, dealing with Nicaragua. Under the section, "The Democratic Spare Tire," are "Speaking of Al," by McAlister Coleman, "The Making of Tammany," by James O'neal, and "The Purring Tiger," by Louis Stanley, which offers a Socialist analysis of Mayor Walker's administration as indicative of "the New Tammany."

Another section of the book, entitled "Two Wings of the Same Bird of Prey," aims to prove the Socialist contention of the lack of essential difference between the Democratic and Republican parties. "For My Pocket All the Time," by Edward Levinson, and "Money Votes" deal with the financing of the campaigns of the Republican and Democratic parties. A third chapter in this section offers a



Instructions for playing game: The object of this delightful pastime is to get your ball into the pocket. The winner gets the choice of jobs.

Huge Milwaukee Throng Gives Thomas Ovation

(Continued from Page 1)
Thomas afterwards until we had to make the bus back to Waterloo on the run.

Of course, this wasn't a strictly political speech. It had to do with peace and how to get it. But it was a speech that went home and how they sat up on the edges of the benches and drank it all in.

William R. Snow had been working like a beaver to get a good meeting in Peoria. But "the ghost of the troupe that was stranded in Peoria" returned to haunt the place and no more than a handful turned up. Peoria needs Socialism but it certainly does not show any mass appreciation of this fact. The meeting was more or less saved by the fine spirit shown by Dr. E. Z. Levitan and other comrades who did all they could to put some life into that intellectually defunct town. Gus Claessens spoke at a street meeting there and at a large meeting of miners out at Canton, Ill., not far away and on the whole did

the work of a small-sized Swiss army. Milwaukee, as was to be expected, furnished the high spot of the week. Victor Berger, who goes into another campaign with all his old courage and serenity, Mayor Dan Hoan and Al Benson and Leo Krzycki, Emil Seidel, Otto R. Hauser, the young candidate for Governor, Walter Ploakowski, who is running for Congress in the district adjoining Berger's—all these and many others pitched in to give the affair a pace and go that made the veterans present compare it favorably with some of the big doings of other years.

It was an ideal day. The heat had broken. Thomas was at his best. Gus Claessens gave a rapid-fire talk that roused the meeting before Thomas spoke. Hoan, who introduced Thomas, made a beautiful speech. Milwaukee Socialists made history again.

And now we're heading down to a meeting at Rockport, Ill., and then Klan-ridden Indiana.

Thomas Favors Equalization Fee, He Tells Wichita; Kansas City Meeting Sets Record

EN ROUTE WITH NORMAN THOMAS, OMAHA, NEBRASKA, AUGUST 15th.—In the ten sweltering days since Thomas left New York on his Southern and Midwestern tour, the Socialist candidate for President has made fourteen formal speeches and sat in on conferences of Socialist leaders and sympathizers from West Virginia to this hospitable Nebraska capital.

"Right now Thomas is in as splendid shape, mentally and physically, as I have seen him in the course of many years campaigning together. Of late we have been doing what sleeping we could get in, on the march as it were. When we arrive in town after an overnight jump on stuffy sleepers, there is a local committee waiting at the station and from then on the program runs something like this:

A talk with the local folks over conditions.

The arrival of photographers and reporters from the papers.

An hour or so of interviews.

Lunch with old friends or a group of sympathizers.

A trip around town to get the physical lay-out and "feel" of the community.

Work on the evening's speech.

Short talks to small groups in different parts of town.

Supper with the local organizer and committee.

Speaking for an hour at the evening meeting and then—

A dash for the train and the next stop.

Claessens' Busy Day

In the meantime Gus Claessens' is busy running around town attending to the hundred and one details of a successful meeting, who shall preside, who comparative table of the Democratic and Republican platforms.

Under a section called "Issues for Every American," James H. Maurer, the party's candidate for Vice-President, deals with the power question, Harry W. Laidler with unemployment, Louis Waldman with injunctions in labor disputes, Prof. Harry Elmer Barnes with foreign relations and Congressman Victor L. Berger with taxation. Other chapters in this section discuss the farm question, nationalization of industry and social insurance.

The book concludes with a chapter by Nathan Fine on "Socialism at Work," and another by Paul Blanshard on "America the Beautiful, a Dream of Socialism." Also included in the "Guide" are the Socialist national platform, W. E. Woodward's biography of Norman Thomas, William M. Feigenbaum's sketch of Mr. Maurer's life, and Mr. Thomas' letter accepting the Socialist nomination.

The book sells for 35 cents and may be ordered from the Socialist Campaign Committee, at 15 East 40th street, New York City. When ordering by mail, 10 cents should be added for postage.

take up the collection, who will help distribute literature, etc.

One reason why the arrival of Thomas in a town is the signal for a rush of folks to shake his hand and wish him well, may be the realization that alone of all the Presidential candidates he brings a breath of reality into as fantastic a national campaign as has been waged for many years.

Already, and remember that this is in mid-August, it seems as though people were heartily sick of the stalling tactics of the old parties. One leading Southern paper said frankly that Thomas was welcome because he was a flesh and blood person giving the folks something to think about besides the relative fishing prowess of two absentee candidates and the evasive questions of rum and religion.

Some hope on the part of despairing realists looking about for real issues had been placed in the much heralded acceptance speech of Herbert Hoover. But already that has been forgotten. It was generally agreed that it was an intelligent outpouring of generalities. There was nothing specific about farm relief (and out here that is something on which you have to be specific indeed, if you want a hearing.) There was an ominous silence on the control of electrical development. The Prohibition Research Magnificent was kidded by Thomas in a dispatch which he sent to the Eastern press and in speeches which he has delivered since the Hoover speech. Hoover's bid for labor was ludicrously platitudinous and most hypocritical, and most evasive of all the solemn statements of a cabinet officer who had sat silent through the two oil administrations, that on the whole and by and large he is opposed to corruption in government.

Farmers at Wichita Meeting

Not much meat in that for political writers who turn with joy to the straight shooting of Norman Thomas at the exposed flanks of both old parties.

And how the audiences eat up this coming to grips with things as they are in America, 1928. At a crackerjack meeting at Wichita, on Monday night, in the Crawford Theatre, presided over by Ross Magill, and largely organized by Ida Beloff and her charming daughter, Thomas went straight to the heart of the farm problem. He pointed out that while Socialists favor the equalization fee as a temporary stop-gap, they know that until the middle-man of distribution is eliminated and the tax burdens are lifted from production, there is no real solution for the farmers' economic sickness. They cheered that the row on row of farmers and their wives who filled the theatre. They came up afterwards and reached out for copies of Thomas' address to the farmers. It turned out that after all Wichita is interested in something beside the recently discovered oil wells in its front yard.

3 Meetings in Kansas City

Three meetings were held in the two

"Horses" Cry Silences Brookhart; Dawes Can't Get Audience

BURLINGTON, Ia.—Sen. Smith Wildman Brookhart, former radical, had a bitter experience at the county fair in Burlington, similar to the pill swallowed by Vice President Dawes last July 4. Though he has come out for Hoover for president Brookhart was orating on his old theme of farm relief when the crowd got sick of it and yelled him down, shouting for the horses to start. Brookhart quit.

Dawes didn't even start his speech, which had been advertised as the big event of the 4th of July celebration in Evanston, Ill., his home town. After an auto parade in which quite a number of cars participated Dawes gave one look at the handful of people, mostly children, around the speaker's stand in the park and beat it.

Kansas Cities. In Kansas City, Kansas, Thomas spoke at a small open air meeting in a park early in the afternoon

New Recruits Could Revive Socialism In Arkansas; Political Intelligence Now Low

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—When Norman Thomas, McAlister Coleman and August Claessens reached Little Rock Saturday, they came upon a rather fantastic scene which afforded them a close-up view of the Arkansas Democracy in action. It was three days before the State Democratic primary and apparently half of us Arkansawyers were running for office while the other half were yelling their heads off in the excess of democracy. Seven illustrious sons of the crowd would indicate an almost utter hopelessness of the situation in Arkansas. But the truth of the matter is that Thomas would have had a much larger audience in any one of hundreds of rural communities in the State. Little Rock has always been remarkable for the weakness of its Socialist sentiment. Back in 1912 when the State polled 10,000 Socialist votes, only a hundred or so, as I remember, were ever polled in Little Rock.

There is certainly a considerable body of Socialist sentiment in Arkansas, but it is dormant almost to the point of despair. Perhaps it can be revived. It is doubtful, however, that very many of the old-time Socialists of the State have the heart to undertake the task or rebuilding the organization. New recruits could enter the field with more enthusiasm, perhaps.

Illinois Jobs in July Set New Low Record

Chicago, (F.P.)—In July as well as June, industrial employment in Illinois cheered the state department of labor although factory employment declined seasonally about 2% to a level 1% below July, 1927. The steady decline in workers on the payrolls which began about the middle of 1923 seems temporarily halted. Stability is appearing at a new lower level.

Illinois factory employment in July was lower than any July since the department began gathering statistics. It was 17.2% under July, 1923, and about 8% under the average for 1922 taken by the department as 100%. Since July, 1923, about a sixth of all factory workers in Illinois have been laid off.

Young Socialists In Air Drive

(Continued from page 1)
cialism lies in the proper education of our youth. "If you are between the age of 16 and 25 and if you are interested in a young league that stands for a better movement, we invite you to join the Philadelphia Young People's Socialist League. "For additional information write to the Philadelphia Executive Director, Comrade Louis J. Sussman, c/o Philadelphia Labor Institute, 810 Locust Street, Philadelphia, or Comrade Jack Hoban, Publicity Manager, c/o Jewish Daily Forward, 1131 S. 5th Street, Philadelphia. All inquiries will be promptly and cheerfully answered."

and later on at a larger meeting in the Knights of Pythias Hall.

The meeting held in the large auditorium of the forum of the Lynwood Boulevard Christian Church was one of the most successful of the campaign both from the standpoint of attendance and the enthusiasm displayed.

Over across the river in the afternoon C. B. Harman, H. M. Perkins, Cora Asher, C. B. Houston, and S. N. Smith, all members of a newly formed local, added to their numbers in the course of Thomas' speech.

After the large meeting in Kansas City, Missouri, Organizer William F. McAllister, assisted by D. T. Snyder, Joseph Hodges, P. J. McCann and Harry Omerman, was busy collecting application cards for membership in the party.

They couldn't get enough of the handbooks to satisfy the demands of this crowd. Thomas talked for nearly an hour but it was not until long after midnight when he climbed aboard the sleeper for Omaha that he really stopped talking. For they hung to him in the lobby of the Snyderhof, run by D. T. Snyder, a local Socialist of many years, and begged for news from the liberal and radical world.

