

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

# NEW LEADER

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## TIMELY TOPICS

By Norman Thomas  
Socialist Candidate  
for President

### Governor Smith's Address.

MR. HOOVER'S acceptance speech from a liberal, to say nothing of a socialist standpoint, required no long analysis. It was at best the speech of a benevolent bureaucrat devoted to an outworn economic philosophy. Governor Smith's clever and emotionally sincere appeal to liberals demands closer examination.

First of all, the all-important point to stress is that Alfred E. Smith is no dictator but the candidate of the party. He must work with and through his party. And such a party! On every liberal issue of the last decade its record is as bad as the Republican; its platform can scarcely be distinguished from the Republican, and its organization, as I have observed in fourteen states of the South and Middle West, is more stupidly incompetent than the Republican.

Nor is it true that Governor Smith's record is such as to inspire faith that he can and will whip this mass of blundering, quarreling, reactionary politicians into line. Governor Smith appeals to his record. So be it. It has its good points. But he was pledged to the hilt to the child labor amendment. Under pressure he cleverly dodged his pledges. He talks somewhat vaguely against the injunction evil, but in eight years this happy warrior has done nothing effective on this issue as Governor of New York. He promises, again somewhat vaguely, to hang on to our public water power sites and protect the ultimate consumer. Again with the exception of the fight against the St. Lawrence grab, his record on public utilities is poor. He appointed all the members of one of the most reactionary public service commissions in the country, one of the worst of the members being his pre-convention manager. He appointed New York's bungling transit commission. It is freely charged that he is in sympathy with those who would break down our five-cent fare in New York. Certainly, he has not helped in solving the transit tangle. Finally, this marvelous leader, who is to whip Tammany Hall, the corrupt city ring of Memphis, Tennessee, and the mossback politicians of Arkansas into a party of progress, has lacked the desire or the will to consider specific charges against the mayor whom he gave New York or to help by one least effort in the struggle for an honest count in New York City elections. He flippantly vetoed most of the bills to make it a little easier to get an honest election in New York City. And to cap the climax, he has chosen as his chief of staff, Raskob, the open shopper; Raskob, the profiteer on every war; Raskob, a member of the group which sought the St. Lawrence water power franchise.

The same Raskob, ignoring possible liberal tendencies of his candidate, still says that the issues are prohibition and farm relief. Concerning the first I shall only pause to say that in the South and even in the Middle West, Democrats are tearfully protesting that prohibition is no partisan issue at all. Indeed they stand for stricter enforcement! In Missouri, Democratic politicians hopelessly count on rural drys to vote for Hay, a dry senatorial candidate, and get Smith, and the urban wets to vote for Smith and get Hay. Politically speaking, the governor's liquor program is phantastically impossible. One may sympathize with his candor and with much of his criticism of conditions and yet agree that his plan would put the issue deeper into partisan politics rather than take it out.

As for farm relief, the governor has lost his chance to make that an issue of magnitude in the corn belt. I speak, after some experience, of the district in question. He has nothing to offer radically different from the Republicans.

Neither will the tariff become a major issue unless the governor goes farther toward concrete advocacy of lower rates than he shows any sign of doing. On economy and governmental reorganization there is no decisive reason for any liberal to prefer Smith and the Democrats to Hoover and the Republicans. On labor, Smith opposes "unwarranted" injunctions, while Hoover opposes "excessive" ones. Between the pot and the kettle, corruption also cannot be an issue.

There remains the two high points—from a liberal standpoint—of the governor's speech: his declaration on water power sites and on imperialism. It is hard to tell just what the governor proposes to do with Muscle Shoals or how he will manage Boulder Dam in view of the failure of the seven states to make the treaty he advocates. He is still weak on the

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## Water Power Declared Leading Socialist Issue In Address Over Network of 23 Radio Stations

### Smith Sympathizes With The Liberals— And They Like It

New Republic Can't Say What It Means, But It Means Well—"All You Need Is Faith," Says Learned Editorial—Open Season For Hunting Liberals Begins

By Backstairs Spokesman

BY this time Al Smith's acceptance speech is pretty much forgotten. But it is more difficult to forget the temporary hysteria which it caused among the so-called "liberals" and "progressives."

Now that most of them have sat down and analyzed the speech, they are slowly coming to the realization that they were swept off their feet by a few fine words, a flourishing and very clever gesture towards an impossible program. Impossible because of the speaker's political alliances, his record and his party.

This Proskauer-Moskowitz-Lippman effort turns out to be not so hot as it sounded on that appropriately wet night in Albany when it was first delivered.

New York liberals seem not to realize the exact manner in which the speech was received throughout the country. If they are suffering from the impression that it was regarded as a "statesmanlike document," etc., etc., they are very far from the truth. The majority of the headlines read, "Smith Would Have States Sell Liquor" or "Smith favors Canadian Plan for Rum," or "Smith Takes Nullification Stand."

Exhibit A: The New Republic. Almost every headline was wringing with alcohol, and don't forget that Americans are readers of headlines, not ponderous editorials on Smith as a reincarnation of Thomas Jefferson or Woodrow Wilson.

The sum total effect of Smith's speech upon the nation at large was to give the wets a chance to make whoopee and a few weak-spined, tired radicals the opportunity to vote for Smith (as they had always intended doing) on the ground that Al is an anti-imperialist, a friend of government ownership and an advocate of the abolition of injunctions in labor disputes.

As an example of the frantic efforts of the high-brow weeklies to somehow fit the brown derby into their picture of a happy warrior on crusade, take this from the August 29th issue of "The New Republic":

"According to his more intelligent friends, the quality in Governor Smith which distinguishes him among American party politicians is the reality of his political personality. It is not easy to translate the meaning of this phrase into more explicit language."

All You Need Is Faith. And just to prove that it isn't easy, "The New Republic" goes on and on. And finally they come to this: "Progressives who vote for him (Smith) will have to accept his assurance of sympathy with their objects without any confirmation from him by way of a program of economic progressivism."

Well, my Progressive friends, if that comforts you, you are pretty easily satisfied. This "assurance of sympathy" stuff is something like the "moral support" which a union gives to a bunch of strikers who have been out for months and are in desperate need of food and money.

Well might the Progressive say to Smith, "I know that you wish to dissemble your love, but why do you kick me down stairs?"

At its best, liberalism has been a pretty weak and flickering thing in this country. Has it come to the place where liberalism must fawn at the feet of anyone who offers his sympathy for its sad plight?

There was once a song "All I get is Sympathy" and if The New Republic and the other liberals are looking for a good, rousing campaign ditty they might take this over for their own.

It's an old story but it comes in pretty pat right here. It concerns a banquet of bosses at which every speaker got up and told how well he had done during the past year. Tales of profits and surpluses filled the air. Finally a quiet, little man over in a corner got up and said, "My friends, we mustn't forget even in the midst

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### N. Carolina Labor Spurns Gov. Smith

Anti-Labor Tactics of  
State Democrats Too  
Much For Unions To  
Stomach

By Art Shields

ASHEVILLE, N. C., (F.P.)—North Carolina and Tennessee are rough places in Al Smith's race for the White House. His chances in the two states are very much "in the bag," as sporting writers would say. It's anybody's guess as to who will win the 24 electoral votes of this part of the once Solid South.

John W. Davis beat Coolidge in Tennessee four years ago by 158,404 to 130,882, and in North Carolina had 284,272 to Cal's 191,753 votes. But the hope of 1924 is out of date in this topsy turvy campaign when two new propaganda elements, the liquor issue and religious prejudice, fill the air with smoke and steam.

White corn liquor is available for all who want it at one dollar a pint, but the Volstead act is a wetter in the South, and Al's wetness hurts him in Dixie though it may help in New Jersey and New York. Still more enmity is being mustered by county preachers and others because of his Roman Catholic affiliations, though the average Southerner has rarely met a Catholic.

A Divided Democracy  
Never has Democracy been so divided.

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### 1,000 Hear Thomas Talk In Detroit

Returns To New York  
After 30 Meetings In  
Fourteen Different  
States

By McAlister Coleman

A LONG, tall man came striding down one of the ramps of the Grand Central station on a hot Saturday night. Reporters came toward him, pencils in hand. To them he gave an interview, realistic, American, factual. The man was Norman Thomas. And he had been five thousand miles, had spoken at thirty meetings in fourteen different states—all in the short space of twenty days.

There were those who told Thomas not to make the trip. They told him the Socialist Party was dead and the only thing to do was to send out statements in a back porch campaign; that going around the country; that going around in mid-August heat was a futile occupation.

And that is one reason why Thomas went out. Just mention the word "futile" to Thomas or "tired radicals" and see how he reacts. He talked to the New York reporters in exactly the same manner that he has talked to reporters in Wichita, Toledo and Indianapolis. Which is to say that he gave them a breath of reality, refreshing indeed at a time when politics have taken on the fantastic and the bizarre.

#### 1,000 In Detroit.

The night before, Norman had talked to more than a thousand inhabitants of a town whose shops are so open that they have cut wages more than 20 per cent in the last two years. To be sure, there were few "leaders" of organized labor in the audience. The majority of the Detroit organized labor movement were either in jail or dodging indictment. And the rest of them were endorsing Smith. As a matter of fact when the writer was through speaking, an old gentleman came up to him and said: "Comrade Coleman, if I were you, I would not mention organized labor in your speech. In Detroit, people are

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### Thomas Support Urged By 36 Leading Educators

Committee Headed by Paul Douglas Calls on Progressive Voters To Desert Democratic and Republican Parties—Socialist Party Platform Is Praised For Meeting Issues

### Railroads' Profits In West Increase

Roads Now Fighting Demand For Pay Raises  
Reap Big Dividends

(By Federated Press)

PROFITS of western railroads, now fighting the 7½ per cent wage increase demanded by conductors and trainmen, are running considerably ahead of a year ago, according to the interstate commerce commission. In the first half of 1928 these carriers took a profit of \$155,979,701, a gain of 9 per cent over the \$142,078,367 profit of the first half of 1927. This increase in profits would cover the requested wage increase several times over.

The report shows railroad profits well maintained throughout the country in spite of heavy reductions in operating revenues. The percentage of profits to total railroad revenue is increasing with gains in efficiency which spell reduced employment to railroad workers.

Freight revenue for the six-month period fell from \$2,264,024,344 in 1927 to \$2,188,664,955 while total railroad revenue fell from \$3,024,949,340 to \$2,906,856,367, a decrease of 3.9 per cent. But the railroads succeeded in reducing expenses 4.5 per cent from \$2,310,550,185 to \$2,205,665,746. So in spite of the drop of more than \$118,000,000 in revenues profits declined only about \$10,000,000, from \$473,028,008 to \$462,025,183.

A CALL for an exodus of liberal voters from both Democratic and Republican parties and the concentration of their support behind Norman Thomas, the Socialist nominee for the presidency, as the first step in creating a new progressive party, has been issued by a committee of 36 well known educators, headed by Prof. Paul Douglas of the University of Chicago.

The educators' manifesto was in the form of a letter sent by Prof. Douglas on behalf of the Educators' Committee for Thomas and Maurer. The letter, which was made public at Socialist National Campaign headquarters, 15 East 40th Street, was sent to college professors, private and public school teachers and other educators.

Only four of the 36 educators listed as the executive committee of the Educators' Committee for Thomas and Maurer are members of the Socialist Party, it was said. The committee intends to carry on intensive work for the Thomas-Maurer ticket and has opened headquarters at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

#### Hit Smith and Hoover

The letter signed by Prof. Douglas on behalf of his committee says that behind Governor Smith and Herbert Hoover "are the same sterile and corrupt groups which have ruled the country for the last half century." The Socialist Party, it is declared, has put itself at the head of the liberal forces of the country.