New Bedford Landlords Press For Rent

New Bedford, Mass.—A development of the nineteenth week of the strike here of 30,000 workers was an announcement by the landlords that they had organized into the Landlords' Protective Association and that they would insist upon payment of rent. However, it was added that for the strike rents would be reduced from 20 to 40 per cent. It is, of course, impossible for the strikers to pay any rent after this long struggle, and if the landlords carry out their threat, wholesale evictions will follow. This places an additional burden upon the backs of the oppressed workers.

The strike is still 100 per cent effective with no sign of weakening on the part of the workers.

Chicago Socialists Organize To Elect Collins To Assembly

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
Chicago—At the first meeting of the Chicago Socialist Campaign Committee plans were formulated to carry on an active campaign for the entire Socialist ticket from Norman Thomas down to John M. Collins, candidate for the 23rd Assembly.

Three public school meetings and semi-weekly letters to Party members and sympathizers has already been decided. The committee selected M. V. Halushka, former County Secretary and secretary of the National Headquarters Branch, as Campaign Manager. Those interested in the campaign should get in touch with him at 1059 N. California Ave., Chicago, Ill. A. Anderson, member of the State Executive Committee, as treasurer.

A party membership rally will be held shortly after Labor Day. George Koop, candidate for Governor; George R. Kirkpatrick, Senatorial candidate; and Andrew Laif, veteran Socialist, will be the speakers. Meyer Halushka, candidate for Trustee of the University of Illinois, will preside.

The sentiment that keeps The New Leader going is found in letters such as the one received from Mrs. T. M. Polk, Patterson, Mo. She says, "I want to help all I can." Of course, she shows it in a substantial way.

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N. C. Labor Bans Camels As Scab Fag

State Convention Wouldn't Walk a Step For Prince Albert Either

(By Federated Press)

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—A convict mine and a scab cigarette were the chief objects of attack at the annual convention of the North Carolina Federation of Labor.

By unanimous adoption of a stinging resolution, Camels went on the unfair list of the state labor movement. Along with the cigarette went Prince Albert and Spud smoking tobaccos with the various brands of plug and twist manufactured by the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

This action against the richest tobacco firm in the world follows a similar move by the International Tobacco Workers Union and is expected to preface the adoption of an unfair list resolution by the American Federation at its convention in New Orleans next November. If a million or more smokers drop the widely advertised fag and its sister products, the Reynolds firm may consider renewing the contract it discontinued seven years ago, trade union leaders believe.

In banning Camels, the convention indicted the "miserable wretch and working conditions under which R. J. Reynolds tobacco products are manufactured" and scored the corporation for discharging large numbers of its employees for joining the union of their trade. The convention declared recited the attempts of the tobacco workers' union, the Winston-Salem central labor body and the state federation of labor to discuss the issues with the corporation and the arrogant answer of the firm's executives that there was nothing to discuss.

Convict Leasing Attacked.
North Carolina's barbarous practice of leasing the labor of convicts to a private coal operator and to quarry owners was bitterly scored. President T. A. Wilson leading the attack. The convicts were sent to the Carolina Coal Co. mine last spring, and the convention bitterly deplored that in this "enlightened day and age a progressive state like North Carolina has seen fit to revert to the brutalities of years gone by."

Wages of free labor have been cut 50 per cent by convict competition. It was pointed out, and many free miners have been displaced by the prisoners.

In line with other labor bodies the convention went on record for the eight-hour day and five-day week. In the building trades particularly the shorter work week was in order because of the prosperity of the construction industry. It was asserted. Other resolutions called for a suitable state building code to reduce the excessive accident rate, for a boiler inspection law, and denounced the move to institute a state constabulary system as a blow against labor in favor of the employers.

Passage of some kind of a workers' compensation law is expected at the 1929 legislative session. C. R. Cochran, representative of the American Association for Labor Legislation who spoke at the convention will cooperate with a federation committee in drafting a bill for the legislature. North Carolina is one of five states having no compensation law.

Negro local unions of hodcarriers and tobacco workers have been started in the last year but no Negro delegates were in evidence at the convention. Attendance was better than last year, reflecting the growth of the North Carolina movement. Wilson was re-elected president and J. C. Rideout secretary.

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The Parliament of Socialism: Tomorrow's League

Leaders of International Socialism Sketched at Brussels;
A Section of the Opening Parade of 30,000 Socialists



FRIEDRICH ADLER
Secretary of the International



EMIL VANDERVELDE
Belgium

**Socialists of United States
Take Part in Deliberations on Important Commissions**

By James Oneal

Brussels, August 3.

DRAMATIC and inspiring as the opening session of the Congress of the Labor and Socialist International was on Sunday, August 5, the great demonstration organized by the Belgian workers in the afternoon was the big feature of the day. For nearly two hours members of cooperatives, trade unions, youth organizations and the party marched to the Rond du Point where the delegates to the International sat in the open air reviewing this inspiring exhibit of labor solidarity.

For at least a mile down a broad boulevard leading to the Rond du Point one could observe a sea of red banners carried by marching hosts. Other Belgian cities, such as Ghent, Liege and Ostend, were represented by delegations while other banners headed a few delegations from Luxemburg and Germany. Many groups were preceded with their own band which broke into the stirring air of the Internationale as the Rond du Point was reached.

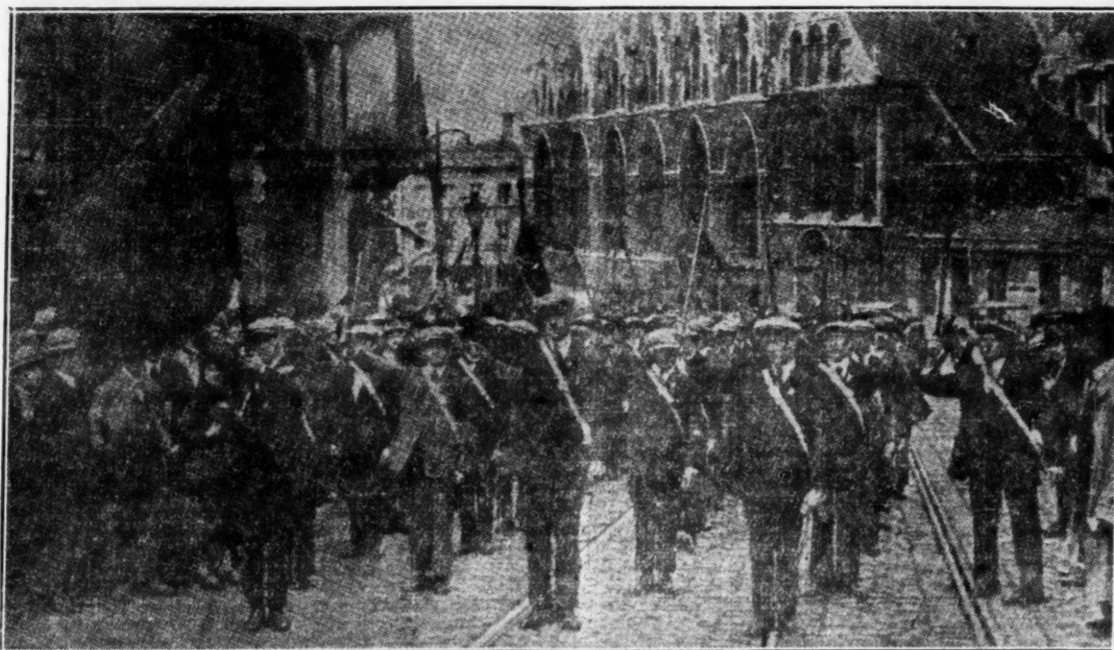
Although seats had been provided for the delegates they were soon on their feet greeting the delegations with cheers. Then the chairs were mounted. Hats waved, and attempts were made to sing the Internationale but one band followed close upon another and the unity of the singing was broken by each new arrival.

30,000 Persons in Line

It is estimated that 30,000 men, women and children were in line. Two aspects of the demonstration are of special interest to American Socialists. Many European countries have been menaced by reaction since the end of the World War. The organized working class organized militia companies



ARTHUR CRISPIEN
Germany



One section of the giant parade through Brussels which preceded the opening of the congress of the Socialist and Labor International. The parade took more than two hours to pass a given point. It was reviewed by all the delegates to the congress. More than 20,000 young Socialists took part in the parade, proudly carrying red banners.



ARTHUR HENDERSON
Chairman of the International



IRAKLY TSERETELI
Russia



PAUL FAURE
France

whose members were prepared to challenge any attempt at Fascism. Group after group of these workers' defense militias, each member with a red band around the right arm above the elbow indicating his membership in the militia, passed the delegates in review. The Belgian workers have been prepared to hazard their lives to preserve their organizations, and to guard the road to power from any ambitious Mussolini.

The danger of Bonapartism is past in Belgium, but the workers still maintain their militia organizations. They regard these organizations as insurance of the preservation of democracy in the struggle for the aims of the working class.

The second aspect of the demonstration is the surprising large number of youth organizations represented in the demonstration. These included children as well as young men and women. They represented almost every variety of youth organization; cooperative, trade union, educational, party and sports. The Belgian Socialists are determined not to

permit their children to be solely in the hands of clerical and educational institutions where their minds are coerced and their views shaped to conservative and reactionary ends.

Socialists who have neglected the organization of youth for future service to their ideals may well study the Belgian movement. Here the young men and women graduate as members of the cooperatives, the trade unions, and the party. The three movements are intimately related to each other and cooperate with each other. The cooperative movement in Belgium has probably developed farther than in any other country and it is of marked assistance to its members and of the trade unions and the Labor Party.

Red Banners On All Sides

The American witnessing such a demonstration could not avoid one impression. This demonstration would not be possible in any American city with the possible exception of Milwaukee and Reading. Our patrioters would not per-

mit the display of red banners and in New York City the illiterate who heads the bomb squad would regard it as an opportunity to crack heads. Here the labor and cooperative enterprises are displaying red flags during the week of the Congress and it is accepted as a matter of course.

The opening session of the Congress was featured by addresses by Arthur Henderson of England and Emile Vandervelde, three times Foreign Minister of Belgium. Henderson declared that the spirit of the Belgian labor movement was "demonstrated in an atmosphere of peculiar emotion when a year ago, in this building (the Maison du Peuple) we unveiled a memorial to our martyr comrade, Matteotti. We rejoice that we are privileged to assemble in a building consecrated to internationalism, and which is so great a centre of activity against every form of reaction, and where, by constructive measures, our comrades endeavor to make an end of capitalist exploitation and to lead the workers to peace and freedom."

Henderson's address was largely a review of world conditions, the problems which the Congress would consider, and the progress made by the Socialist and labor movement since the last Congress met.

Vandervelde spoke in French. He is a masterly speaker and was listened to with rapt attention. His comparison of the early days of the movement with the present power and organization of the workers throughout the world was particularly impressive. His reference to the ruling statesmen who "have the word peace perpetually on their lips" and the foreign ministers who are "candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize" brought laughter and applause. "No doubt, Mr. Kellogg will be the next to receive it," he continued, "and probably Mussolini does not despair of getting it one day."

His references to Bolshevism and Fascism admirably presented the Socialist view. The speaker rejoiced in the destruction of Czarism and feudal ownership by the Russian Revolution and added that Socialists "will remain on the

side of the Russian Revolution against all those whose victory over Bolshevism would have only resulted in an extension of the regions, already so wide, where white terrorism and reaction prevail.

The End of the Revolution?

"But why should the revolution soon end by rending itself asunder as the dictatorship of a clique?" Vandervelde asked. "A dictatorship whose internal policy consists of disconnected acts of violence and whose foreign policy, manifestly idiotic, is strengthening the bourgeois governments which it treats with consideration while weakening and dividing the labor parties to whom alone the Russian Revolution can look for support. To a policy of this kind the Socialist International inevitably stands opposed."

The dictatorships, said Vandervelde, are to be found in the economically backward countries and the Fascist type in Italy sets itself up as a model for the world. Its "self-taught sociology" claims that it is providing an "extraordinary novelty." This is mere nonsense. There is nothing new in Fascism except the word. It is a Boulangerist movement which has succeeded, a Bonapartism which manages to be morally very much below the real Bonapartism in its second edition. It has been born out of the fright

of the ruling classes who saw Socialism growing big. It maintains itself—to use no harsher word—by the passivity of those who in spite of all are felt to be hostile. It runs the risk of foundering in the mud and in the bloodshed of a military adventure unless the workers oppressed by this regime find the means of finishing it beforehand.

The speaker declared that in "American neo-capitalism Fascism has found backers" and that its imperialism is "tending to convert all other countries into American colonies conquered by dollars." The American Socialist Party is weak compared with other countries, but he reminded the delegates "that the same was said 25 years ago of England when the wisdom of the British workers was contrasted with the utopias of the continental workers. The American trade unions will reach the same point likewise."

The American members of the various commissions of the Congress are as follows: The Post-War Economic Situation and the Economic Policy of the Working Class, Hillquit and Chazim; Organization Questions of the Labor and Socialist International, Gerber; Militarism and Disarmament, Hillquit; The World Political Situation and the International Labor Movement, Panken; The Colonial Problem, Oneal.

Test Meeting Routs Passaic Speech Dictators

PASSAIC, N. J.—By a free speech test meeting, the American Civil Liberties Union has broken a police ban on Albert Weisbord, and has reestablished the right of Passaic workers to meet without police interference and listen to any speaker they please. Not a police uniform was seen at the test meeting, where Weisbord spoke without disturbance to a crowd that overflowed the hall. Passaic newspapers editorially approved the Civil Liberties Union's stand.

Pennsylvania Plans More Labor Colleges

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Labor colleges and workers classes in every industrial center of Pennsylvania is the hope expressed by Director Leonard Craig of the State Federation of Labor's educational department in outlining winter plans. Craig has placed at the disposal of every union and central group in the state his services in organizing colleges and classes.

Farmers In Arms Against Backsliders

(Continued from Page 1)

"I knew him when—" to put up much of a scrap against Hoover.

Native pride operates far more intensely once you get north of the Harlem Ship Canal than any Manhattanite imagines. The folks of the big cities are a bit too cosmopolitan to be "for" a man simply because he is a Chicagoan or a New Yorker. Not so out in the country. Even those who know all about the short-comings of their native sons continue to vote for them in a blind booster spirit. And it is now apparent that this will hold true in the case of Hoover and Iowa. Last winter all the corn belt thundered ominously whenever Hoover's name was mentioned. Today even those papers that raved most vigorously against the ex-Secretary at whose door they laid much of the blame for the farmers' predicament, are cooing mildly in the Hoover dove-cotes.

Smith Bungles on Farming
The bungling way in which the Democrats are handling the matter of farm relief has much to do with this. No real, dirt farmer was fooled by Smith's gestures of accepting the "principles" of the McNary-Haugen bill and then deliberately emasculating whatever value that bill might have had by rejecting the essential equalization fee. This was pointed out in several speeches made last week by Thomas to the farmers. It is extremely doubtful now that Smith can make much headway, even with the assistance of the obliging Mr. Peek, in weaning the bulk of the farmers away from their traditional Republicanism.

And unless he and his spokesmen do a tall lot of substantial weaning between now and election, the Governor's goose is pretty well cooked. He just has to have a large hunk of the farm vote to get anywhere at all and all reports from the grass roots indicate an enthusiastic lack of enthusiasm for a Tammany Hall New Yorker.

It would be amusing but it is quite probable that Thomas may be finding this widespread hatred of all things that bear the New York brand working against him.

Some of this, of course, is the "ancient grudge" borne against Wall Street and all that Wall Street stands for in the mind of the farmer. Some of it is the antipathy which the worker on the farm feels

for the "city slicker." Whatever its causes, you may be sure that it is hurting Smith everywhere outside the big cities and that it may even influence some folks against Thomas.

They must be asking pretty elementary questions of Thomas out there "where men are men", etc. I have noticed several interviews in which he has carefully set forth the "abc's" of Socialism for the benefit of visiting newspapermen who apparently feel that it is necessary to explain to their readers what Socialism is all about.

This is an encouraging sign and really to the good. If Thomas is conducting an inquiring reporter's class in Socialist theory and practice, as he apparently is, I can think of no better way of spreading the good word.

"Just How Futile"
In fact, all the reports that seep back to the East through the clipping bureaus indicate that Thomas is conducting just the sort of intelligent, pioneering campaign that the Party knew he would carry on when they nominated him last April. He is striking out hard in new territories and old where Socialism has been a dead language for many years. He is jolting the minds of the complacent. He is building and rebuilding. He is making those tired radicals who lie back and let George do it a bit ashamed of themselves. He is attracting to the party a host of younger men and women who until they heard Thomas talk or read his speeches and interviews looked upon Socialism as some dry as dust exercise in what Carlyle called, "the dreariest of all the sciences"—economics.

I have been told that in one small town in Iowa, a reporter began his interview with the somewhat astonishing question, "Just how futile do you think this campaign of yours is, Mr. Thomas?"

Before he left, my informant tells me that he became so ardent a Thomas fan that he was quite indignant over the fact that Thomas was not met at the station with a band. And this in a town where a few years ago they were harrying LaFolletteites right and left!

If there are those in the East who still think that while Thomas is making a gallant gesture but a futile one, they have simply not been in touch with the real situation. The Thomas campaign has been one of the most fruitful which the Socialists have waged in recent years. And I will stand on this no matter what the size of the vote this election. It has done the all-important thing of making men and women in all walks of life, once more (to borrow a baby term) Socialist-minded.

'Break Back of Strike' Orders Fall River Chief

"Drastic police repression from the start," according to the American Civil Liberties Union, has marked the strike of Fall River textile workers against a 10 per cent. wage cut, now in its third week. Police Chief Martin Feeney is reported as expressing his determination to "break the back of the strike."

The chief's stand is supported by the unprecedented action of Judge Hanly of the district court in holding strike leaders under \$1000 bonds to keep the peace pending appeal, in addition to heavy bail. The bonds are to be forfeited if the defendants are again arrested. As continued strike activity would mean arrest, and as defense organizations could not stand the heavy losses involved, five leaders of the Textile Mills Committee are staying in jail.

Pepperell Closes Mills In Lowell, Mass.

LOWELL, Mass.—Last winter a week before Christmas Pepperell Mfg Co.'s workers were told the mill would be closed unless they accepted a 10 per cent wage cut. Fearing to face New England's icy blasts without jobs or bank savings, Pepperell's workers, bowed their heads, took the cut. Thereby they precipitated the wave of wage cutting that did not run its course in New England mills until New Bedford's workers struck on April 16.

Today Pepperell's workers know they might as well have refused the cut in December, for their mill is going to be closed anyway. That part of the machinery worth saving will be moved to Biddeford, Me., and the rest junked.

No Place to Play
Workers' children, denied adequate park space or courts within tenements, used to play on the streets. But, reports the New York Regional plan, the autos took the streets away from them and now trucks unloading merchandise are taking away their sidewalks. Something ought to be done about it, the regional plan report says.

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A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

"OH, SLEEP IT IS A BLESSED THING"—

WHEN we get home we are going to build ourselves a shelf high up on the side of the wall of our bedroom. On this shelf we are going to spread a very thin and very hard mattress. Between this and all the air there is in the room we are going to hang a very thick curtain.

Then we will get a little shaky ladder and every night we will crawl precariously up this ladder and dive over onto the mattress. Having somehow scrambled in, we will immediately proceed to lie on the back of our neck and haul off our trousers, Houdini-like.

Under this aerie, we intend to rig up a small engine that will jiggle the whole contraption back and forth and up and down. Once every so often the small boy whom we have hired especially for this purpose is to rush in and bump our head against the back of the shelf.

Only in some such manner shall we be able to sleep after two weeks of Pullmaning with Norman Thomas from the tobacco-strewn heights of West Virginia to the muddy flats of the Kaw.

Night after night now we have gone through the performance described above. They call these things "sleepers." But that doesn't mean anything. They call a lot of things in this country by names that do not mean anything.

Take "public utilities" for example. The privately-owned companies were right smart when they thought up the expression, "public utilities." Just seeing those two words together so often kids folks into believing that the electric light and power and gas and street-car and water gangs are in some mysterious way hitched up with the public authorities. As a result it is the honest truth that ever so many Americans shy away from all discussion of public ownership, saying to themselves, "We got enough public utilities as it is."

You may not believe that but you don't know the half of it. The things great cross-sections of Americans believe. They believe that Herbert Hoover is going to do something for the farmers by raising the tariff in favor of the manufacturers. They believe that Al Smith is going to do something for labor by making Baskob, "Open Shop" John, his front boy. They believe they are "wasting their votes" when they vote for Thomas instead of one of two men who will sock their collective jaws good and plenty once either is in Washington.

On the other hand, and this is the encouraging side of the picture, more and more Americans are beginning to get on to the fundamental absurdity of old-line politics.

The frank cynicism of most newspaper men as expressed in their writings these days has done a lot to convince folks that the old party game is about played out. The frank cynicism of a large part of the intellectuals may help in the general breakdown of party lines and traditions that is going on and then again it may not. There is danger in this. You can easily enough sophisticate yourself into sterility. "It really doesn't matter" is not exactly a clear call to action.

Everywhere we go we come upon the trail of Mencken. Youngsters of a certain type are becoming as standardized Menckentises as other youngsters are standardized Zane Greyites.

The green cover of the American Mercury is still the gongfala of the Midwest intellectual, despite the fact that so many shrewd observers have long since seen through the Mercury formula and become utterly bored by it.

They still introduce you with great pride to some local high-brow who once had a piece in The Mercury. This was usually something snooty about the low level of intelligence of the community from which the writer hailed.