The sponsors of the letter are Paul H. Douglas, Professor of Economics, University of Chicago, chairman; Jesse H. Holmes, Professor of Philosophy, Swarthmore College, vice-chairman; S. Ralph Harlow, Professor of Religion, Smith College, vice-chairman; Leroy E. Bowman, Department of Sociology, Columbia University, secretary; James W. Alexander, Professor of Mathematics, Princeton University; Newton Arvin, Professor of English, Smith College; Isaac E. Ash, Professor of Sociology, Ohio University; Charles M. Bond, Lewisburg, Pa.; Coleman B. Cheney, Professor of Economics, Skidmore College; Edwin L. Clarke, Professor of Sociology, Oberlin College; Glenn C. Clement, New York City; George A. Cole, formerly Professor of Education, Columbia University; Laetitia Moon Cunard, Grinnell College; Horace B. Davis, New York; Percy M. Dawson, Professor of Science, University of Wisconsin; A. J. DeGroot, College of Religion, Butler University; W. W. Denton, Department of Mathematics, Michigan Academy of Science; W. H. Dewtaylor, Yonkers, N. Y.; Frank C. Foster, Hampton Institute; C. H. Hamlin, Department of History, Atlanta Christian College; Granville Hicks, Department of English, Smith College; Jessie W. Hughan, New York; Vladimir Karapetoff, Ithaca, New York; Maynard C. Krueger, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania; Henry R. Linville, New York; Jeannette Marie, Professor of English Literature, Mt. Holyoke College; Wyley B. Sanders, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina; Tusker P. Smith, Springfield College; Arthur L. Swift, Jr., Union Theological Seminary; Paul H. Whitely, Colgate University; Milton Grinley, Department of Education, Whittier; Harry F. Ward, Professor of Christian Ethics, Union Theological Seminary.

#### Want Labor Party Here.

The letter sent out by the committee yesterday follows:

"We have failed in the past in building up a party comparable with the British Labor Party, largely because of the immature desire of American Liberals for immediate results. Time and again they have abandoned promising third party movements because they fancied that one or the other of the old parties showed some faint signs of a progressive spirit. The desire of American liberals to be on the immediately winning side has led them to shirk the long, patient work which is needed to develop a third

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### Talk Heard from Atlantic to the Rockies

Laidler Lists Power, Security, Liberty, Farming and Peace as Leading Political Issues

ADDRESSING a huge audience in all parts of the country reached by 23 high-powered radio stations, Dr. Harry W. Laidler Tuesday night set forth the five chief issues raised by the Socialist party and its candidates, Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer, in this campaign.

The chief issues, as Laidler saw them, were: 1—power; 2—security; 3—civil liberties; 4—agricultural reforms; and, 5—international peace.

Dr. Laidler, with Norman Thomas, directors of the League for Industrial Democracy, opened his address with a challenge to Will Rogers. He suggested that Rogers repeat a challenge he has made to Smith and Hoover, which was an invitation to debate the subject: "Resolved, that you have let yourself be hitched to platforms that are nothing but bunk."

"Will Rogers was careful not to ask Norman Thomas to debate on this subject. Possibly after going over some of the planks in the Socialist platform, you will agree with me."

Dr. Laidler's address was delivered through the courtesy of the League of Women Voters which runs a series of political talks every Tuesday night over the "red network" of the National Broadcasting Company. The stations which carried Dr. Laidler's address on "The Socialist Platform" follow:

WEAF—New York City; WTIC—Hartford, Conn.; WJAR—Providence, R. I.; WTAG—Worcester, Mass.; WOSH—Portland, Me.; WPI—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, Tenn.; WBT—Charlotte, N. C.; WGR—Buffalo, N. Y.; WCAE—Pittsburgh, Pa.; WSAI—Cincinnati, Ohio; WEBB—Chicago, Ill.; KSD—St. Louis, Mo.; WMC—Memphis, Tenn.; KOA—Denver, Colo.; WIBC—Superior, Wis.

Dr. Laidler's address follows:

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE RADIO AUDIENCE:

"Will Rogers was careful not to ask debate with the Republican and Democratic candidates for President on the subject, Resolved: That you have let yourself be hitched to platforms that are nothing but bunk."

"Will Rogers was careful not to ask Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, to debate on this subject. Possibly after going over with me some of the planks in the Socialist Platform, you may guess one of the reasons why."

"Perhaps in this summary I should follow the lead of Bernard Shaw, one of the world's foremost Socialists, and address my remarks to the intelligent women in this unseen audience, on the assumption, as Shaw puts it, that American men resent being handed information on political subjects, but have absolutely no objection to having that information given to their wives, who are supposed to know nothing whatever about these questions. I am going, however, to assume that all of the men, women, boys and girls within the hearing of my voice are, as citizens, curious to know just what America's third party stands for."

#### Corrects Herbert Hoover

"The Socialist Platform begins with a general statement regarding American conditions. It does not speak from the standpoint of the high executives of the General Motors or United States Steel, but from that of the plain people of this country. I would like to read that statement to you, but time does not permit. If you have your pencils ready, I hope that you will put down the address of the National Campaign Committee, 15 East 40th Street, New York City, and write for the platform. The platform insists that the people cannot save themselves by dependence on 'good men' or political 'Messiahs' but only by their united efforts in their co-operatives, labor unions and political parties."

"In his acceptance speech, Mr. Hoover declared that the Socialists aim at absolute equality. Mr. Hoover is mistaken. They aim at equality of opportunity. They wish to bring about in industry as well as in poli-



ties a government, of, by and for the people. Specifically they urge the public or "collective ownership and democratic management of the resources and basic industries for the use and benefit of all instead of the private profit of the few."

"The five concrete issues in the platform include power, security, civil liberties, agricultural reform and international peace."

#### I. POWER

"First come electrical power. Today we are dependent upon electricity to light our homes, to run our industries, to perform an increasing amount of the work of the world. Half of the electricity produced in this country is controlled by five huge electrical interests; four-fifths, by less than twenty. The trend toward monopoly is continuing. This is indicated, among other things, by the recent billion dollar merger in New York, a merger which is being pushed through without proper public hearings or any guarantee that increased savings will soon lower prices to the consumer. This concentration is accompanied by the development of the most stupendous propaganda machine ever organized by a private interest, a fact you have been aware of by reading the recent testimony before the Federal Trade Commission. Regulation has been resorted to. It has thus far failed, as, I believe, Mr. H. S. Raushenbush and I have shown in our book, 'Power Control'."

"The alternative is public ownership. The people of this country have an opportunity to experiment in such ownership in the generation of hydroelectric power at Muscle Shoals, Boulder Dam and elsewhere. They certainly seize this opportunity. But they should go further, declare the Socialists, if the housewife is to be assured of lower prices. Ontario has shown the way. When you next travel to Niagara Falls, visit the generating plants on the Canadian side. They are owned by the Province of Ontario which cooperates with 380 municipalities within its border to supply electricity to its citizens at cost. The result is that the housewife in Ontario pays less than two cents per kilowatt hour (1.81 cents on the average, to be exact), as compared with between 7 and 8 cents on the average in the United States. The result is the wide use of electricity in the homes of Ontario for lighting, heating, cooking, sweeping, ironing, etc., as well as on the farms."

The Republican and Democratic platforms have little or nothing to say on this question. Mr. Hoover is silent. The Southern Democratic statesmen have, many of them, aligned themselves with private interests. Governor Smith, in his acceptance speech and elsewhere, has favored public development of certain water power resources, with, however, private distribution. The Socialists, Governor Smith to the contrary, that only when such generation is supplemented by public distribution can any guarantee be offered that the ultimate consumer will benefit. Socialists prefer the Ontario plan, and are resolved to proceed toward a publicly owned giant power system, under which the Federal Government shall cooperate with the states and municipalities in the distribution of electrical energy to the people at cost."

#### 2. SECURITY

"The second issue and, to many thousands of workers, the most important, is the issue of security. During the period 1922-27, the number of workers in manufacture has decreased between one-seventh and one-eighth, while the output per worker has constantly increased—an increase of 40 per cent since 1919. Our increased production has meant, in too many instances, increased unemployment. In the beginning of this year probably 4,000,000 workers were begging for the privilege of work. This condition must be blotted out. Its elimination would require some fundamental changes. Immediately, we should develop a long-ranged program of public works to be carried out during periods of depression. We should

### Indianapolis Turns in Success on Thomas Meeting

Editor, New Leader.

We had a very good meeting with Norman Thomas, about 600 people or near that number. We had present from a number of places, Anderson, Elwood, Muncie, Marion, New Castle, Middletown, Elkhart, Columbus and Terre Haute were represented at the meeting. Everyone seemed well pleased with the meeting. Collection \$113.97 buttons sold \$4.00 and \$14 for books sold. Comrade Claessens could have sold that many more but the supply was exhausted, also subs for the New Leader.

Taking into consideration the early date and that the national campaign has not really started, the condition of the organization and the general apathy among the workers and our own people, and the fact that it has been the first meeting attempted for more than two years, I think we done well and can be proud of the meeting.

EMMA HENRY.  
Indianapolis, Ind.

organize a nation-wide system of public employment exchanges. We should initiate a system of unemployment insurance, and we should know at all times the exact condition of employment in the country.

"Millions of American workers are faced today with a pauperized old age. With the development of mass production, they are being thrown on the industrial scrap heap at an earlier age than formerly. The age limit for new workers in many concerns is 45 or 50 years. Firms are becoming ever more rigorous in their physical examinations. These and other factors are increasing the number of older workers dependent on charity for support. Almost every other advanced country has long since adopted a system of old age pensions to take care of this problem, not as a charity, but as a right. Socialists favor such pensions in this country. They likewise advocate a comprehensive system of accident insurance. More men and women were killed and maimed in our industries during the second decade of the twentieth century than were killed and maimed in all of the United States from the Declaration of Independence to the present day. On the question of social insurance as a means of greater security to the worker, neither the platform nor the candidates of the two old parties have anything to offer."

3. CIVIL LIBERTIES

"In the third place, Socialists demand that freedom of speech, of press, of assembly, as guaranteed by the First Amendment to the Constitution, be held inviolate. They urge, with the American Federation of Labor, that the right of judges to issue injunctions in labor disputes be abolished—in no other country is labor thus interfered within its legitimate endeavors to obtain better living standards. They insist that participation in lynching be made a felony."

#### 4. AGRICULTURAL RELIEF

"The condition of the American farmer in many sections of the country is a tragic one. The average annual income of the farmer from the labor of himself and family and his invested capital is less than \$800. The foregoing Socialist program, if carried out, by furnishing the farmer with cheap electricity and other necessities and by increasing the ability of the city worker to purchase farm products, would be a direct aid to agriculture. As a further means of increasing the real income of the farmer and reducing risks, Socialists propose:

"1. Adequate public aid to farmers' purchasing, marketing and credit co-operatives;

"2. Public and cooperative ownership of grain elevators, stockyards, storage warehouses and other distributing agencies; and,

"3. Social insurance against losses due to adverse weather conditions, such as hail, drought, cyclone and flood."

"The party's taxation, credit and public works proposals would likewise assist materially in agricultural relief."

#### 5. INTERNATIONAL PEACE

"Last, but not least, comes the So-

cialist program regarding peace. The sincerity of this program has been attested by the fact that the Socialists, as peace advocates, have been tested in the fire, and have not been found wanting. They are convinced that another world war, waged with chemicals and airplanes, might well mean the death of Western civilization. They believe that the causes of war must be uprooted, and that the greatest cause is that of economic exploitation.

"Since the war America, with private investments in foreign lands reaching to twelve or fourteen billions, has rushed headlong down the road to imperialism. The result has been little wars, as in Nicaragua, and big hatreds. If this course is unchecked, no man dare envisage the end. Socialists urge a frontal attack against militarism and imperialism. President Butler was right. Military preparedness never yet led to peace. The United States should reduce its armaments. It should continually and aggressively use international agreements for drastic disarmaments. It should withdraw its troops from Nicaragua. It should refuse to have the sons of its workers and farmers sacrificed in an effort to reduce the money risks of its investors in foreign concerns—risks, for the assumption of which these same investors have already demanded and, in most cases, received, high returns. The United States should enter the League of Nations under such conditions as will make that League more democratic and inclusive and a genuine instrument for world peace. Having recognized Czarist Russia during the days of blackest reaction, it is rank hypocrisy to refuse now to enter into diplomatic relations with the struggling Russian Republic. And we should cease military and financial dictatorship over our island possessions."