Now there was a time when this self-criticism on a national scale was a healthy thing. But it can easily be overdone. It is no particular news to those who have been around America a bit that Arkansas is no hot-bed of creative art and that there are plenty of Methodist ministers who were dropped on their heads when they were children. You take all that for granted when you have been in Arkansas or met a number of Methodist ministers.

What happens is that all too often the few who do possess average intelligence in the millions of morose majorities read The Mercury and become immediately possessed of a sense of immense superiority. This gives them the perfect alibi for doing nothing at all. They just sit back with Mencken and snicker. And as a result the dumb bunnies run off with all the prizes.

Another terrible thing that happens is that we are raising a whole generation of sophisticated wise-crackers. You sort of expect wise-cracking from Broadway beauties like our esteemed Mayor, back there in New York.

But it is certainly something of a shock to hear cracks that went big on the Rialto a couple of years back sprung on you along the banks of the "Big Muddy" by perfectly regular kids who want to give the impression of being onion-wise.

Breakfast foods, comic strips, Dr. Copeland and Old Gold cigarettes are all nationally distributed commodities. It seems as though they are all released in different parts of the country at one and the same time. But there is certainly a bad lag in the national distribution of wise cracks. "And how," is still in circulation in Iowa, Kansas and Oklahoma. I even heard "I'll say she does," in the southern part of Tennessee.

There is certainly nothing new in the statement that one American town looks so much like another that you have to ask the bell-hop at the hotel where you're at before you go out to look the place over. But each time I go abroad in America it hits me in the nose all over again.

There used to be an argument against Socialism, and I suppose it's still hobbling around somewhere, that Socialism would make for monotonous uniformity. Pretty soon, if we owned the large industries and transportation systems and public utilities, we would all get to look alike.

I wish the bright young boy who thought that up could be with us on this trip. He would soon discover that mass-production under capitalism makes places and people so alike that bifolded, you wouldn't know the difference.

Today mass-production has its way not only with State capitol buildings, blonde hotel cigar counter attendants, power trust propaganda and old-line politics, but of course with the habits, amusements and mental sets of most Americans.

McAlister Coleman.

"This Is Norman Thomas"

.2—Boyhood in Marion, Ohio

By W. E. Woodward

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

WHEN Thomas was born, on November 20th, 1884, in the red brick, two-story parsonage next to the Presbyterian Church on Marion's Prospect Street, it was brought about that the first-born should be inevitable up to the ministry as that the goslings in the back yard should take to the nearest pond. Thomas remembers the Prospect Street place as a home sheltered by old maples, with a tempting grape arbor, a wood-shed not so tempting, and a pump that seemed miles away from the house to a small boy who had to fetch and carry water for all the family's needs. When they moved to the Oak Street house, it was a bit like coming from the country into town, but it did have the urban advantage of a spacious bath-tub. A cow was added to the establishment, and Norman soon became its constant attendant. His other brothers, he says, were smart enough to maintain that their milking hurt the cow, and as a result the innocent eldest took on all this business. It does not seem that life was a very happy affair for 'gie boy until he entered the Marion High School. At that

time, no learned men had written on the care and feeding of children, and the gangling youngster was afflicted with a series of minor ailments that kept him pretty low in his mind. He found his releases in reading of the widest and most unrelated subjects. He would go from Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic" through an adventure story by Kirk Munro, a history of Presbyterianism, and on to Bryce's "The American Commonwealth," with a rapidity that amazed, and sometimes upset, his parents.

On the whole, Marion was not a particularly good town for boys to grow up in. Oppressively hot in summer, bone-chillingly cold in winter, it kept the majority of its citizens verging on illness of one irritating sort or another. Then the pace for the intellectual activities of the town was largely set by the rather ponderous, paunchy, middle-aged Republicans who moved through the drug streets, hung with smoke from two railroads, content that this was the best of all possible worlds, and that they were the Lord's anointed. Chief among them was that up-and-

coming newspaper editor, Warren Gamaliel Harding, the sight of whose feet propped on the bar that ran across the window of the office of "The Marion Star," was later on to flutter the school-girl heart of Nan Britton. Among the many odd jobs which filled the long hours of a small boy in a small town was that of delivering "The Marion Star" from house to house.

A leader in Studies and Sports
Bob Ingersoll once asked a middle-Western editor what was the population of his town. "About fifteen thousand," said the editor. "Well," said Ingersoll, "how many real people have you got in town?" "About fifteen." And that seems to have been the case with Marion. Certainly among the real fifteen was the Presbyterian minister, what at times must have been seized with a great intellectual loneliness which even his well-stocked library could not assuage.

Norman took his high-school studies very much in his stride. By all odds the best-read boy in his class, he breezed through his recitations with a brilliancy which is still spoken of by old residents

of Marion, and still found time for the development of his large-framed body. He was one of the leaders in the "Tiger Athletic Club." This ferociously named organization was devoted principally to boxing, and its members would frequently emerge from the attics of their parents' homes nursing black eyes and swollen jaws. There is reason to believe that if the occasion warranted, one of America's most noted pacifists could still swing a militant right. Though he was the youngest, as well as the tallest, boy in his class he was made class president in his senior year, when he was sixteen. And almost immediately he went crusading. Ironically enough, Norman, who would far rather speak than eat, made his appearance as a defender of the commonwealth, in opposition to speaking. For years back it had been the custom at high-school commencements for every member of the graduating class to get up and speak his or her little piece before adoring friends and relatives. Norman Thomas and a few of his more rebellious friends were heartily sick of these starchy and squeaky performances. They made up their minds that for their commencement one oration was enough, and they so informed their shocked superintendent. He told them to go to, and forbade them to hold any meetings in the school building. So they promptly organized protest meetings all around town, went straight to the people, in other words, and presented their case. The revolution ended in the complete overthrow of the ancient regime. There was only one speaker at commencement, and he was elected by the class.

Now Welling Evan Thomas, Norman's father, accepted a call from a church in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and the Thomas family left the smoke of Marion for the clearer skies of the Pennsylvania hills. The town of three or four thousand inhabitants centered around Bucknell University, which Norman entered in the fall of 1901, but entered with no particular zest. Princeton was the boy's college. His father had gone to Princeton Theological Seminary, and high school, Norman had come upon a collection of Princeton stories, written by Jesse Lynch Williams, in which the young men of Princeton seemed like young gods. At that time was as depressingly orthodox as any Mid-West college, Norman's eyes were turned Jerseyward. But there seemed no chance in the world that there would ever be enough money to send the boy away from home to so expensive an education luxury as Princeton.

To Princeton, A Dream Fulfilled
Then there appeared on the scene a relative who had married a block of Bell Telephone Stock. This kindly relative came forward with an offer to provide four hundred dollars a year for Norman's Princeton career, provided the boy would make up the rest by working his way through college. It was a happy and excited Norman who got off the train at Princeton Junction in the autumn of 1902 as transferred sophomore from Bucknell. He at once fell in love with everything Princetonian. He found a cheap rooming house, a long hike from the campus, and he ate around town and thrived mightily. "I was so scared I would flunk out," said Norman, "that I worked like a trooper." The spring examination found him well up in the coveted first group of his class, no small achievement for a man who had come up to Princeton with the rather meagre educational equipment which the Pennsylvania college had afforded. He stuck right in that first group till his college commencement, when he walked off with pretty near all the honors that youngster could gather unto himself, including that of class valedictorian. Which is not to say that he was by any means a "greasy pole," to use the long-forgotten slang of those days.

He tutored at nights, worked in summer in a chair factory, sold the inevitable aluminum kitchen ware to bored housewives, and found plenty of time to cheer for De Witt's famous kick, and Poe's feats on the gridiron. While he was eager enough to get into sports, the coaches took one look at those long thin arms and legs, and passed him up as a bit too brittle for the mass formations of football in those days.

Having lifted his voice many a time and oft in the Sunday-school and Christian Endeavor meetings of his home town, Norman had developed a certain volume of tone which put him on the glee club, where he ha-ha-ha! hohummed, as lyrical background for songs that were not strictly in line with endeavoring Christian. He made the varsity debating team, and went up against Harvard and Yale, and whenever there was a debating bicker on the campus, Norman was always somewhere around.

While the iron law of Presbyterian predestination was pointing straight to the ministry, Norman had long since begun, to look, with a covert and yearning eye, upon politics as a career. Like most young men of that time, he envied his British cousins, who could step naturally into politics without wading through the mire of ward chicanery that awaits the American novice. Morley's "Life of Gladstone" which he used to read in the quiet of the Colonial Club, served only to increase his hunger for things political, and he took every course in politics which was available. His most prominent teacher was, of course, Woodrow Wilson, who was beginning to expound the principles of "The New Freedom." But it was Winthrop Daniels, now professor of transportation at Yale, who gave him the body of his economic and political knowledge.

(Next Week: A Discovery—The World of the Workers.)

Reports from Canton, China, indicate that the government is engaged in drafting a new code of industrial relations, amending the ones adopted during the revolution.

THE CHATTER BOX

Futility

YOU came
Out of frustration, from a yesteryear,
Touched the tinder of discarded dreams
And made a flame. . . .

Now, one sad thing
Is left . . . the game
Of just remembering. . . .

Oh, this reversion from ecstatic sense
To platitudes
Is not a recoil from experience. . . .

For some the flesh is lewd
And others find
A low license
Founting from the mind;
And others yet
Play pagan, and then
Play regret. . . .

For me
This sombre burthen
Of a threnody
Is meant
To grieve for what is now
Irrevocably spent. . . .

Star chips fall adown the night
Leaving a spangled dust
Along the spaces
Of their flight. . . .

They burn and come to naught,
Save for the image
Printed onto thought. . . .

Oh, one could sing
Away this useless game
Of just remembering. . . .

Oh, I could make a flame
Out of your lips
And blaze the skies
Into a noonday
With your eyes

And yet You and I
And would burn
And quickly turn
To naught
Save for the maddening image
Scared upon our thought!
And one sad thing
Is always left:
The play at just
Remembering. . . .

Lake Buel in the Berkshires lies before the bungalow quite like a blank sheet of paper. Suddenly the wind moves an invisible pen. One moment, and I read a delicate lyric in ripples. Another moment, and the old hickory murmurs its cadences in a half-whisper, a soft repetitive intoning, as if it were trying to learn the phrasing by heart. The wind abates, the poem is erased, the old tree breathes ever so quietly, and the bosom of the lake is a blank sheet of paper again. . . . It sets me to ruminating on how all life, men, systems and planetary infinitudes run through a similar process of agitation and inertia, articulate epic and lyric silence. . . . Perhaps, it also brings me dangerously to the brink of contemplative uselessness. . . . To be convinced of futility and remain a rebel is paradoxical and beyond logic. So I must ever, and twist, and strain at the helm until the dizzy whirlpools of conflicting thought are safely passed, and my little skiff of reason anchors itself into some haven of rational safety. Let me try then.

A year ago, two men, poor Italian workmen, were killed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for a crime they had never committed. . . . They were put away for the higher sin of being poor and against the established order. For seven years while they languished in prison the world was a good deal like Lake Buel is now. Every now and then a light wind of protest rippled over the placid surfaces; there was a murmur of lyrical indignation here, there, in Europe, in South America. . . . Then silence, and inertia. For seven full years, this process of wind, and ripple and peace kept up in small spots and for no prolonged length of time. Finally the case came to a head. All the agencies of moneyed power and plutocracy came to a common determination. Sacco and Vanzetti must die. The State can do no wrong. The poor must be taught that laws protecting property and well being of the rich are adamant. A sort of half-hearted wall arose from several parts of the globe. A few thousand lovers of mankind and champions of liberty kept a death watch. A few thousand throats gulped with emotion; tears blinded these same few for an hour. Midnight came however, and the switch was jammed in. The quick fluid made the wires and plates sputter; the chair bulged and heaved with its strapped burdens, only for a moment. . . . The bodies jerked, burned a little, and then after a hellish strain at the straps, fell in limp and cold. . . . Sacco and Vanzetti were definitely dead.

We who were poets wrote out our pain
We who were inarticulate kept the horror of this crime with us for days and days. . . .

But all that was as if a squall had hit Lake Buel, and tossed its surface about for an hour. A year has passed. Here and there, the great lakes of human conscience have known tiny disturbances about this ugly outrage. A few of the faithful are still at the job of trying to make a self-centered world remember.

It is here that I almost flounder on the reefs of despair.

Resignation at this moment has a Lorelei lure to any wearied mariner. But I find a queer wisdom coming out of the Homeric legends. I find strength and desire enough to shout unto my mates. . . . "Bind me to the mast, bind me securely to my task. . . . keep my ears unstoppered and my eyes unblinded, and may my voice be clear. . . . so that I can still hear and see, and keep shouting a full defiance to despair and to the enemies of mankind. . . ."

To remain smug, and silent on this day, the anniversary of a crucifixion, is my idea of being useless and utterly futile. Yes, as futile as the wind that is again writing poems in ripples on the blank bosom of Lake Buel. . . .

S. A. de Witt.

Organization
Education
Solidarity

FREE YOUTH

JACK WASSERMAN

EDITOR

Young People's
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Boston, Mass.

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

A Big Week In Yipseldom

Frank Manning and
Rabinowitz Show
The Yipsel Mettle

By GEORGE FURST
IT all started on Monday, August 13, when the New York Y. P. S. L. general meeting surprised the old timers in point of numbers and enthusiasm. Hostly, it was something to cheer hearts grown cold, to rouse the inactive, to call forth new hope and new inspiration. That meeting seemed a turning point.

While New York City was the setting, the week's outstanding happenings to be detailed have national scope. They can best be told to the tune of one, two, three and four.

ONE: Comrade Morris Berman assumed active duty on the Y. P. S. L. Finance Committee. He made the first donation to the National office of \$100, during a meeting at the Rand School on Friday. Comrade Berman's participation in Yipsel activities means much more to the national office than simple consideration reveals. It means, in the true analysis, the Socialist Party has lent to our movement a new force that will do much toward building up a powerful Y. P. S. L. in this country.

TWO: Louis Rabinowitz, our National Director, returned to New York on Friday, after a tour which took him to New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. At the meeting of circle 2, Brooklyn, which he addressed Friday evening, he spoke of the new circles rapidly coming into existence. "Everywhere," said Comrade Rabinowitz, "the spirit has taken hold and places where Yipseldom couldn't be expected to flourish, have seen large groups spring up."

Comrade Rabinowitz related several interesting incidents which were part of his organization work. He told of one town in Massachusetts where he, Frank Manning and Alfred B. Lewis talked for several days to a prosperous Finnish Yipsel group of four persons, only to learn at the end that three could not speak a word of English.

A Tribute to Manning
THREE: This will be a tribute to Frank Manning. No matter how objective this reporter would like to be, listening to Comrade Manning would move even a dumb animal to an expression of personal joy which such a contact makes inevitable.

Amidst the cheers of the large gathering on Friday of circle 2 and 13, Brooklyn members, Comrade Manning of Boston, but for the present of New Bedford began his short address. The writer had a pre-warning of Manning's modesty, on being introduced to him for the first time at this meeting. However, the first good impression passed on to a realization of his greatness as each word came calmly from Comrade Manning's lips. He told of how he spent 18 weeks in New Bedford, of his multitudinous duties, of the terrible conditions, and of the big tasks which confronted the active workers in behalf of the striking textile men. He stated that this was more than a strike; it was a cause; the embodiment of all that is meant by "the class struggle."

"The men and young boy-workers in the mills are not striking simply to avoid a 10 per cent reduction in wages. They are striking for the right to live," was the way he put it. Frank Manning undertook the big task in New Bedford as a Yipsel, and he expressed the belief that what he did was what other members would have done if given a similar opportunity.

When the meeting adjourned, everybody seemed exhilarated and overjoyed at the experience. And more than one comrade expressed the hope that Frank Manning, upon completing his work in New Bedford, would have the opportunity to visit Yipsel circles throughout the country to inspire young people with his great fund of honest devotion to the cause, and his expression of that devotion.

Dorchester Aids Strikers
The Dorchester, Mass. circle of the Y. P. S. L. held two big mass meetings Saturday evening, August 18th. The purpose of these meetings was to raise funds and secure volunteers for house-to-house canvass for the benefit of the New Bedford strikers. Representatives of the General Strike Committee of the New Bedford Textile Council presented at the meetings. The speaker, welcomed the Y. P. S. L. National Director, Comrade Louis Rabinowitz. An appropriate note was struck by the introduction of Comrade Rabinowitz to the ranks of the Y. P. S. L. Then he proceeded to analyze searchingly the present capitalist system of production and distribution and ended up pointing out how and why it caused and encouraged many of our present social evils.

Philadelphia Circle No. One
At one of the most enthusiastic Socialist meetings held in a long time, Philadelphia Y. P. S. L. Circle No. 1, Tuesday evening, August 14th, at the Labor Lyceum, 808 Locust street, welcomed the Y. P. S. L. National Director, Comrade Louis Rabinowitz. An appropriate note was struck by the introduction of Comrade Rabinowitz to the ranks of the Y. P. S. L. Then he proceeded to analyze searchingly the present capitalist system of production and distribution and ended up pointing out how and why it caused and encouraged many of our present social evils.

The Pendulum of Thought Swings Upward

By LOUIS RABINOWITZ
National Director of The Young People's Socialist League

SHOULD any doubt still linger in the mind of anyone concerning the flow of American youth into the ranks of the Socialist movement, a single out-of-state Yipsel organization trip will certainly dispel every shred of such an illusion. "The history of human thought resembles the swing of a pendulum," wrote Kropotkin. For many years the pendulum of human thought has been at its lowest ebb. It has been passing through a slough—a Dark Age wherein indifference of cynicism has been the dominating force.

The ruling class, the capitalist owners of the means of production, have been raising havoc in the ranks of all working class organizations while the light has been dim. They have swung their bloody banner of class struggle, and in the wake of their grasping private profit methods of production and distribution there have followed the consequences of social diseases: the class-struggle—that inevitable antagonism between the sellers and buyers of labor power—and the resultant misery for the workers in the form of strikes, hunger, lower wages and rotten food, shivering and clothing; longer working days and less time for development; poor working conditions and greater danger for life and limb.

The increase in use of growing machine efficiency for furthering the private profit of capitalist owners and the resultant increase in production of the workers—the ultimate consumers—are not paid enough in wages to purchase back this great influx of commodities, produce of their toil. Commodities collect and unemployment reigns. Desperation sets in and wage-cuts result.

The Child Workers
With ease of production, child-labor becomes the family life. Children are employed in place of their parents at a small portion of the former cost of labor power. Living conditions are lowered and the family is disrupted.

For the young worker, education becomes an illusion. Tired out by dreary toil, loaded with financial worries, and harassed by the thought of age, he becomes a decrepit, broken-down old person long before his time, bowed down by unnatural works, products of a capitalist system that has long enmeshed it. Driven by the horrors of private profit competition and fearing for the wants of his dependents and himself, he is harassed by the thought of age, he becomes a decrepit, broken-down old person long before his time, bowed down by unnatural works, products of a capitalist system that has long enmeshed it. The light of human thought is growing.

ing more intense. Enthusiasm, the searchlight on the train of human progress, is cutting through the gloom of indifference. The dawn of private profit, every beam of the light of human thought means just so much more energy for the growth of working class organization. The pendulum of human thought is on its way towards the upper plains of human enlightenment.

The signs are everywhere if one will only take the trouble to read them. Children, whose curiosity and imagination, the dark past, have been crushed and crushed by capitalist education, are beginning now, as young men and women, to ask questions. Real questions. Questions that lead to action. Questions about their own lives and those of other people. They demand answers. Real answers, and not subterfuge. They will not stand for lies and falsehoods. They will not be put off another day. They demand immediate answers. They are intelligent. They investigate and study these answers. They will not accept what they don't understand.

No Compromise With Wrong
And greatest of all! When they do understand, they refuse to stop. What is wrong is not only wrong, but must be righted. They refuse to accept a wrong. What is wrong can be righted, and must be made right. These young people become active.

And what better means for activity in such work than the Socialist movement? From coast to coast, from one end of the country to the other, this wave of youth activity is evident. The very air is pregnant with the hopes and aspirations of working class Socialist youth.

The pendulum of human thought is on the upward swing. With it comes the growth of an intelligent working class; a conscious, fighting, unified organization, the Young People's Socialist League, that knows neither fear nor doubt.

Its vanguard, the young working class, is arising at the present time. Youth is taking its rightful place in the forefront of the labor and Socialist movement.

It wants no lies and no compromises. It asks for no mercy and no charity. It demands that workers to its questions, and then it moves. Intelligent young workers, Socialist youth, are arising in mass. Unlike the past, they tend towards the adoption of modern methods. They live in an industrial age wherein machinery is the ruling element. In the ranks of the Young People's Socialist League they seek to adopt the efficiency of their age, and not hark back to the handicraft methods of their forefathers. They work quickly, but intensely. Without friction, but with great effectiveness.

Working class youth realizes its position in the Socialist movement and is rapidly increasing the ranks of the Young People's Socialist League, developing Yipsel influence, and growing with the Cause.

Meeting Is Called For Sept. 5th

6—Socialist trade unionists all over the country are urged to send their names, as well as names of others, to Ed. F. Cassidy, who is temporary chairman of the National Trade Union Campaign Committee, 15 East 40th Street.

7—A. I. Shiplacoff is chairman of the New York Committee.

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Even if the end sought is lawful, the means used must be also."

Subsequent Rulings.