THOMAS AND MAURER

"These are the principal features of the Socialist platform, which incorporates the ideals of progressively minded men and women throughout the country. Other planks include demands for a national child labor amendment, credit and reform, conservation, and the reduction of the hours of labor."

"With the program go the candidates, Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer. Thomas, with his brilliant record as university student, minister, author, lecturer, fighter in every international and labor struggle in the last decade; Maurer, for sixteen years President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, and one of the most constructive and internationally minded labor leaders in this country."

"As Ramsay MacDonald and Keir Hardie some years ago helped lay the foundations for the present powerful British Labor Party, so these candidates are now helping lay the foundations for a powerful party of workers by hand and brain in this country. And with them are marching an increasing array of those who are weary of throwing their votes away in an effort to obtain a mere temporary victory of a 'good man' backed by a party devoid of principles and who are now highly resolved to contribute their share to the permanent triumph of a great cause, to the Glory of this generation and of generations yet unborn."

Connecticut Activities

John Carabine held a number of successful street meetings last week in Hartford, Thompsonville, New Britain and Meriden. The most successful was held at the Biglow Carpet Factory in Thompsonville. About 1,000 people attended and were very eager to receive leaflets and literature. The State Secretary and Organizer Martin Plunkett, reports that the people attending the street meetings, held by Fred E. Bldg., Richards, were very eager to hear the speakers and accept the literature.

A new local was organized at Stamford Monday evening, August 20, by M. F. Plunkett. There were 12 charter members.

State Executive Committee

The State Executive Committee and Campaign Committee met at the state office, New Haven, Sunday, August 26, and discussed the campaign work during September.

State Secretary Plunkett, State and National Executive Committee member Jasper McLevy, former Alderman Fred Cederholm of Bridgeport and John Carabine of Springfield, Mass., will tour the State during the month.

The Borgov National Platform will be mailed out to the voters in many towns of the state.

The Committee voted to ask for dates for Thomas and Maurer

Hampden

The Local met Friday, Aug. 24, and voted to order 2,000 copies of the Berger National Platform which will be mailed to the voters of the town. It was also voted to distribute copies of the August leaflet, 'The Commonwealth'. The state Platform printed in this issue.

A meeting will be called the first week in September for the purpose of nominating the ticket for the election the first Monday in October.

Syracuse Nominates

Local Syracuse, New York, has nominated a full ticket for the primaries, as follows:

Congress 35th Dist., Charles E. Wheelock.

Senate 38th Dist., Gustave A. Strebel.

John Adams, 1st Dist., Nelson H. Henderson, 2nd Dist., William Schrieber, 3rd Dist.

Likes The Guide

"The Intelligent Voter's Guide Is Some Book." So says Dan L. Rowe of Williamsport, Pa. He orders additional copies.

National Headquarters News

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

Campaign and Organize

Campaign and organize is the job before us. To put over a successful campaign we must hold meetings, distribute literature and strengthen the dues-paying membership. Nothing else is in order during the campaign. In thousands of places our comrades must go after the working class voters with our message. Millions are ready to listen to our speakers and read our literature, and if we do not carry the message to them, we will have lost the best opportunity ever faced in the nation. Each member of the party has a duty to do. Every member can get a member every week—every day in many places—and it must be done. The harvest is here and our duty is clear. Campaign and organize.

#### Idaho

State Secretary Cammans is living up to his excellent record of propaganda and organization. He never sleeps and he has a bustling time helping all along the line. The Socialists are making an appeal to all progressive voters to line up with the Socialist Party.

West Virginia

Morgantown will celebrate Labor Day. The meeting will be held in Jerome Park with Comrades Holt, candidate for U. S. Senator, and J. H. Snider, nominee for Governor on the Socialist ticket. Snider is speaking every night and is having big crowds. Comrade Higgins, State Secretary, reports many calls for literature and asks the National Office to mimeograph a batch of letters to be sent out over the state.

Missouri

Wm. McAllister, a national organizer working under the direction of the National Campaign Committee, writes that the three meetings held in Kansas City, Kansas and Kansas City, Mo., by Comrade Thomas were a success. They took in twenty-one new members; sold consid-

## Around Campaign Headquarters

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

### Mrs. Hapgood Opens Campaign With Big Springfield Meeting

BOSTON—Mary Donovan Hapgood opened her campaign Friday, August 24, in Springfield with the best open air meeting and the largest literature sale and collection we have had since the La-Follette campaign. The papers gave us a big write-up both for an advance notice and in an account of the speech. Flash light pictures were taken, and one of the most interested listeners was Waldo Cook, Editor of the Springfield Republican.

Despite the rain we had a good Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial Meeting on Boston Common, Sunday, August 26.

New Bedford

The New Bedford Textile Council had Mary Donovan Hapgood and Powers Hapgood as their speakers on Monday, August 27, and are planning to have Norman Thomas of Labor Day. The strikers' ranks are absolutely unbroken.

#### Dorchester

The Dorchester branch arranged a tag-day and collection for the New Bedford strikers. Rain stopped the open air meetings but the collectors went out nonetheless.

#### Mrs. Hapgood's Dates

Holyoke will have Mary Donovan Hapgood on August 28; Pittsfield, August 29; Fitchburg, August 30; Greenfield, August 31. September 1 she will speak at the Verandah banquet at the Workmen's Circle Camp in Ashland, and at the mass meeting Sunday September 2.

#### Virginia Socialists

Decide To Publish Paper For The State

The Virginia State Socialist Central Committee met on August 28, at the 26th and decided unanimously to publish a State Socialist paper, to be known as the Virginia Socialist. This will be the official organ of the Socialist party in the state. All those persons interested in assisting the campaign are invited to communicate with State Headquarters, in the Elyria Bldg., Richmond, concerning both the campaign and propagandizing through the "Virginia Socialist."

District meetings will be held in all districts of the state within two weeks. Comrade Bowman, the Socialist nominee for United States Senator, will deliver his keynote address Saturday night, September 1, at the Court House Plaza. Nearby Comrades are invited to attend this meeting.

#### Connecticut Activities

John Carabine held a number of successful street meetings last week in Hartford, Thompsonville, New Britain and Meriden. The most successful was held at the Biglow Carpet Factory in Thompsonville. About 1,000 people attended and were very eager to receive leaflets and literature. The State Secretary and Organizer Martin Plunkett, reports that the people attending the street meetings, held by Fred E. Bldg., Richards, were very eager to hear the speakers and accept the literature.

A new local was organized at Stamford Monday evening, August 20, by M. F. Plunkett. There were 12 charter members.

State Executive Committee

The State Executive Committee and Campaign Committee met at the state office, New Haven, Sunday, August 26, and discussed the campaign work during September.

State Secretary Plunkett, State and National Executive Committee member Jasper McLevy, former Alderman Fred Cederholm of Bridgeport and John Carabine of Springfield, Mass., will tour the State during the month.

The Borgov National Platform will be mailed out to the voters in many towns of the state.

The Committee voted to ask for dates for Thomas and Maurer

Hampden

The Local met Friday, Aug. 24, and voted to order 2,000 copies of the Berger National Platform which will be mailed to the voters of the town. It was also voted to distribute copies of the August leaflet, 'The Commonwealth'. The state Platform printed in this issue.

A meeting will be called the first week in September for the purpose of nominating the ticket for the election the first Monday in October.

Syracuse Nominates

Local Syracuse, New York, has nominated a full ticket for the primaries, as follows:

Congress 35th Dist., Charles E. Wheelock.

Senate 38th Dist., Gustave A. Strebel.

John Adams, 1st Dist., Nelson H. Henderson, 2nd Dist., William Schrieber, 3rd Dist.

Likes The Guide

"The Intelligent Voter's Guide Is Some Book." So says Dan L. Rowe of Williamsport, Pa. He orders additional copies.

National Headquarters News

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

Campaign and Organize

Campaign and organize is the job before us. To put over a successful campaign we must hold meetings, distribute literature and strengthen the dues-paying membership. Nothing else is in order during the campaign. In thousands of places our comrades must go after the working class voters with our message. Millions are ready to listen to our speakers and read our literature, and if we do not carry the message to them, we will have lost the best opportunity ever faced in the nation. Each member of the party has a duty to do. Every member can get a member every week—every day in many places—and it must be done. The harvest is here and our duty is clear. Campaign and organize.

Idaho

State Secretary Cammans is living up to his excellent record of propaganda and organization. He never sleeps and he has a bustling time helping all along the line. The Socialists are making an appeal to all progressive voters to line up with the Socialist Party.

West Virginia

Morgantown will celebrate Labor Day. The meeting will be held in Jerome Park with Comrades Holt, candidate for U. S. Senator, and J. H. Snider, nominee for Governor on the Socialist ticket. Snider is speaking every night and is having big crowds. Comrade Higgins, State Secretary, reports many calls for literature and asks the National Office to mimeograph a batch of letters to be sent out over the state.

Missouri

Wm. McAllister, a national organizer working under the direction of the National Campaign Committee, writes that the three meetings held in Kansas City, Kansas and Kansas City, Mo., by Comrade Thomas were a success. They took in twenty-one new members; sold consid-

### When and Where Thomas Speaks in Sept.

September 7th, Friday, DULUTH, MINNESOTA, at the New Moose Temple, 418 West Superior street, 8 p.m.

September 9th, Sunday, FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA, at the Fargo Theatre, Broadway, 2 p.m.

September 11th, Tuesday, SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, at Masonic Temple, Riverside and Madison.

September 12th, Wednesday, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, at the Olympic Theatre, 1417 Eighth avenue.

September 13th, Thursday, PORTLAND, OREGON, at the Labor Temple, 4th and Jefferson streets, 7 p.m.

September 14th, Friday, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, at Eagles Hall, 273 Golden Gate avenue.

September 15th, to be announced.

September 16th, Sunday, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, at the Trinity Auditorium, 847 S. Grand avenue, 2 p.m.

September 17th, Monday, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

September 18th, Tuesday, POCATELLO, IDAHO, Recreation Hall, 120 N. Garfield street.

September 19th, Wednesday, CHEYENNE, WYOMING, Cathedral Hall, 21st street and Capital avenue.

September 20th, Thursday, DENVER, COLORADO, at the Women's Club, 1437 Glenarm street.

September 22nd, Saturday, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, Jaffa Hall, Jeff and Lafayette streets.

September 23rd, Sunday, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

September 24th, Monday, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

September 25th, Tuesday, CLEVELAND, OHIO, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Auditorium.

Polish Socialist Alliance

In Active Campaign

The Executive Committee of Polish Socialist Alliance has made plans for very active campaign in behalf of Thomas and Maurer among thousands of Polish workers in this country.

Over forty locals of the Alliance are planning mass meetings in their localities with Senator Michal Sokolowski, from Poland, member of Polish Socialist Party, as chief speaker. The locals are urged to invite to their meetings local Socialist Party representatives.

The meetings are planned in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Jersey City, Bayonne, Newark, Elizabeth, Passaic, Paterson, and in cities with large Polish population in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin.

Comrade Sokolowski will arrive in New York about September 20 and first meeting will be held Sunday, September 23, at Arlington Hall, 19-23 St. Marks Pl., City. He has been elected to Polish Senate as representative from Lwow. He is well known among Polish workers in this country, having been editor of Polish Socialist Daily, "Dziennik Ludowy," in Chicago.

The annual convention of Polish Socialist Alliance will be held in Detroit, Mich., October 13, 14 and 15, 1928. To insure more effective work the convention will probably favor the movement to join Socialist Party. Polish Worker, a weekly newspaper published in Detroit, is owned by Polish Socialist Alliance.

Washington Convention

Energies of the Washington comrades, with Emil and Ruby Herman at their head, are being bent toward putting over the big state convention of the campaign, Mrs. Herman writes that she is much pleased with the convention prospects. The electoral ticket is being completed.