This decision had practical consequences. In *People ex rel. Liroff vs. Liroff* (245 N. Y. 491), following close on the Exchange duty case, the Court of Appeals reversed the Court of Special Sessions and a magistrate of the City of New York, who had convicted a man for picketing in the absence of a permit. The Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union was to conduct an organized campaign among the members of the latter association to join the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which had one case pending in the courts against Lavin and his fellow-strikers of the former Consolidated Road Workers Union of Greater New York, now saw that it must change its tactics to conform to the latest ruling of the court of last resort in New York.

employment in the Midland county of England has risen rapidly in recent months, to a total of 192,239. Short-worked and those on temporary lay-in the same district number 89,000.

among those on the job scouting subs, we find H. J. Sutton, organ-
N. J.; Nat'l Secy. Henry and
Roy Nicodemus, State Secy. Wy-
ng; E. Verburg, Chicago; W. D.
Oil City, Pa.; Dan Kelly, Tu-
cari. N. M., are also represented.

Dr. L. SADOFF
DENTIST
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A Pleyel piano which was once the property of Frederic Chopin will be used in "White Lilacs," the forthcoming opera-ballet based on incidents in the composer's life. Miss Odette Myrtil purchased the instrument for 40,000 francs when she was in Paris late this spring, and has documents which prove conclusively that



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Hand School Offering 80 Scholarships

Workers' Training Course for 1938-39 Season Is Announced by Lee

THE Hand School of Social Science, at 7 East 15th Street, New York, will again this season offer the Workers' Training Course, which was given with marked success in each of the two preceding years, according to a statement given out by Algernon Lee, the Educational Director. This course is intended, says the announcement, for wage-workers in the fields of industry and business who, by taking part in some labor organization, have shown that they are interested in the welfare of their class as well as in their personal success, and who have enough strength of character to devote a good part of their leisure through the season to systematic and directed studies, while benefitting them individually, will also increase their usefulness in the working-class movement.

In order that lack of funds may not exclude anyone who is qualified for the course, 80 virtually free scholarships are made available for members of trade unions and 20 for members of the Workers' Circle. Applications for such scholarships are now being received at the general office of the school.

The only cost to anyone to whom a scholarship is granted will be the matriculation fee of \$1.00 for the season. Each scholarship student will, however, be required to make a deposit of \$2.00 for the privilege of drawing books from the school's circulating library and of \$10.00 as a guaranty that he or she will not quit in the midst of the season. These deposits will be refunded to all who complete the course and have returned all borrowed books.

Plan of Classes. Holders of scholarships will undertake to attend three half-evening sessions weekly, from November 12 till May 9, with the exception of certain holidays and with allowance for a reasonable number of "cans" in case of sickness or other good cause. These sessions will be devoted to the study of Economics, Social and Labor Problems, Trade Unionism, and related subjects. Every such student who so desires will be entitled also to three half-evening sessions, from September 10 till May 9, in English Grammar and Composition, Correction of Accent, and Public Speaking. Those who do not need instruction in English may substitute certain other subjects.

The program is so arranged that the training class students can get all their work into three regular evenings—Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday. In individual cases, some modification of the prescribed curriculum may be allowed, but some portions of the work will be strictly required of all.

Twenty scholarships on a slightly different plan are to be placed at the disposal of members of the Young People's Socialist League, and a like number are reserved for members of the Socialist Party who, for some good reason, such as the lack of organization in their line of work, are not members of unions.

Among the Instructors. Among the instructors in the Workers' Training Course will be August Claessens, Nathan Fine, Algernon Lee, and Louis Stanley. The last-named will have full charge of the work in Trade Unionism. A number of other specially qualified persons will give from one to four lectures each on particular subjects. The instructors in English are to be the same as last year, namely, Mr. Parekhoff, Miss Phillips, and Mrs. Sapp-Gross; and Mrs. Becker will again have the work in Correction of Accent.

Farmer-Labor Nominees Denounce Hoover in Minn.

MONTEVIDEO, Minn.—Ernest Lundeen, Farmer-Labor nominee for governor of Minnesota, fired a broadside against Herbert Hoover in an enthusiastic campaign meeting at Montevideo Sunday. Sen. Henrik Shipstead spoke along the same lines at Oak Lake.

"I was among the first in this country to protest against the activities of Herbert Hoover," said the former congressman. "During the war I saw how he performed at every turn of the way in behalf of big business. Hoover wanted to establish a much lower price on wheat than the \$2.20 a bushel finally fixed."

At Oak Lake, Shipstead cited the 400 banks with closed doors in Minnesota and 4000 in the United States, 95% in the farm districts. "Some there are," he said, "who call it prosperity."

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SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

New York City

MANHATTAN
Jewish Down Town Branch
The next regular meeting of this branch will be held on Friday, August 24, at 204 East Broadway.

6-8-12 A. D.
This branch holds its regular meetings every second and fourth Monday of the month. The next meeting will be held on Monday, August 27, 8:30 p. m., at the headquarters, 96 Avenue C.

BRONX
Branch 7
This branch will hold its regular meeting on Tuesday, August 28, at the headquarters, 4215 Third Avenue.

Central Branch
A very enthusiastic branch meeting was held on the 21st. It was decided to order 100 copies of the New Leader each week and distribute them at the various branch meetings. They are expecting to start the campaign off with three large open air meetings, the first of which will take place on Tuesday, August 28, the day after Labor Day. A Norman Thomas Professional League is being formed under the leadership of Comrade Samuel Orr. This league will hold mass meetings at which contributions will be solicited to help carry on the campaign in the Bronx. The branch is also making an effort to get its delinquent members back into good standing. All in all, things are beginning to hum in the Bronx.

BROOKLYN
2 A. D.
Branch meetings are held every Friday at 420 Hinesdale street at 8:30 p. m.

4-14 A. D.
The campaign being started in real earnest in this section of Brooklyn and open air meetings are in full swing.

18 A. D.
The auto outing to Camp Eden on Sunday, August 19th, was an unqualified success. Thirty-two comrades and friends wended their way Camp Edgewood and spent a most enjoyable day. A better situated and more picturesque location for a camp could not be chosen and it will be a revelation to any party member or sympathizer who visits the camp.

With the coming of cooler weather the members expect to redouble their activities and spread the socialist message throughout the wide reaches of the 18th. An increase in the number of street meetings and an intensive canvass of enrolled voters of the district are planned. The campaign committee will shortly hold weekly meetings and lay plans for the meeting of the branch at its headquarters.

Frank Brodsky will address the next in the Rockaway Mansion, 695 Rockaway Avenue, on "The Workers' Excessive Contribution to the Cost of Government." Comrade Brodsky will show that the worker is burdened with a per capita tax of at least \$500 per annum to maintain municipal, state and national government, the larger part of which is not legitimate. The comrades look forward with anticipation to this talk. The 18th campaign.

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Open air meetings are increasing in number and in attendance and leaflets are asked for and are not thrown away. People are eager for the truth regarding unemployment and other issues.

Police Contribute Over \$200 To Miner Relief

CHICAGO.—Men of the Chicago police force have contributed \$226.50 for miner relief for the Tri-State Coal Miners Relief Committee. The conference between Illinois coal operators and the union is dragging along with protracted subcommittee meetings over machine loading and other readjustments of the Chicago meeting. In Ohio the operators refuse to deal with the union.

8,000 Workers to March in Scranton

SCRANTON, Pa.—(FP).—Eight thousand trade unionists will be in line when labor's hosts go marching down Scranton's main stem on Labor Day. Punctuated by bands, the long line will be divided into three sections of miners, building trades workers and miscellaneous crafts. President Casey of the State Federation of Labor will speak later at a picnic at Lake Ariel.

Mendoza's Appeal to Be Heard

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—(FP).—Pennsylvania's supreme court will hear an appeal from Steve Mendoza, sentenced to four years for accompanying Sam Bonita when he shot and killed Frank Agati in the district miners office in Wilkes-Barre. The shooting was the aftermath of the murder of Pittston progressive union leaders campaigning against the contract system.

Lay Off 500 in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH.—(FP).—Speedup on the Pittsburgh street railways has resulted in 500 men being placed on the extra list. The union is protesting that the faster time of three to eight minutes on each run will result in accidents.

WILL NOT DEPORT WOBBLY

CHICAGO.—Joe Miller, editor of the Czech-language paper of the Industrial Workers of the World, will not be deported by the government after being under bond for such action 5 years. He was arrested in Arizona in 1923 for helping to organize the copper miners. His \$1000 bond has been returned to the General Defense Committee.

Keep pace with the Socialist Party campaign by reading the New Leader.

Street Meetings

MANHATTAN
Friday, August 24, 8:30 p. m.—Rivington and Suffolk Streets. Speakers, Samuel P. Ulanoff, Louis Lieberman, Harry Ulanoff.

Tuesday, August 28, 8:30 p. m.—116th Street and Lenox Avenue. Speakers, Louis Weil, Jessie Stephen, Julius Umanoff.

Wednesday, August 29, 8:30 p. m.—137th Street and 7th Avenue. Speakers, Ethelred Brown and others.

Thursday, August 30, 8:30 p. m.—13th Street and 7th Avenue. Speakers, Frank Crosswath, Samuel H. Friedman.

Friday, August 31, 8:30 p. m.—158th Street and Broadway. Speakers, Max Delson and Ethelred Brown.

Saturday, August 30, 8:30 p. m.—Rivington and Suffolk Streets. Speakers, Samuel P. Ulanoff, Louis Lieberman, Harry Ulanoff.

BRONX
Friday, August 24, 8:30 p. m.—Wilkins and Intervale Avenues. Speakers, I. Phillips, Henry Fruchter.

Wednesday, August 29, 8:30 p. m.—Moshulu Parkway and Jerome Avenue. Speakers, Frank Crosswath, I. Polstein, Louis Fainken, J. George Friedman.

Thursday, August 30, 8:30 p. m.—Washington Avenue and Claremont Parkway. Speakers, Samuel A. De Witt, R. Shulman.

Friday, August 31, 8:30 p. m.—Bathgate and Tremont Avenues. Speakers, Louis Weil, Jacob Bernstein.

Thursday, August 30, 8:30 p. m.—Prospect and Longwood Avenues. Speakers, Jessie Stephen, Henry Gross.

Friday, August 31, 8:30 p. m.—Prospect Avenue and 163rd Street. Speakers, Ethelred Brown, Harry Diansky.

Saturday, August 31, 8:30 p. m.—Simpson and 163rd Streets. Speakers, Henry Fruchter, Henry Gross.

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

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

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

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

Monday, August 27, 8:30 p. m.—Summer and Floyd. Speakers, Ethelred Brown, Samuel H. Friedman, Herman Greenblatt.

Monday, August 27, 8:30 p. m.—25th St. and Meirland Avenue. Cony Island. Speakers, Jessie Stephen, W. M. Feigenbaum, Carl Cummings.

Tuesday, August 28, 8:30 p. m.—Lee Avenue and Rodney Street. Speakers, Hyman Nemes, Harry Schachner, Baron.

Tuesday, August 28, 8:30 p. m.—64th Street and 20th Avenue. Speakers, Frank Crosswath, Samuel Stodel.

Wednesday, August 29, 8:30 p. m.—13th Street and 7th Avenue. Speakers, Jessie Stephen and others.

Thursday, August 30, 8:30 p. m.—Hooper and South 3rd Streets. Speakers, Hyman Nemes, Harry Schachner.

Friday, August 30, 8:30 p. m.—Sutter and Ralph Avenues. Speakers, Joseph Weil and others.

Friday, August 31, 8:30 p. m.—Brighton Beach, E. 2nd Street near Boardwalk. Speakers, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Joseph Tuvim.

Friday, August 31, 8:30 p. m.—Bristol and Pitkin Avenues. Speakers, Jessie Stephen and others.

Friday, August 31, 8:30 p. m.—Arlon Pl. and Bushwick Avenue. Speakers, S. H. Friedman and others.

Saturday, September 1, 8:30 p. m.—Sutter and Pennsylvania Avenues. Speakers, Ethelred Brown, Samuel Kantor, Samuel Block.

Saturday, September 1, 8:30 p. m.—Havemeyer and South 2nd Street. Speakers, Harry Schachner and Baron.

Saturday, September 1, 8:30 p. m.—Beach and Water Streets, Stapleton, S. I. Speakers, Walter Dearing and Ethelred Brown.

Street Meetings

MANHATTAN
Friday, August 24, 8:30 p. m.—Rivington and Suffolk Streets. Speakers, Samuel P. Ulanoff, Louis Lieberman, Harry Ulanoff.

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Friday, August 31, 8:30 p. m.—158th Street and Broadway. Speakers, Max Delson and Ethelred Brown.

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Saturday, September 1, 8:30 p. m.—Beach and Water Streets, Stapleton, S. I. Speakers, Walter Dearing and Ethelred Brown.

UNION DIRECTORY

Pressers' Union

Local 3, A. C. W. A.
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple
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175 E. B'way.
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Phone Orchard 1923
REUBEN GUSKIN, Manager

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ALVIN BOETTNER, Secretary
1564 Ave. A, N. Y. C.
FRANK WOLLENSCK, Fin. Secy.
243 E. 84th St., N. Y. C.

Neckwear Cutters'

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.
7 East 15th Street, Tel. Stuyvesant 7078
Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 102 East 2nd Street
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A. Welfner, J. Rosenzweig, Vice-Pres.
Wm. E. Chidling, Business Agent

FUR DRESSERS' UNION

Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union
Office and Headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Pulaski 0798
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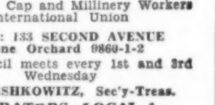
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Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union
OFFICE: 133 SECOND AVENUE
The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday
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OPERATORS, LOCAL 1
Regular Meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday
Executive Board meets every Monday
All Meetings are held in the Headquarters Workers' Lyceum (Beethoven Hall)
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Associated with the American Federation of Labor and Stationed at 100 East 65th Street, New York.
MEETS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING
Office, 106 East 64th Street
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THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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Telephone Chelsea 2158
MORRIS KROMAN, President
ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

LOCAL NO. 19, I. L. G. W. U.
Office 231 East 14th Street
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United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

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MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 805 East 100th Street
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Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union
Downtown Office: 640 Broadway, Phone Spring 4548
Uptown Office: 30 West 37th Street, Phone Wisconsin 1270
Executive Board Meets every Tuesday evening
HYMAN LEDERER,

NEW LEADER

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

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

Contributing Editors:

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SAURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1928

Some Questions For Gov. Smith

APPARENTLY it is a dangerous pastime to question the statesmanship of Al Smith. That gentleman seems to lose his much-advised good nature and become thin-skinned and irascible the moment anyone brings up his past record.

William Allen White did it, and within a few hours Walter Lippmann of the World came to him and begged him to withdraw his statements because they had hurt Al's feelings, and the statements were withdrawn.

Others have asked questions, and others have felt the displeasure of those who have tried to create the legend that Al is above criticism and just right and must not be attacked.

Some of us can't see it that way,—that Al Smith is immune from criticism. Some of us are not convinced that Al Smith's past is not an issue in the battle that is being waged to make him President of the United States.

Al Smith was born in 1873. He entered politics in 1894 in the old Second Assembly District under the leadership of Tom Foley. Al became a Tammany man, and has remained a Tammany man ever since.

In 1894 the boss of Tammany Hall was Dick Croker, one of the foulest creatures spawned up by American gang politics. From 1894 to 1902—when Croker left his country for his country's good—Croker was in one filthy crime after another. Young Al Smith was a loyal and willing worker under Tom Foley and there is no record of a single blemish on his "regularity." Like all good boys, Al asked no questions and took orders.

In 1903 the tight-lipped graduate of the barroom, Charles F. Murphy, was boss of Tammany Hall. In those days New York was a wide-open town. The street swarmed with prostitutes. Low dives of every description openly ran everywhere. The people were plundered and preyed upon by the "good boys" of Tammany Hall. Murphy was boss and he undertook to remain boss. He crushed all opposition. When a follower became too honest to take further orders Murphy crushed him. When a follower took orders and graft as well Murphy ordered that he be left alone. "His salary is only chicken feed," he said on a memorable occasion, refusing to "break" a proved crook.

In 1903 Boss Murphy selected the likeable and tractable Al Smith, who had been seasoned by nine years of ground-floor political work under Tom Foley, to be an Assemblyman. Al remained in the Assembly 11 years. He was always "regular." It is not of record that he took orders. Like another politician he anticipated them.

Al must have been an honest man personally for there is no record of anything to the contrary. But it is of record that every crooked deal that the tight-lipped barroom graduate in the Wigwam wanted was supported by the solid Tammany vote—Al Smith never in the negative.

In 1913 came the dirtiest deal of all, the discharge of Governor Sulzer for refusing to do corrupt things at the orders of the thief in 14th street. For that refusal the Boss swore the Governor would have to go.

The legislature was controlled by three Tammany men: Speaker Al Smith and Majority Leader Aaron J. Levy of the Assembly and Majority Leader Robert F. Wagner of the Senate. Boss Murphy wanted Sulzer thrown out in disgrace. Smith, Wagner and Levy did the job. Smith, Wagner and Levy were promptly rewarded for their work by being promoted by Tammany. They had obeyed orders and they had asked no questions.

It is of record that Smith supported some good legislation. But it is also of record that every crooked thing Tammany wanted Al Smith was for.

To our certain knowledge, no one, not even Walter Lippmann, has ever been able to evoke the record to show that there was a single crooked thing either Croker or Murphy wanted that Al Smith refused

en Murphy died Smith was an honorary pall-bearer in the whole country was asking how a Pres-

idential candidate dared associate with an organization with the foul and stinking record of Tammany Hall, Al Smith selected Independence Day of all days to enter the halls that had echoed to the tread of Tweed and Croker and Murphy and a host of lesser thieves and criminals and to declare, "Tammany Hall is all right. No organization could endure 139 years without being all right."

That is Al Smith's answer to insistent questioning of those who wonder how he can reconcile his national candidacy with his Tammany past. He has nothing more to say.

Let Walter Lippmann and the other "liberals" who are so hot over the Smith candidacy cease their delirium over the good nature of their "human" candidate for a while; let them pry him loose from his entourage of multi-millionaires and employers of scab labor for a moment and ask him to answer two questions—

In what single instance did you show disobedience, resentment, defiance, even restiveness against the orders of the two Tammany bosses under whom you served, namely Richard Weldon Croker and Charles Francis Murphy?

How can you reconcile your Tammany record of "regularity" with your appeal to the country as a candidate fit to be president?

Al Smith's good nature may probably crack under the strain of trying to answer these questions, but the people deserve an answer.

Whose is the Blame?

LAST week we told of a check-raising "racket" in which underpaid boys working in banks were lured into becoming members of a thieving gang by the simple device of showing them a lurid good time and then letting them go back to their \$19 a week jobs to reflect gloomily on the slim rewards of impeccable virtue.

Another story appears this week of a man who toiled for many years in a minor office job, seeking on its meager rewards to support a wife and daughter. His employer was a great publishing house, and in his work he handled large sums of money.

He was a good man, he was a deacon in the Baptist church and his wife was active in Sunday school work. His daughter was the apple of his eye, and he felt keenly the fact that he was unable to do much for her with his \$50 a week. He reflected bitterly on the inequalities he met everywhere, and about six years ago he began to slip. At first it was a mere juggling with funds for postage stamps, the net proceeds being about large enough to meet pressing bills. His success at escaping detection led him further. Soon he had developed a system, and he was bringing home \$1,000 a month. His wife was sure he had merited his startling raise by his great gifts, and a period of prosperity began for the family. A fine apartment, an expensive car, music lessons for the girl—everything.

And the man was not vicious. He spent nothing on himself—everything on his family. He lived in a world filled with useless, idle parasites reveling and wallowing in everything the world has to offer, in which the \$50 and \$60 a week men worked hardest of all and got least for themselves and their families. Is it so difficult to understand why he fell?

What a crazy, astigmatic world it is! Glaring, shrieking inequalities everywhere. Virtue and industry penalized and laziness, sharp dealings, cruelty and inhumanity rewarded as no one has ever been rewarded in the world before!

This is the world we have been told to cherish and support.

This is the world we Socialists are going to overturn and place squarely upon its feet.

Hoover Speaking

"WE have been and we are particularly desirous of furthering the limitation of armaments. "But in the meantime we know that in an armed world there is only one certain guarantee of freedom—and that is preparedness for defense. It is solely to defend ourselves, for the protection of our citizens that we maintain armament."

That is the stand of the Quaker, Herbert Hoover. Without the change of a syllable it might have been the utterance of President Poincaré of France in 1914, of Sazanov of Russia or of Sir Edward Grey. Without altering a comma it might have been the words of His Royal and Imperial Majesty, William II, King of Prussia. And yet, with all the leading statesmen of the world eagerly evincing their passion for peace they blundered into war and civilization was well-nigh wrecked.

The words of Hoover might have been the utterances of Theodore Roosevelt the Elder and of Leonard Wood. S. Stanwood Menken might have spoken them and they might have appeared as editorials in the *Army and Navy Journal*, or the *Scabard and Blade*.

How sterile are the thoughts of conventional politicians! Bernard Shaw has a character who chides her husband for always having a bad reason for doing good things; American old-party politicians always have new reasons and good reasons and altruistic reasons for doing the same old thing.

How weary the old parties and their slogans make one!

The only breath of fresh, clean air in the campaign this year as any other year, is the magnificent Socialist battle for peace, for bread and for labor. What a contrast the Thomas campaign is to the scramble of Smith and Hoover for the office they covet!