Club at Albion

A Thomas for Mayor Club is promised for Albion, Ohio, which once boasted of a fine Socialist local and should soon be in the battle once more. C. Leonard Hoag writes for details the forming of a Thomas and Maurer club. Albion also wants Thomas or Maurer, or both for a mass meeting.

Literature for Arizona

Comrade Colin E. McEwen of Phoenix, Arizona, is hard at work building in his section of the country. He orders 2,000 copies of Berger's speeches which he plans to sort out to voters as soon as they arrive.

Colorado and Idaho party locals have been supplied by Organizer O. S. Kennedy, mountain states director of the campaign, with a supply of literature which should do a lot to wake up the voters in those states. They are all looking forward to the Thomas meetings in that sector and loyal comrades are hard at work to put these meetings over in grand style.

Omaha Is Stirring

Comrade S. Lerner is up to his neck in work replying to inquiries concerning the party and its campaign. "We are getting more and more sympathizers every day. I wish you could see some of the encouraging letters I have received from outside," Lerner writes. The Thomas meeting in Omaha woke the comrades up and now they are on their toes, ready to take advantage of every opportunity to push the party's work.

Louisiana

Comrade Dietz, State Secretary, writes that he is going ahead with his work of building up a party organization. This reminds him of the starting of a snowball—it starts small but gradually grows until it becomes a powerful force. The National Office has sent literature. Another letter is being prepared by the National Office for Dietz to send out.

Wyoming

Joseph Lunn, 318 W. 19th St., Cheyenne, has been elected secretary-treasurer of the local there. Comrades of that city will please take notice. Comrade Nicodemus resigned that job so he could give more time to the state work.

Colorado

T. J. Brown, State Chairman of the party, reports arrangements are being made for a big Thomas meeting, which will be held in the Women's Club Auditorium.

Utah

Comrade Kennedy informs the National Office that C. T. Stoner of Salt Lake City will tour the state, reaching in place. Stoner has been in Colorado and Wyoming doing work.

## Educators Organize For Thomas

Both Old Parties Are Denounced — Socialists Praised for Meeting Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

party representative of the economic interests of the great mass of wage earners, farmers and intellectual workers. They have sacrificed the ultimate values of democracy for a few promised concessions, which, in turn, have seldom materialized, and have retarded American liberation.

"American liberals are faced with the same temptation this year. Many are inclined to support Hoover or Smith because of a humane spirit. But we should remember that, behind these candidates, are the same sterile and corrupt groups which have ruled the country for the last half century. The platforms of the two parties either ignore or provide no adequate answer for such problems as to whether the people or Insull and his associates should own the power resources of the country, how unemployment, which now numbers between three and four million victims, may be prevented or relieved, and the elements of a foreign policy which shall make America contribute powerfully to the peace of the world."

"The Socialist Party alone has shown a desire and capacity to deal with these issues. From a copy of the platform which is enclosed, you will find that it advocates (1) public ownership and super-power in the coal mines to the end that an integrated program of production may be worked out and the consumers protected; (2) Lessening of unemployment through public works and the adoption of social insurance; (3) Abandonment of imperialism and competitive armaments and co-operation with other countries in maintaining the peace of the world, involving, as this does, the recognition of Russia.

"With this platform, the Socialist Party has put itself at the head of the liberal forces of the country.

"Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer, its candidates, represent the finest principles in American life. Their lives have been devoted to the struggle to make American workers happier men and America a freer country.

"Surely as educators we realize the importance of sowing the seed at all seasons. I am confident that greater ultimate progress will be made by supporting Norman Thomas and Jim Maurer and helping them to carry on their campaign of education and organization than in yielding to the temptation of immediate results and turning our backs upon the ultimate creative political forces in American life. I hope, therefore, that you will be willing to serve on the Educators' Committee for Thomas and Maurer and that you will indicate your acceptance on the enclosed blank. I am enclosing a partial list of those who have already agreed to serve."

### Compliments from the

## United Textile Workers of America

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

The United Textile Workers of America appreciates the donations given by our friends for the support of the New Bedford strikers who are not only valiantly fighting their own battle against wage reductions, but are also fighting for every section of the labor movement.

Donations of cash and clothing should be sent to Frank Manning, United Textile Council, Labor Temple, New Bedford, Mass.

### You Cannot Be Beautiful

unless you are healthy, and you cannot be healthy unless you have a good, sound stomach and liver.

# EX-LAX

### The Sweet Chocolate Laxative

has been recognized as the national family remedy to keep liver and bowels in good working order. An occasional dose of Ex-Lax will relieve you of accumulated, undigested waste matter, will drive out the foul gases, will keep your blood red and pure, and you will always "look your best."

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

LABOR DAY, 1928

The  
Amalgamated  
Bank  
of New York

Greets the Workers of America on  
Their National Labor Holiday



The Amalgamated Bank

11-15 UNION SQUARE  
Corner 15th Street

NEW YORK



# Alabama Bank Boasts of \$1.50 Per Day Wage in Mills

## Factories Offered 60Hr. Week

**Democratic Stronghold Proud of Ample "Supply" of Docile Working-men and Women**

By A New Leader Correspondent  
GADSDEN, Ala.—Observers of growing Southern capitalism are impressed with the inhumane outlook of southern bankers and capitalists in their fervish desire to attract northern capital for investment. Human values go into the discard in the eagerness to "develop" the resources of the South and to pile up incomes for investors. Even the lessons of British and American economic history, lessons associated with the early history of capitalism, are ignored by southern financial and capitalist leaders in their desire to remake the South like the industrial North.

A typical example of this outlook is a prospectus issued by the First National Bank of this city, in which conditions and opportunities for investment by textile manufacturers are outlined. The geography and natural resources of the surrounding region are graphed and charted for prospective investors but the section that is of special interest to the humanist is that which deals with the human power available for manufacturers.

In this section the document emphasizes the fact that wages are low and hours of labor long. Of wages the document declares: "Men receive \$1.50 to \$2.00—unskilled; women, mostly on piece work make \$1.25 to \$2.00; and doffers \$1.50 to \$1.75 and spinners attending eight sides receive on an average \$2.00 per day."

### Workers "Supplied."

One does not have to stress what barren homes and meager rations are available for wage workers who receive such incomes. The document goes on to state that the "supplies of labor" are drawn from the same sources "of native Americans as the Carolinas." This identifies the "supplies" with the white working people who, for generations in the days of chattel slavery, were deprived of education. Illiteracy is far from being wiped out and it is the descendants of these poor whites who are now offered to labor exploiters of the North as a special inducement for investing their capital in the South.

Time was when the southern leaders hated the Yankee masters of New England who finally broke their political alliance with southern aristocrats. The sons of those aristocrats now offer miserably-paid labor to the heirs of the Yankee textile masters. This is the new alliance that is being formed across the bloody chasm of the Civil War.

### Long Working Hours.

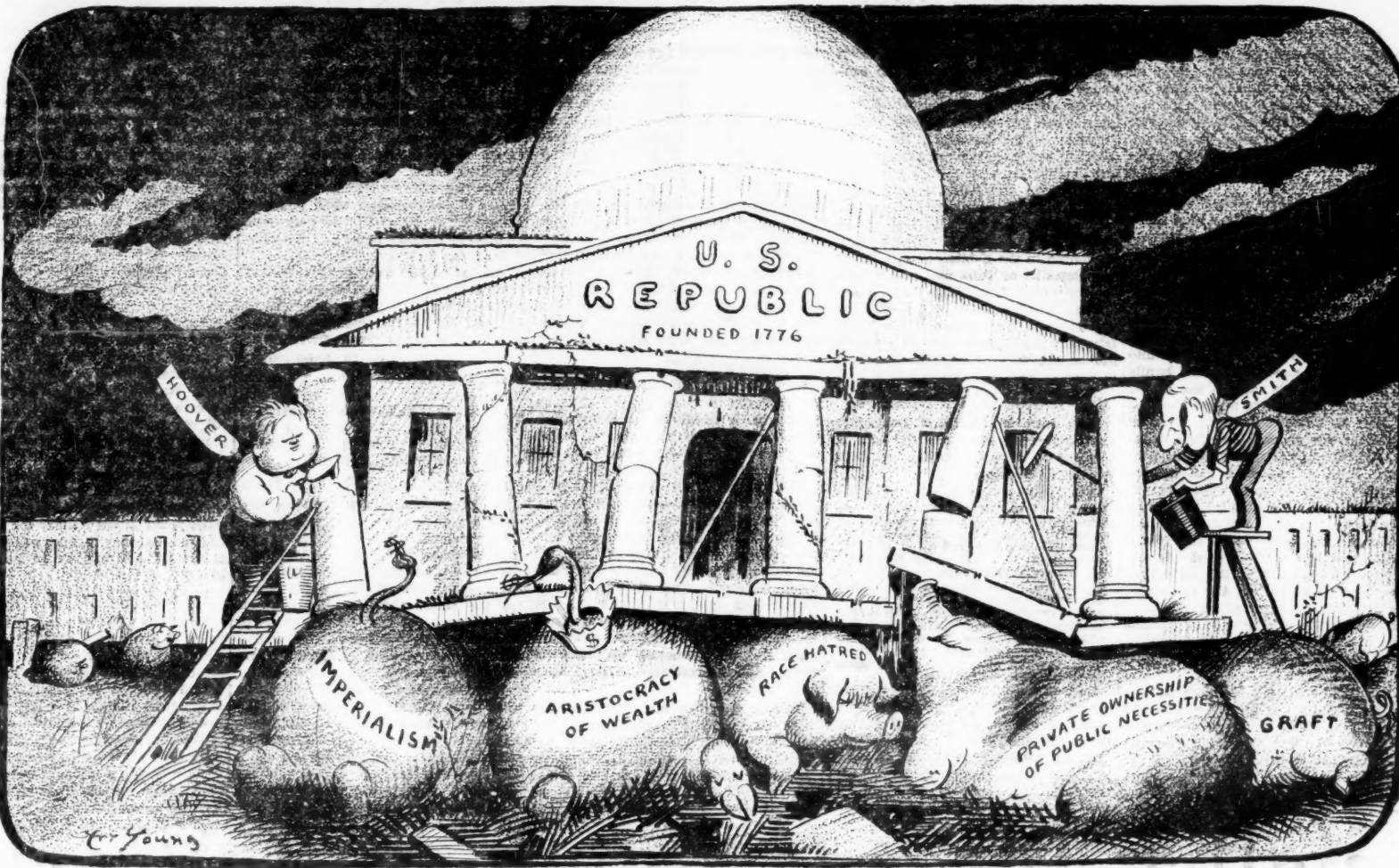
The Gadsden bankers go on to tell what the hours of labor are in this blessed region, and the following extract from their circular is another bait held out to the Yankee capitalists.

"Distribution of the average number of wage earners according to prevailing hours of labor and by selected states—shows that the mills in the New England states operated chiefly on 48-hour basis, while the mills in the cotton growing states operated largely between 54 and 60 a week," says the U. S. Census of Manufacturers in a chapter on the Textile Industry. In Alabama there are 11,949 wage earners employed in cotton goods manufacturing industries where prevailing hours are between 54 and 60; 5,202 in industries where the hours are 60 a week; 292 where the hours are over 60; 242 where the hours are 54; and 416 where the hours are 48 and under.

"In the manufacture of cordage and twine, 157 are employed, where the hours are between 54 and 60; 318 where the hours are over 60. Of 1,655 workers employed in knitting goods mills, 1,124 work between 54 and 60 hours; 315 over 60 hours and 216 between 48 hours and 54 hours weekly."

Having surveyed the human raw material which awaits northern capitalists,

## Plans For Fixing The Old Home



Prop it up a little, plaster a few cracks, wash a few windows, but never mind what goes on underneath the foundation.

the Gadsden bankers reserve a final plum for presentation. This is set in capital letters at the end of the document and shows that the Constitution of the State has been fixed in the matter of taxation as a special bid for the owners of capital. This final appeal reads:

"THE CONSTITUTION OF ALABAMA PROHIBITS AN INHERITANCE TAX AND STATE INCOME TAX IS FORBIDDEN."