To win the Presidency Al Smith must have every electoral vote in the solid south. Having offended by being a wet, an Irishman, a Tammany man and a Catholic, he cannot afford to alienate that section any more. Which means that if Al is elected he will have to deal with the South as Wilson did, and give it a large share of the important offices. Considering the nature and character of the leaders of Democratic South, the rosters for Al Smith are presenting a pleasant prospect to the country, aren't they?

Congress without Victor Berger in it would be dull indeed. But Victor is getting lonely. Send him plenty of company!

To Women Socialists

By Lilith M. Wilson
Chairman, National Women's Committee

ALTHOUGH the Democratic and Republican parties were not in favor of suffrage for women, they now know the need of getting the support of women on Election Day. The political party that can secure the women's vote can elect its candidate for president. Realizing this, both parties are making overtures to the women of this country, in the present campaign.

As usual, the issues presented do not appeal to working women or working men. There every day affairs, their joys and sorrows do not hinge on questions of "religious tolerance," protective tariff or whether the nation shall be wet or dry; theirs are the problems of homes and wages, of providing homes and fuel, and of getting food and clothing for growing bodies.

Women do not vote the Democratic or Republican ticket because of the issues presented; many do not vote at all, and those who do, do so with little knowledge or belief as to the benefit to be derived by supporting old party candidates. They vote for them because it is expected of them; they know nothing else to do.

The Socialist party with its constructive program and platform for the elimination of ills that beset mankind, is a closed book to most women. Many would willingly vote the Socialist ticket if they knew how a Socialist administration would benefit them. Their support cannot be expected unless a real effort is made by Socialists to reach them by personal contact, and with simple, clearly written literature on subjects of special interest, to help them to obtain a real understanding of what the Socialist party stands for and proposes to do.

Desiring the support of women voters, and realizing the need of special propaganda among women to obtain their support, the National Organization of the Socialist Party has taken steps to educate women to an intelligent understanding of Socialism. A National Women's Committee has been elected and has formulated plans to carry on this necessary work. Special women's literature has been prepared and is available at the National Campaign Headquarters, 15 E. 40th Street, New York City. Letters have been sent to all Local and Branches, asking that they cooperate in this work by the election of women's committees, and the formation of women's political clubs for campaign purposes. Many locals have already complied with this request and the work is well under way. Locals should send names of active women to the Campaign Committee so they may be supplied with literature.

Comrades, this is your work and mine. A women's vote counts for as much as a man's. If we are to win we must have the support of women as well as men, and this will come only when they understand why it is to their interest to vote the Socialist ticket. Do your part now.

Sues Penna. Trooper For False Arrest

The first of a series of damage suits sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union against Pennsylvania police for brutalities and false arrests in the coal fields has been filed by Frederick E. Woltman of Pittsburgh, against State Trooper John G. Russell in Westmoreland County. Damages of \$50,000 are asked of the trooper for false arrest. Woltman, a graduate assistant at the University of Pittsburgh, is a local representative of the Civil Liberties Union.

A New "Boston Ballad"

(As Walt Whitman might have written a few days before the Sacco-Vanzetti murder.)

CLEAR the way there Sergeant!
Way for the Governor's guard! Way for the Governor's militia!
Way for the Federal foot and police!
Lower the stars and stripes half-mast—play to the time of a funeral march our Yankee Doodle!

Bared the heads of the sorrowed throng;
Everyman is deep in thought marching slow through Boston town.
Sad occasion! Soon the living shall be dead!
A motley throng has come to protest.
Yet all are imbued with one will:

To save the martyrs and the justice that would perish with them!
Powerless! One man stays the chariot of Right!
Does it not trouble you Yankee Bostoners? Care you not if your escutcheon be forever blotted?

Are your eyes not blinded with tears that such grave wrong is done?
For shame, O Governor! Think well on the wrong you do the people!
Your name will our great-grandsons damn if you deny the people!

See how the world protests your infamy!
Louder and louder the cry! Can you stand it? Are you of stone?
Is this hour of death nothing to you?
Remember then! Remember!
From their graves Sacco and Vanzetti shall haunt you!
You cannot stay Mnemosyne!
Forever will the world remember!

Your name will be told to children and they will tell it to their children.
It shall not be forgotten!

Dig out King George's coffin, unwrap him quick from his graveclothes,
box up his bones for a journey!

On a swift Yankee steamer—here is freight for great seahorse.
Up with your anchor, ahead full speed, steer straight for Boston bay.
Now bring the President and his aids, bring the government's generals.
Fetch home the roars from Congress, guard them with soldiers and police!

Let them throng the execution chamber! Let them wait for the current's thump!

The committee, open the box, set up the regal ribs, glue those that will not stay,
Clap the skull on top of the ribs and clap a crown on top of the skull.

You have got your revenge old tyrant! The crown is come into its own and more than its own!
Stick your hands in your pockets, Governor—you are a made man from this day;

You are mighty cute and here is one of your bargains!

—HIEROME.

Sacco and Vanzetti: First Meetings

By Art Shields

I MET Nick Sacco first 8 years ago, the exercise time to 2 hours. That looked queer.

He had already been caged 6 months and prison pailor had set in. Nick was muscular, and supple, but he said lack of exercise and prison food were constipating him.

On my second visit to Dedham jail, just after Thanksgiving Day, 1920, a department of justice spy who had been put in the cell adjoining Sacco was discovered. Fred Moore, Nick's attorney, was along. Moore had uncovered spies before when he was handling cases for western loggers and oil forkers and the textile workers of Lawrence, Mass., and his quick thinking was successful in this emergency.

Nick was nervous when they led him through the barred doors of the corridor to the central waiting room of the prison. He bent forward and whispered his suspicions as the fat gray old keeper sat sleepily some distance away by the desk where the prisoner's entry book rested. Nick said a strange Italian was put into the next cell. The stranger, posing as a fellow radical, sought to incite him to enter into a bombing conspiracy. His cell neighbor talked to him in the corridor when they were both let out for an exercise period. The man claimed he was arrested in a payroll case like Nick, that he was a radical too, an I. W. W. from Chicago.

Nick was no I. W. W. He was an anarchist, but he had a friendly feeling for wobblies. However this fellow did not ring true. A little later the stranger suggested Nick ask his radical friends to bring dynamite and blow up the prison. Then Nick became pretty sure the man was crooked. At this point he noticed that the prison authorities had prolonged

"If I am ever free," he said, "I want to live in the open air close to nature and to live for the social revolution."

Vanzetti was more given to abstract thought than his comrade. He read more and wrote more. But Sacco's last days showed to the world a realistic outlook that any revolutionist might be proud of.

The Leader Army Advances

"THE 5 copies I am receiving weekly are being used for agitation and they are getting results. Among the more intelligent element there is a decided interest in our standard bearer and they hope to hear Norman Thomas speak in Duluth," writes John Kobi.

Ten dollars for sub cards from H. J. Sutton, State Organizer, N. J.

S. Sherman, Racine, Wis., comes to bat for a double.

"The New Leader is the best yet. I cannot get along without it," says an old veteran, W. D. Bricker, Logansport, Ind.

From Newlands, La., Theo. Atworth writes, "You are publishing an excellent paper."

Two more from Watertown, N. Y., sent in by J. A. Manson.

YOUR FRIENDS AND SHOPMATES CAN GO CAMPAIGNING WITH NORMAN THOMAS BY SUBSCRIBING TO THE NEW LEADER.

A sure way of helping The New Leader is to send in for a few subscription cards. Be on the "spot" with a card just as soon as a person is interested in the paper. It's the quickest and surest way of securing a subscriber.

Art Young's cartoons are not forgotten. Bertha Creighton of the Wright Players, Flint, Mich., says she prizes some of Art's cartoons in a scrap book she has. Of course, she sends in a sub.

F. X. Maurer, Spencer, Iowa, says, "I like your paper. It tells the truth." He made the statement more emphatic with a sub.

"Here's hoping that we will poll the biggest vote in the coming election to warn the 'Gang' to take heed of the workers," says B. H. Riddle, of Pinos Altos, N. M. Of course, he contributes towards the big vote by sending in a sub.

HOW'S THIS FOR SPIRIT? "Underwent an operation. Laid up 18 weeks and am still broke. Had to borrow the \$2 enclosed to renew my sub." Thus writes a Chicago subscriber.

L. A. Jackson, Hornell, N. Y., says that he is lost without the N. L. and warns us to get it to him quickly.

"I like to help keep the N. L. going," writes J. F. Harlow of Joplin, Mo., and he shows it in a way that allows no argument.

Nathan DuBois, Pitman, N. J., finds that a stamp will carry a sub for himself as well as one for a friend.

Just one under the wire. Five more from Socialist Action Committee, New York.

Two more from S. A. C.

ADVERTISE YOUR ORGANIZATION BY RUNNING A GREETING ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE LABOR DAY EDITION OF THE NEW LEADER. JUST A FEW DOLLARS LEFT IN WHICH TO SEND IN YOUR AD.

Murray E. King is still at it. This time he shoots a sub in from Douglas, Ariz.

"Send your worthy paper. Check enclosed," Frank H. White, Los Angeles.

Three subs from the Socialist Action Committee, New York.

W. F. Farrington, Livermore Falls, Me., scores regularly. Another double.

The famous Ford Hall Forum aims to keep up with the times. David K. Niles of that famous Boston institution must have the N. L.

Help to sell the New Leader by posting one of the attractive placards we have. Free for the asking.

NOTICE, YOUNG YIPSELS. Young Miss Kobi, age 12, of Duluth, ordered a bundle of 25 and sold them. She repeats the order and intends to keep at it.

David G. George is on the job in Virginia. Two subs again and the bundle of 50 easily disposed of. "The N. L. is excellent for distribution and many people would subscribe to it if sample copies were placed in their hands. I plan to order many more copies."

"Norman Thomas' voice was great in the 100 per cent city of Columbus," writes Stanley Urba. The bit of news is punctuated with a sub.

TALK FOR SUBS. "Met an out of town comrade. Talked with him a few minutes and secured his sub," writes Emma Henry, State Organizer, Ind.

"I hope to see the labor movement (some day), worthy of a paper like The N. L. It is far ahead of anything we have ever had," says a well known book dealer.

A bundle order from D. G. George, Richmond, Va., with promise of increase of from 50 papers to 100, in the near future.



The Young People's Socialist League of Boston has been in the forefront of the bitterly-fought New Bedford strike from the beginning. Frank Manning has been one of the closest advisers to the strike committee. Last week, as told in the New Leader, he was arrested with others on the picket line.

The photo to the left shows a young striker and Donald Thompson (costless), young Socialist, being led away by the police. To the right is Frank Manning, suffering arrest for the second time in two



days for his refusal to accept the arbitrary order against picketing of the textile plants. The work of the young Socialists in New Bedford should be an inspiration to service to all forward looking young people and in particular to the members of the Y. P. S. L.