A few of us who are thinking in this state understand the growing affection between the northern and southern wings of the Democratic party and which has been ratified by the nomination of Smith and Robinson. It is the new capitalism of the South that seeks reconciliation with the old capitalism of the North. The price paid for it is the merciless exploitation of men, women and children of this region. Trade union organization is harassed, labor politics is almost unknown, and banking and industrial capital are becoming supreme.

But time will work wonders. The Democratic party with its new southern banker-capitalist support will eventually be challenged in industry and politics and a real contest for power will begin. The voices cast for Thomas and Maurer in this section will register what intelligent protest there is in the South.

### A. J. Muste Praises Brookwood Editorial

Editor, The New Leader:  
On returning to Brookwood from a trip south, I find on my desk, among other things, copy of the New Leader containing the editorial on the A. F. of L. attack on Brookwood. Although this situation has brought it about that I cannot refrain from sending you a word of appreciation for the prompt and splendid statement of the case which you made.

In haste and with all good wishes for your work, I am

A. J. MUSTE.

Katonah, N. Y.

## Smith Gives Liberals His Sympathy

**Open Season For Hunting Liberal Votes Begins—New Republic Wobbles**

(Continued from Page 1)

of our rejoicing over our great, good fortune that after all, the workers had something to do with the profits we have made. I think we ought to express our feelings towards these people in some tangible way. So I move, Mr. Chairman, that we give them something. I move that we all stand and give three cheers for the workers."

"Thanks For Them Kind Words" When Smith stands and gives three or so loud cheers for the Progressives, he and his followers feel no doubt that they have done enough for the poor boys.

What a fantastic campaign it is turning out to be after all. Smith a "liberal", John J. Raskob organizing labor leaders of the country into a drive for Smith, Brookhart yelling his capacious lungs out for a member of an administration which his own committee exposed as corruptors of the government, Nye, the former fire-eater, scrambling aboard the Hoover band-wagon and young La Follette, for the first time in his loquacious life, lying low and saying nothing.

Shaw's comment that the other planets use this world of ours for an insane asylum, which was quoted by Norman Thomas with great effect on his recent trip, seems more pertinent than ever.

Among other things the campaign is proving is that while we have gone in for the mass production of automobiles, aeroplanes, editorials and breakfast foods to an extent never before witnessed in the history of the world, one essential commodity to a supposedly free people is sadly lacking.

And that is plain, vulgar GUTS. One of the big jobs, among a thousand, which Norman Thomas and the other Socialist campaigners have to tackle this year is the job of putting some old-fashioned courage into the hearts of his supporters and sympathizers.

Too many of them are still suffering from the inferiority complex thing. Too many of them still lie back and watch the few carry on, murmuring the while, "Oh, why bother. The other crowd have all the money. What can we do against a gang like that?"

To be sure, there is a certain amount of truth in Frank Kent's cynical comment that the man with the money always wins. But to be sure, also, if folks like the Abolitionists had taken this oh, Hell attitude, if the pioneers of the labor movement and the early cooperators and the first advocates of the equal suffrage had quit because the other bunch had the money—we would still have chattel slavery, no labor unions whatever and even more general grief than is now prevalent.

God give us GUTS and the votes will take care of themselves.

## Hoover Overlooked 12-Hour Working Day In Paterson, New Jersey

(By Federated Press)

PATERSON, N. J.—Herbert Hoover, boasting that the Republican party had wiped out the 12-hour day in American industry, overlooked these advertisements in the Paterson Morning Call:

**WANTED**—Experienced weavers on hard silk; hours from 7 to 7; none but experienced need apply. Apply Ring Silk Co., 85 Matlock St.

**WANTED**—Weavers and winders for night work, from 4 p. m. to 3 a. m. Apply Commerce Silk Co., 13½ Van Houten St.

When the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover era of prosperity began back in 1920, nearly all workers in Paterson's silk mills were on eight-hour shifts. They were making 15 to 20 cents a yard on crepe and ordinary silks. Now the cut throat manufacturers pay as little as 6 cents. Silk workers gathered in Carpenters' Hall to hear about their striking fellow workers in New Bedford' fine cotton goods mills told a Federated Press Correspondent just how it was:

"The silk has gone to hell," said one. "Now a worker, maybe out of a job two

weeks, maybe a month, goes into a shop and asks the boss for work. His head hangs low. The boss points inside and says, 'Go to work.'"

### More Than One Boss

"The worker doesn't ask how much he's going to get, how long he's going to work. When he does that, the boss says, 'Well, I guess I don't need YOU.' The man who stands out for decent working conditions finds his family in want. The caves in, takes the 12-hour grind. That's the way all Paterson is now."

"That's not all," spoke up another weaver. "Now many of them work not only for a boss, but for a landlord and the bank. This is how it works out. The weaver buys two or four second hand looms on-time payments. They cost about \$250 a piece. He sets them up in some rented space in a mill room to tie up with power. Then he and the wife go to work, work all day, maybe half the night.

"And what's he get when he gets through? Wages for himself, a little for the wife. The mill, the bank and the commission man who sells him the silk and takes the cloth, get the rest. Maybe in a year he owns the machines, but it's just as likely he's had to give 'em back and some other weaver tries his luck at beating the game.

"That's what is cutting all our wages. We can't compete against that sort of family work. Why, some of these mills have their big rooms divided into several parts by screens, each section worked by some cockroach outfit."

### \$14 a Weekly Wage

In the mills, girls get \$14 to \$18 a week. Experienced weavers knock out \$30 to \$35 a week for 50 to 60 hours' work. On the crepes, georgettes and cheaper silks conditions are worse, but in broadsilk hours are still eight or nine a day with the Associated Silk Workers in control of the situation. The unorganized mills make a practice of robbing the worker. He turns in 70 yards, for example, and is paid for 62. He has no chance to measure his product.

The looms used to be standard, but now three and four constitute the usual task for a weaver. These looms weave as fine as 108 threads to the inch, requiring careful attention every moment.

Against these miserable conditions the Associated Silk workers have raised the slogan, "Organize to Fight." It is appealing to silk workers to forget racial differences, close ranks and fight for the eight-hour day. At the same time silk workers have headed the call of fellow workers in New Bedford. More than \$500 has been sent to help them fight the 10 per cent. wage cut.

## Berger Raps Smith Stand On Dry Law

**National Socialist Chairman Holds Democratic Nominee "Insincere"**

(By A New Leader Correspondent)

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gov. Alfred E. Smith was branded as "insincere" in his speech of acceptance of the Democratic presidential nomination in a comment written by Congressman Victor L. Berger at the request of The New York Times.

"There is nothing in Gov. Smith's speech with distinguishes it on any vital issue from the position of his Republican opponent," Congressman Berger wrote.

"Smith and Hoover are undoubtedly the Gold Dust twins and they both deserve the endorsement and financial support of 'big business' and Wall Street.

"Even on the question of prohibition, where a difference might have been expected, Smith promises to do his utmost to enforce the Volstead law, which is exactly what the Republican candidate promises to do. The only difference is in their personal preferences, which can have no vital bearing on the subject.

"If Smith were as consistent and sincere as his adherents try to make him out to be he would decline to run on the Democratic platform.

### Old Parties Blamed

"Socialists consider both old parties responsible for the mess prohibition has created, but will not follow the red herring the ruling class is drawing across the trail for the purpose of getting the people to forget other equally important issues.

"Moreover, supposing the Democrats win and Al Smith gets into office, can that affect the course of the prohibition movement?"

"That law cannot be changed without congress, and there will be no group in congress more unyielding in their opposition to change the law than the Democrats, most of whom will be from the solid south.

"They may represent less people than a congressman from a northern or western state—just as a senator from Mississippi represents only about one-sixth of the population that a senator from New York does—but their votes count for as much in congress, and no progress can be made with that solid vote to overcome."

Migrant laborers entering France in June, 1928, numbered 12,963, of whom 8,856 were a net addition to the country's labor supply.

## A Picture of Robinson's Arkansas

**Hidebound Democratic State Abounds in Filthy Slums — Poverty Is General**

(By A New Leader Correspondent)

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.—Arkansas is a state which since the Civil War has rolled up majorities for the Democratic party. It offers an excellent study of the achievements of that party where it has never been seriously challenged.

Like many of the other southern states Arkansas is being transformed by modern capitalism. Northern capitalists realize the advantages which the state's resources offer for the exploitation of labor and accumulation of private fortunes. The factory system is coming to the state as it is in the Carolinas, and within the next twenty years agriculture will take second place as an industry.

Petty taxes on articles in common use bear heavily upon the masses. Every package of twenty cigarettes is taxed four cents by the state and cigars bear a rate of ten per cent. Smoking tobacco is also taxed. Then there is a poll tax which must be paid before the noble Jeffersonians are permitted to vote. So far as I have been able to learn there is no exemption for household goods.

### Housing Conditions Horrible

During a few days' sojourn in Little Rock, I explored the residential sections in search of people whose names and addresses I possessed. Here I found as abominable housing conditions as will be found anywhere in the South. Masses of workers live in shacks that are unfit for human habitation. Of course, most of these dirty dens were "homes" of Negro families, but there are also poor whites who have nothing to boast of in the way of modern shelter and convenience.

I took Norman Thomas, McAllister Coleman and August Claessens on a tour of the city and across the river in what is known as Argenta, and they had a good opportunity to observe the housing conditions in the capital city of the state that provided the Democratic candidate for Vice-President.

Wages are frightfully low and the spirit of rebellion against conditions is not very conspicuous. Workers are afraid of losing their jobs in this paradise of the Democratic party. Two former members of the Socialist Party years ago frankly declared that they did not want to be seen in my company at present. They were afraid of being discharged.

It is a hideous fact that wages for unskilled labor are as low as fifteen and twenty cents an hour! How the poor devils manage to eke out an existence is a mystery. This income condemns thousands of workers to a standard of living that is shocking in this age of wonderful productive powers and one wonders what will happen when these sodden masses awaken and hurl the hypocritical Democratic party into oblivion.

### Mirrored in Politics.

Distressing as these conditions are, they are mirrored in the politics of the state. Arkansas is a one-party state, the Democratic party of Smith and Robinson. The fight for public office takes place in the Democratic primaries and the struggle for office is not accompanied by issues but by personalities and a frank appeal to supporters to give the candidate a public job.

In the recent primaries there were seven candidates for the office of Governor. Tons of literature were distributed. The following are some typical appeals to the voters. "Vote for Parnell and Finish the Road Program." "Vote for Carroll Cone. As State Auditor He Kept the Thieves Out. As Governor He Will Keep Them Out." "Vote for the Winner, Tom Terrell. He Served You Well Once. Why Not a Second Term?"

Large sums are invested by the candidates in such campaigns and the successful candidate expects to get his personal investment back and something in addition during his term of office. That is all there is to the politics of the Democratic party in this state and this situation is largely the same in most of the southern states.

This is the thing in the South which is allied to the Tammany Hall leadership of the national party organization. The Democratic leaders are demagogues with itching palms. There are social and economic conditions in the state that are a disgrace to any civilized community and yet the public power of the state that might be used to raise the general level of culture and wipe out gaping economic sores, is considered simply as a personal prize by Democratic politicians.

Here is the Jeffersonian Democracy of which Smith and Robinson are leading exponents. Hell is an art studio in comparison with it.



## SEPTEMBER 5th

Deposits made on or before this date will draw interest from September 1st. Interest payable quarterly on all sums from \$5 to \$7,500.

## Manhattan Savings Institution

(Organized 1850)

The only Savings Bank in the heart of Yorkville.

Uptown Office: 154-156 E. 86th St. More than 39,000 depositors. One Dollar opens an Account. Accounts of Societies are welcomed. Open Mondays till 6:30 P. M.  
Downtown Office: 644 Broadway at Bleeker Street. Open Mondays till 6:30 P. M.

Consult your Bank, before investing your Money.

### HOUSEWIVES! Your Money's Worth!

Direct from Manufacturer! Large, soft, chemical treated Dry Mop for hardwood, varnished or linoleum floors. Strongly made. Satisfaction guaranteed. Only \$1.00 prepaid.

**POPULAR MOP CO.**  
1922 W. NORTH AVE.  
Baltimore, Md.

### Spend Your Vacation At CAMP TAMMINT

For Adults  
at FOREST PARK, PA.  
(near Delaware Water Gap)

Mountain lake, fine sport equipment, evening entertainment, good fellowship, famous for excellent food.

**WHITE FOR RATES**  
New York Headquarters  
7 East 15th Street, New York City.  
Phone, ALgonquin 364

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

ESTABLISHED 1873

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 \$100 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. Rates fixed only through branches. For Further Information apply at 227 East 84th Street.



# AL SMITH'S WORDS and DEMOCRATIC DEEDS

By Louis Stanley

FOR those liberals who have been waiting for Al Smith to say something to give them an excuse for flopping over to his side, his speech accepting the Democratic nomination for President will do the trick. On the other hand, those progressives and radicals who have seen through Tammany's game right along will attack with disgust at Al Smith's pretensions and confirm them in their support of Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for the presidency of the United States.

The ceremonies at Albany, N. Y., at which Al Smith was sanctified a little more were recorded by the new talking moving-pictures. It will be interesting to detect whether the Democratic presidential candidate had his tongue in his cheek, while he was uttering his sweet words. How must he have felt when he was lashing the Republican Party for its "widespread dishonesty" in office, when his own Tammany organization in New York City was at that moment being revealed in the sewer and street cleaning scandals as being "honeycombed" with corruption, to use the governor's expression? How did the Democratic politicians who flocked to Albany conceal their blushes of modesty when their leader asked "the electorate to withdraw their confidence from the Republican Party and repose it with the Democratic Party"? How, in particular, did Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, vice chairman of the National Democratic Party by Smith's choice, behave when Smith's praises reminded him unpleasantly of his own nest of corruption back home, which had just been exposed by two committees of the New Jersey legislature? How did the old war profiteers who have rallied around Al Smith for the sake of prospective contracts and water power leases keep straight faces, when they were told of the "unblemished integrity which characterized every act of the administration of Woodrow Wilson," a period noted for

## The Democratic Governor's Address of Acceptance Measured by the Record of His Party

the airplane scandal, cost-plus contracts and alien property thievery? How, in short, can honest liberals swallow Al Smith's bunk about Democratic purity, when they are confronted by Democratic graft and fraud wherever they turn? Does a liberal's eyes shut at his convenience?

### The Record On Imperialism

For those liberals who have been taken in by Al Smith's remarks on American imperialism a few reminders about the Democratic record in this respect will not be amiss. It was Woodrow Wilson, another "progressive" Democrat, whom Al now takes as his ideal in order to bridge the gap between state and national politics, who dragged the United States into the greatest of imperialistic wars hardly more than a decade ago. It was Wilson who sacrificed the young men of the land in order to bolster up the war loans of the Allies and preserve American financial imperialism. It was Wilson who insisted upon guaranteeing the Monroe Doctrine in the covenant of the League of Nations and therefore nullifying the effectiveness of the League in the one section of the world where the United States would be affected most. It was Wilson who sanctioned the seizure of Shantung by Japan and the division of the disputed backward regions among the victorious Allies under the euphonious title of mandates of the League of Nations instead of downright protectorates of colonies.

And let us not forget Woodrow Wilson's actions in Latin America. It was he who seized Vera Cruz in the free Republic of Mexico in 1914. It was he who sent the American marines into the free Republic of Haiti in 1915. It was he who set up an American military and financial

dictatorship in the free Republic of Santo Domingo in 1916. It was he who continued the military occupation of the free Republic of Nicaragua, which had taken place just before he had become President, exacted the loan in 1913 which the Wall Street bankers were demanding, and imposed a treaty in 1916 giving the United States the right to construct a canal through Nicaragua and control naval bases on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. It was he, also, whose marines interfered in the election of 1917 in the free Republic of Cuba and whose man, General Enoch H. Crowder, set up a civil dictatorship in 1919. It was Wilson, too, who acquired from Denmark the Virgin Islands in 1917 and established a despotism against which the inhabitants have been struggling in vain ever since.

### The Democrats On Nicaragua

With such an illustrious Democratic example before, what meaning can be attached to Al Smith's words on Latin America? He says:

"The Monroe Doctrine must be maintained, but not as a pretext for meddling with the purely local concerns of countries which, even though they be small, are sovereign and entitled to demand and receive respect for their sovereignty. And I shall certainly do all that lies in my power to bring about the fullest concerted action between this country and all the Latin-American countries with respect to any step which it may ever be necessary to take to discharge such responsibilities to civilization as may be placed upon us by the Monroe Doctrine."

Do these qualifications signify any policy different from that other great preserver of civilization, Woodrow Wilson? Do we not find Roosevelt, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover talking in the same fair way? Is there any difference between the Republicans and the Democrats in

their actions towards Latin America? A case in point is the vote in the Senate on April 25, 1928, on the Norris amendment holding up naval funds after February 1, 1929, for use of marines in Nicaragua unless war was declared legally—a mild enough proviso. The majority of the Democrats joined with the majority of the Republicans in supporting the Coolidge policy of intervention. On imperialism the Democrats and Republicans are one, and now more than ever, since Al Smith has lined up the big capitalists behind his candidacy. Can any honest liberal believe that Al Smith will betray the interests of the men who are backing him up in the present crisis? Does a liberal's logic stop at his convenience?

### Smith's Utilities Friends

Perhaps there is a liberal who has fallen for Al Smith on water power. If there is, then Al is indeed astute. For if there is any one thing which makes Al Smith the favorite of certain sections of Big Business, it is his subservience to the public utilities. That is why Nicholas F. Brady and Percy Rockefeller of New York City public utility companies are contributors to Al Smith campaign funds. That is why Owen D. Young, head of the General Electric, supports the Tammany Governor. That is why John J. Raskob and Pierre S. duPont of the duPont interests, which are now concerning themselves with water power development and are connected with General Motors and General Electric, have come over to Smith.

It is a notorious fact that the New York State Public Service Commission, controlled by Al Smith appointees, has done nothing to protect the consumer against exorbitant rates. Instead it has done everything to facilitate the mergers

of public utilities under financial arrangements which make rate increases inevitable. Under the lax regulation of the Public Service Commission the Northeastern Power Corporation, a holding company, has come to control three-fourths of the developed water power in New York State. The General Electric is connected with the Northeastern. One-quarter of the developed water power of manufacturing plants in New York State is owned by Mellon's Aluminum Company of America. It is one of the subsidiaries of the latter, the Frontier Corporation, which has joined the General Electric and the duPont interests in making the strongest bid for the undeveloped water power of the St. Lawrence River.

The record of Al Smith shows exactly where he stands. In 1907 as a member of the legislature he voted to give the Long Saute Development Company, a subsidiary of the later Aluminum Company, a charter to develop St. Lawrence water power practically free of cost.

### Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam

During Al Smith's first term as Governor a syndicate was formed to develop this hydroelectricity to the fullest extent. The General Electric was omitted from the combination, but Al Smith prevented the consummation of the deal by asserting the state's rights of ownership of water power sites and the desirability of transmission by the state. That is how the legend arose about Al Smith's liberal water power policy.

When he started his second term conditions had changed. The General Electric was now assured a share of the profits and Al Smith came out for government ownership and control of the generators. However, the distributing system, where the money is made, he wanted to hand

over to private interests. That is his position today. It is his policy in New York State. According to his acceptance speech, it is his policy for Muscle Shoals, where the General Electric through its control of the Alabama Power Company, is making a desperate effort to win that important source of hydroelectricity. But it is not his policy for the proposed Boulder Dam on the Colorado river. There, unlike the situation at Muscle Shoals, the development has not yet been started. It is better, therefore, to halt it there altogether, for fear that government ownership might result. Al Smith for that reason takes the position that "the duty of the Federal Government is confined to navigation" and that the surrounding states should establish a Colorado River Authority to operate Boulder Dam. He knows very well that the chief obstacle at the present time to carrying out the water power and flood control project on the Colorado River is that the states will not agree to terms. To leave it to them is to prevent any action whatsoever. Will any honest liberal believe that Al Smith intends to preserve the water power of the country for the benefit of the consumer? Does a liberal's conscience cease to function at his convenience?

### Ambiguous On Labor

Much ado will be made in labor circles about Al Smith's statement that "legislation must be framed to meet just causes for complaint in regard to the unwarranted issuance of injunctions." Here is a perfect example of ambiguity. What are "just causes for complaint"? When is the issuance of an injunction "unwarranted"? These critical tests constitute the heart of the injunction question. It has made the so-called Magna Carta pro-

vision of the Clayton Act a "dead letter." It has fooled organized labor once. Will it fool organized labor again, because it is uttered with a different inflection by the Happy Warrior?

Contrast Al Smith's promises with his party's actions. He strangely omits references to his models, Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson, when he speaks of injunctions. But perhaps it is not so strange after all. Grover Cleveland may be said to be the father of the injunction in labor disputes for it was he who in the Pullman Strike made the first conspicuous use of that legal instrument to crush the strikers and send Debs to jail. And it was Woodrow Wilson who rewarded the organized miners for their patience during the war by having his attorney-general, A. Mitchell Palmer, pervert the Lever War-time Food and Fuel Control Act for the purpose of obtaining an injunction to break the bituminous coal strike of 1919. Would Al Smith be any different from these noble predecessors of his whom he admires so much? What honest liberal will be deceived? Does a liberal's sincerity cease at his convenience?

By the critical tests of liberalism Al Smith falls short. He will countenance corruption in the national government as he has done locally. He will be the servant of the imperialists for he condemns not Wilson who preceded him. He will turn the water power of the country into private hands, as he has been endeavoring to do in New York State. He will keep the government a strike-breaker, because even his promises beg the question.

How can an honest liberal support a man like Al Smith backed by a party like the Democratic and surrounded by men like Young, Raskob and duPont? Does a liberal become a hide-bound Democrat when it is convenient? Or does a liberal risk inconvenience and support the Socialist Party candidate, Norman Thomas, who may go further than liberalism desires but yet meets the chief immediate demands in essential particulars?

# The Socialist International And World Peace

By James Oneal

THE exhaustive report submitted by the Executive of the Labor and Socialist International to the Brussels International Congress presented convincing data which shows the increasing strength of the Labor and Socialist parties. The figures also reveal the certain and continuous decline of the Communist movement except in countries like Georgia and Ukraine, where the Soviet dictatorship rules.

This showing is made not upon any partisan basis. The figures are taken from the Communist as well as Labor and Socialist party sources in each country and upon the reports made by Communist organizations the decline of Communism in the world labor movement is apparent. The data convinces the student that, were it not for the millions of subsidies coming from Russia which remains of Communist movements in many countries would disappear.

This marks an important change in the world movement and the complete ascendancy of intelligent and united action of the workers in the countries affected. These include the Argentine, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Where the Communist movement remains it has not only declined but it has been either split or is still engaged in bitter internal fights over the issues raised by the Trotsky opposition in Russia.

### The Colonial Problem

One of the most important questions before the Congress was the colonial problem. The Executive prepared an excellent report on the basis of a questionnaire which it had sent to the parties in nations possessing colonies. A wealth of information was assembled in this

report regarding the social, economic and political conditions affecting the natives in the colonies, especially the colonial possessions of Great Britain, Holland and France.

Some aspects of this survey are startling. It shows that the three powers named have actually introduced an ill-disguised slavery in those colonial possessions where the natives have not advanced far beyond their primitive customs. In some respects the servitude is more inhuman than chattel slavery where the owner at least invests his money in a human being and is therefore interested in preserving his property. This slavery in some cases assumes the form of the indentured slavery of the American colonies before the Revolution. In others it is a form of peonage, sometimes accompanied with whipping and imprisonment for violation of discipline. All sorts of taxes are also heaped upon the natives, the whole system of bondage being sustained by military force.

Great Britain, France and Holland all share in this crime. Out of the forced labor of millions of natives in these colonies immense fortunes are being reaped by capitalist exploiters. Of course, government agencies are administered in behalf of the alien masters. Organization of the natives is generally prohibited, active publications are either censored or prohibited. Occasional revolts against these abominations are ruthlessly suppressed. The life of the natives and the resources of these regions are the basis of workless incomes.

### Modern Slave Trade

One gets the impression that is the

old slave trade in a modern setting. The slavers once imported the natives, seized them and brought them to the home countries or to colonies in the West Indies, our own southern states, and to Spanish America where they worked as chattel slaves. In the modern period the natives are exported to the land of the capital where they are enslaved, terrorized and robbed by "civilized" capitalists and their agents. It has been the boast of Great Britain, France and Holland that they abolished chattel slavery and the slave trade. Their colonial policies show that they maintain slavery in a form which makes the slave trade unnecessary because the export of capital is cheaper than the import of slaves.

The other colonial peoples with a higher standard of civilization are not subjected to this sort of despotism, although they are drained by other methods just as effective if not so harsh. The Congress adopted a comprehensive report on this abomination, declaring the solidarity of the Labor and Socialist International with the enslaved colonial peoples. It declared the necessity of combining their struggle "for national freedom with the class struggle against foreign and native exploitation" and outlined a social, economic and political program for these unfortunate in the colonies.

Disarmament was an important item on the Agenda. It is almost impossible for Americans to understand why the Labor and Socialist Movement abroad gives so much time to questions of disarmament, arbitration, conciliation and peace proposals that contain the faintest hope of avoiding war. One has to visit Europe to understand the nervous tension and the apprehension that is ever rife since the end of the World War.

### Europe's Peace Problems

Transfer the European problems to the United States and we get some comprehension of what the masses abroad face. Assume the existence of a dozen or more nations in this country. In traveling from New York to the Pacific Coast, or from Minneapolis to New Orleans we would cross a dozen or more frontiers. At each frontier passports must be produced and baggage searched. There are the numerous tariff barriers to trade. One must exchange French francs into Belgian or Swiss francs or into British pounds and shillings.

Then across the border in Canada is a Communist dictatorship, its leaders dreaming of a "world revolution" and intriguing in the Labor movement of each nation here. In the Mississippi Valley is Italy ruled by Fascist brigands and adjoining it is the Horthy dictatorship, holding the estate of Hungary for the return of the Hapsburgs. Both secretly plot for allies in a half-dozen lesser nations scattered in the whole region of the southern states. There are the lesser oligarchies and near-dictatorships of Lithuania, Poland, Rumania and Spain, all a challenge to democracy and the peace of the continent. There are the ambitious and unscrupulous Fascist bands in the other nations. Here and there are powerful militarist and monarchist groups plotting and hoping for the return of old royalist vermin. There are racial, religious and national animosities to add to our crazy quilt.

Faced with this sort of thing and with the memory of the grim horrors of the World War, we too would be sobered and would be grasping at every suggestion and proposal to maintain the peace and to extend political and industrial

democracy. The tragedy is that we are as much a part of this world as any nation abroad but our illiterate politicians have no comprehension of it. The Atlantic Ocean is no more a protection to us against an explosion in Europe than a trout stream is. The year 1914 proved our kinship with the rest of the world. The explosion occurred and we became involved in the universal madness. Trade, communication, investments and imperialism make us an intimate section of the world order and disaster abroad will certainly come home to us here.

It is for these reasons that the international mind is so essential here and that the Labor and Socialist International is as important to us as it is to the masses in Europe. In the face of all this, how trivial and disgusting is the gabble of the Hoovers, the Smiths and their allies whose one ambition is office and another era of hokum, and bunk, disillusion and disappointment, gamble and graft, while the masses have little or no representation at Washington! We are again living in a fool's paradise.

### Declaration On War

The Brussels Congress represented millions of workers in all countries. It considered realities, grim and menacing, and yet with hope. Recognizing the difficulties in the way of general disarmament, the Congress appealed to the labor masses of all countries to bring pressure to bear on their governments in favor of scrapping their arms. It urges "complete disarmament on land, at sea and in the air, without distinction between the victorious and defeated states." The forces making for and against war are outlined in the following paragraph:

"The general tendencies of capitalism lead to war. It is, however, true on the other hand that the growing interdependence of economic undertakings, the increasing cost of armaments, the recognition that competition in armaments threatens automatically to bring about war, the necessity for the security of foreign loans and the fear of new revolutions which every war may let loose, all these factors may induce certain sections of the ruling class to agree in principle to a reduction of armaments. It is one of the most important immediate tasks of international socialism to exert the utmost pressure on all governments in order to make use of existing tendencies towards international disarmament agreements, among the ruling classes themselves; to overcome the powerful imperialist and militarist oppositions hostile to them, and in this way to attain an international disarmament convention."

The full report is too long to include here but it carries with it a detailed program of work and education in the hope of maintaining peace and eventual

ly realizing a warless world.

Related to the appeal for disarmament was the report of the Commission on the World Political Situation, which took the form of an address to the workers of all countries. It approves the text of the Kellogg Pact for the renunciation of war but points out that it is "falsified by the inacceptable reservations of certain governments and will be still more weakened by exclusion of the Soviet Union." It will remain a dead letter unless the workers "unite and conquer political power . . . and turn the dead letter into a live reality."

### Appeal To American Labor

This document contains a special paragraph addressed to the workers of the United States. It declares that the International "appeals to the workers of Europe but at the same time to the workers of the United States, of that country where the most powerful plutocracy in the world betrays democracy and oppresses labor. We say to them: The capitalists of your country boast of your prosperity, but do you not see that this prosperity is waning? Do you not see to what a degree the intensity of your work wears you out and uses you up; that yours is the only advanced country in which the government makes no provision for support of workers in cases of unemployment, sickness and old age, and the only one in which the action of organized labor is paralyzed by court injunctions. The capitalists of your country proclaim loudly that your standard of life is higher than that of your brothers in other countries. But American capital flows increasingly to Europe and to Asia in order there to recruit and exploit cheaper labor, which threatens an increase of unemployment and imperils your standard of life. The capitalists of your country act as champions of peace; but they organize military interventions in Nicaragua and other countries of the American continent. Come into our ranks and join the vanguard of the working class, just as your capitalists are at the head of all the capitalist classes of the world."

The report of the Economic Commission also recognized the economic and financial leadership of the United States. "The center of gravity in the capitalist economic order has passed from Europe to the United States of America," declares the report. It notes the general tendency for a more thorough concentration of capital in the modern countries with an intensification of the exploitation of labor. "The organization of the world economic system by international financial and industrial trusts does not do away with national antagonisms, within the international cartels the national struggle for markets and quotas is going on." It declares that unemployment is "incomparably greater" now than in "the course of fifty years before."

The increasing mastery of production by international corporations has another side. It is systematizing production and transforming the competitive order. "If scientific management in the first place aggravates the sufferings of the workers and swells the number of the unemployed, it yet points in another direction to the possibility of creating, by means of a maximum increase in the productivity of labor, the economic conditions necessary to a civilized existence to all mankind."

### Our Inspiring Climax

But the process of economic change is not regarded as a mechanical drift to a strifeless co-operative order of industry. Intelligent action by the workers supplies the conscious human factor in effecting the necessary change. "Within every nation," the report declares, "the

working class must learn to apply its political, trade union and co-operative power so as to bring capitalist monopolies under the control of the community and to protect the masses threatened with the new methods of production, and to extend the right of the workers' organizations to a share in the decision as to the application of rationalization."

The document concludes with these two striking sentences:

"The nations in the place of the capitalist monopolies!"

"The community of nations in the place of the capitalist world combine!"

So we have summarized some of the more important actions of this International Parliament of the workers. There was no bombast and no "fireworks." The delegates were serious men and women, many of whom have spent a lifetime in serving the labor movement in their respective countries. As they rose from the final sitting these men and women sang in their respective languages, "The International shall be the human race."

That is today a hope. Work and faith will make it a reality.

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# A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

## BARE LEGS, THE DECLINE OF BALLYHOO AND OTHER BY-PRODUCTS

"How was the trip?"

That's the question we've been asked ever since we got back from our twenty-day tour with Norman Thomas. And we hereby rise to answer that all things considered, taken by and large, THE TRIP WAS SWELL.

In other places we have described the political results and what we believe was done in the way of propaganda in virgin territory. Let's just for a moment set down some of the human by-products.

There was one horrendous moment when we were nearly run over by a small boy on a bicycle in Wichita, Kansas.

Not that we would regard our sudden demise as any great loss to anything. But a bicycle in Wichita! And you born and bred on West Seventy-third Street, New York City, in the days when bicycles were bicycles and you took your life in your hands every time you tried to cross the Boulevard, so filled was that tree-lined thoroughfare with wheeling clubs.

No we could not see the stick obit reading, "M. Coleman, a printer's apprentice, was run over and killed by a boy on a bicycle in Wichita, yesterday afternoon." It would be too much like joining the Socialist Labor Party in this year 1928 or being caught with a copy of The Daily Worker in your pocket or doing something equally quaint and antiquated.

In the heart of the Bible belt, where the prayers of the sweating evangelists boom raucously from every other church, little flappers go swinging down the streets, their bare legs flashing in the August sunshine, with flaming red suspenders holding up what passes for skirts in those pious parts.

Greyhound races jam the parks in Toledo and dance marathons shuffle their siew-footed way through the corn-belt towns.

In Des Moines, so strong is the old-time religion, the marathon was opened with prayer and divine services on Sunday morning. A minister called on the Lord to bless the perspiring couples who were liming round the big hall to the tune of "Constantinople."

In the hotel lobbies the country over, they have a nickel in the slot game. You pull levers and make a miniature figure hit a little iron ball into various holes.

This serves as a vicarious form of exercise for the arm-chair athletes who indulge in it before going out with their brief-cases to skin the natives alive.

Political meetings of all sorts are rapidly becoming as obsolete as hoop skirts. Democratic and Republican managers alike told us that the crowds that turned out to hear Thomas were unprecedented.

"We've practically given up trying to hold any meetings hereabouts," said one of them. "Even meetings just before primaries are a flop. Everybody is either out in the backyard listening to the radio or riding around in machines. You have to go get them in the open town. We find street parades with lots of red-fire and hoopla go much bigger. There's so little interest in political speech-making of the old type that the proprietors of halls are turning their places into picture-shows."

I was amused on the day I got to this sophisticated Manhattan to see a lot of people looking out of the window at an aeroplane passing by.

Aeroplanes! New Yorkers just don't know nothing about aeroplanes. They haven't begun to get "air-minded" as the Mid-West editorial writers put it.

I went through the Travelair factory in Wichita, where they are turning out an average of twenty-one aeroplanes every six days with all the mechanical regularity with which they are producing the new Fords at River Rouge.

Straight-line production, job analysis, personnel work, all the fancy trimming of The New Capitalism have arrived in this newest of all our industries, the aeroplane industry.

When you start in the large room where they are welding steel for the fuselage, pass on through the various processes of stretching and placing the wings, setting in the engine, adjusting the control-boards, until at last you come out onto the big field and see the thing which a short time before was largely unrelated bars and bolts and thin, supple sticks of wood, take flight of a sudden as nonchalantly and unconcernedly as a taxi starting from a hotel-stand—when all this goes on in factories in Wichita and Detroit and points between, it makes the awe of New York at the sight of a plane seem hickish indeed.

And again the idea that New York has a monopoly on the newspaper brains of the country is very decidedly out. The type of reporters who came to interview Thomas in large towns and small, can easily stand comparison with the bright young men of Manhattan.

To begin with, they have long since abandoned the pose of knowing it all which is that of the big city scribes. In many instances, out-of-town reporters are paid better, have better hours and are generally better informed about the affairs of this country than are their New York cousins.

For one thing, they are not so infernally bored as to be unable to read anything except their own effusions. They are still alert-minded, curious to know, eager of life.

Of course, they all worship Mencken, jeer at Eddie Guest and razz Bruce Barton, just as the city slickers of the press do. But this is not the most objectionable evidence of journalistic adolescence. They have to a large extent escaped the oversophistication that leads to sterility.

One discouraging thing is that they all want to come to New York and a lot of them want to work on a "labor paper."

It breaks your heart to have to tell them that the labor press just ain't. That working for an old-line union sheet is about as exciting as editing the official handbook of a D. A. R. convention and that the organized labor movement has about as much use right now for a young idealist with brains and ability as it has for an organizer who brings new blood into a union.

McAllister Coleman.

## "This Is Norman Thomas"

### 3—The World of the Workers

By W. E. Woodward

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

ONE day he came upon a book called "The Workers," by Walter Wyckoff, one of the first of the "human interest" sociologists, who took the road with the casual laborers, and set down his experiences in colorful style. That book fairly shouted at everything crusading in Thomas. For one reader, at least, it crashed through the quiet of an easy-going college town with the shrill sound of trumpets. Long since, Norman had discovered that many of the gods on Nassau Street had clay on their boots, and while he still loved the life of the place, he was beginning to look around and question the rather smug complacency of the time. He had read in the papers of the desperate struggle of the hard-coal miners, led by John Mitchell. He had seen Woodrow Wilson, with Andrew Carnegie at his side, marching in an academic procession. And he had begun to wonder whether after all there might not be some connection between the endowments which were making it possible to add almost monthly some new dormitory or class-room to the college community, and those great and powerful capitalists who were denying decent wages to coal miners and casual laborers.

And all across the country young men in the colleges were asking much the same sort of question. They were watching the Socialists, under the inspiring leadership of Gene Debs, gain followers everywhere. They were looking with interest on the great strike of the Western Federation of Miners, out of which was to come the fighting I. W. W. They were trying, and usually in vain, to fit the ethics taught them in lecture-halls with the crude economics of the two-fisted capitalists of the day, who were reveling in their new-found power, and laying the foundations of the present

triumphant "new capitalism." Those were exciting days. President Roosevelt was writing to Senator Lodge. "There has been during the last six or eight years a growth of Socialistic and radical spirit among workmen, and the leaders are obliged to play to this or lose their leadership. Then the idiotic folly of the high financiers and of their organs, such as 'The Sun,' helps to aggravate the unrest."

The year that Thomas graduated from Princeton, Jack London was hailing Bill Haywood's Wobblies, in his proletarian novel, "The Revolution," as bringers of "the day." Behind the outward and visible signs of contentment, prosperity, and expansion, typified by the "full dinner pail" of the Republicans, strange new forces were moving. Try as they would, the old-time professors of economics could not keep from the minds of their students a consciousness of this ferment. In those May-days when anything seemed possible, and picturesque intellectuals were signing their letters, "Yours for the Revolution," thoughts of a life devoted to the Presbyterian ministry became more and more distasteful to Thomas. By commencement day he had definitely made up his mind that his place was in the rebel ranks.

So when there came an offer to go to work in a settlement house on crowded Spring Street, in the slums of New York City, at the magnificent salary of five hundred dollars a year, Thomas accepted it gladly. The head of the settlement was a man of tremendous energy, but with an erratic genius, who would work at dynamic speed for a day and then go off somewhere and have a nervous breakdown. He expected everyone to work as hard as he did, always omitting the breakdowns, and he flung the young graduate heading into a job for which

he had no particular training, and which required an infinite sagacity for its handling.

A Social Worker With a Questioning Mind Spring Street in those days was no social worker's Utopia. Someone had said that the slogan of the poor is "The social worker we have with us always." But while this may have been true, the Spring Street poor were not by any means a tractable lot. You did not go in and lay down rules as to the feeding of the young, proper diet for adults, and the need for washing behind the ears. That is, you did not do it more than once. You walked softly through Spring Street in those days, sedulously concealing the big stick of reform. Otherwise, things fell on you from roof-tops.

At first, Norman hated it all—the dirt and filth and clamor of the slums in summer. He never saw a ferry-boat without longing to get aboard and go somewhere away from that stinking mess. And then, little by little, the Welsh in him took command, and bade him go to grips with these stiff-necked people. There was one night when he climbed three flights of a tenement stairway to persuade a drunken longshoreman to put down the bale-hook with which he was about to perforate his wife. There were other nights when he would have the head of the local gang in for arranging some sort of armistice—the first of his manifold arbitration jobs. When he had recovered from the shock of discovering that the proletariat was not exactly that noble and oppressed group of sons of toil which the intellectuals were describing in their books and pamphlets, when he found that on the whole they were a pretty hard-boiled lot at the same time likeable outfit, he did not throw up the sponge as so

many disillusioned liberals have done. Rather he sat down to an intensive study of what social work was all about, and how he fitted into its scheme.

Soon the director worked himself into another breakdown, leaving the management of the settlement to Thomas. Whereupon Norman devoted himself to taking apart rather cumbersome and ineffective machinery of social work, evangelism, and uplift, and scrutinizing it with a thoughtful eye.

He worked harder than was really necessary and when the director returned and suggested that Norman accompany him on a trip around the world, Thomas snapped at the chance for a needed vacation. This was in 1907. The two spent most of their time in Asia, and the intimate knowledge which Thomas now possesses of the Far East and its affairs has the solid foundation of personal observation.

On his return, Christ Church, on West 35th Street, in the swift-pumping heart of a populous tenement neighborhood, called him for its assistant pastor, and as by this time the work at Spring Street had been pretty well standardized, Thomas accepted the offer.

It was while he was at Christ Church that he first met Violet Stewart. She had come out of an old, aristocratic banking family to organize at the Christ Church Settlement House one of the first clinics for the treatment of tuberculosis in New York City. Together, Miss Stewart and Norman worked in the clinic, and set out children's gardens on vacant lots by the tracks of Hell's Kitchen. Together they talked over the day's work, and the philosophy back of it. And they found that fundamentally they were pretty well agreed. They found too that they were in love.

#### Marriage and Further Studies

They were married on September 10th, 1908, at the Brick Church, where Thomas had gone as assistant to Henry Van Dyke, and they went pedaling off on their honeymoon on a "bicycle built for two," with Norman's long legs at the back of the tandem supplying most of the motive power. On their return, they both decided, to the consternation of friends and relatives, that they would live among their own people, very much on their own, and their first home was in a tenement flat. Norman was studying at Union Theological Seminary, and incidentally strengthening his antipathy for the rigid orthodoxy of the organized church. When he came up for his ordination as minister, he kicked very strenuously against the questioning of the examining elders. There was a great deal of debate as to whether so frankly orthodox a young man should receive the official sanction of the Presbyterian Church. The papers reported the event in full, and Norman's first appearance in the press made a sensation.

Thomas soon removed himself from the serene, but somewhat cloying, atmosphere of the Brick Church to the storm and stress of the American Parish, in East Harlem, on 116th Street between Second and Third Avenues. Hungarians, Italians, Poles, the emerging Russian Jews, all came to the Parish House, not so much because of their fidelity to the teachings of John Calvin as because they had taken a fancy to the new preacher-man.

(Next Week: The World War A Turning Point.)

## THE CHATTER BOX

Sometimes, a little self-criticism is stimulating. Sometimes being too careful in what we say and do stultifies. This week, after incessant rain in the country and social emptiness in the city, I just feel like raising a little fuss, and I don't give a coyote's howl how it ends.

Don't you remember, sweet Pilsner, Ben Bolt, in the good old days, when we used to thunder down from our platforms, that yon foamy dame was the iure, capitalism set for the workingclass to keep them mentally trapped? How we believed it... A nation sane and sober for any length of time would not endure the woe and tortures of poverty, and wage enslavement... We had great faith in that precept.

Prohibition came as a result of the war. Prohibition abolished the saloon for all except the rich. Beer and whiskey are beyond the reach of the worker. For the last decade, we have seen the sobered workers grow more and more conservative. We have observed them take wage reductions with a sigh. We have watched them break themselves up into impotent sects, schism on all question; even over that of solidarity. We have watched and wept over a Harding and a Coolidge being cascaded into power by unheard of majorities. We have seen a regime of graft and corruption, the stench of which even disturbed the hardened swine of Wall street. Courts have usurped all governmental functions, and with the injunction, taken precedence over the most primary branches of the body, politic and economic. Suikes have been broken with a judicial writ. Wages have been reduced with the stroke of a gavel. And all the while, sober American workers have made little or no protest.

And when one considers that in the old saloon days, men and women were red blooded and militant against each move of capitalist injustice and there was a Socialist Party of over one hundred thousand dues-paying members, we have only to infer that beer, light wines, whiskey and the rest never had anything to do with the case... Or we might with some sort of justice deduct that the more alcoholic stimulant imbibed, the more class conscious they became. Either proposition refutes quite effectively the hoary belief we used to stumpspeech against the American ear... that alcohol was one of the agents the rulers used to keep the slaves quiet.

We have had in our own party convention the altogether silly scene of sane and sober thinkers jockeying about as to whether we ought or ought not to bring in the question of booze in our platform. And now we are confronted with the peculiar situation that we too have made some sort of half-hearted appeal to the workers on an altogether irrelevant issue.

And it is here that I want to take up the matter of sometimes being a little less careful, and a whole lot more inspired in what we have to say to those whom we want to attract our way.

Prohibition is an issue with big business. France has no prohibition. Her people drink wine instead of water. And France has a powerful working class movement. Germany will rather give up her republic than lose her beer. And she has the most powerful Social Democracy in Europe. The vodka-soaked moujik now basks in the red sun of revolutionary dawn. England has her pubs and is well on its way to a Labor government. Here in this country, when we had our saloons, we also had our Socialist Headquarters in every state of the union. Yet neither beer nor vodka inspired or built up these powerful Socialist organizations. In spite of wine cellars, and beer gardens, workers found time to think, organize and act. And a careful search through all the platforms and pronouncements of the European Social Democratic parties produces one clear thing... that they all hewed close to the line of courageous declaration for fast and fair.

Only here and there, we find the intrusion of parliamentary tact and legal twitch. And in each of these instances, history records that defeat followed in the wake of a campaign based on too careful a statement of fact.

Frankly, I think that we have had too many legally trained minds fussing around in our kitchens, and making up our menus. Lawyers are always, too meticulous about details. They are always afraid that here or in the other place, we laymen may leave a loophole for a suit in contract, or an action for negligence. And with that distrust always awake, platforms are framed, policies are formulated, and organizations effected, that are legally bullet proof, carefully exact and carefully ambiguous as the occasion demands, and utterly dead in spiritual value to the world we seek to reach.

Because of this over-carefulness, this weighing our words on the scale of rhetoric instead of indignation, we have all assumed an air of parlor respectability and a manner of restraint hardly in keeping with our hammer and tongs methods of fighting the dogs of Doughdom. We are so nice now that we hear nary a snarl or a bark. They just don't notice us that's all. And as for the worker, he thinks Al Smith is a better bet for bringing back his pint of beer, than any and plank we have about the same matter in our platform.

We are highly happy however to have in Norman Thomas and Jim Maurer two plain spoken men, hard-hitting men, who have had no legal training and consequently throw diplomatic caution to the air and heave to with a lash and a fling. Sometimes I wish Oscar Ameringer and Mac Coleman had gotten together and between them written up our whole Platform... in language to set them as can read it into sky-blasting laughter and indignation. For my part they could have even kept the beer and light wines matter according to their professed belief... only perhaps they would have set it in for all its inconsequence to the real problems that beset those who create a world, and have little or nothing in return.

Here in our land there is little promise of immediate response from the masses toward any sort of revolutionary thinking. And surely there will be no quickening of our progress for their liberation, if we keep dressing ourselves up in the middle class garb of well pressed cloth and moderate decorum of speech. We are either going to appeal to them as out and out rebels against the existing disorder, or we might as well join a new movement like the Sons of India's Freedom, the Free Speech League, and the Society of Birth Control... and with these gestures read the New Republic and take a weekly tea at the Civic Club.

But as out and out rebels, we must trim our manners and our means down to direct address, swearing if we have too, but carrying our indignation as a badge, and not as an inner torment. Plain thought and plainer speaking, from now on, and Socialism will have a quicker and a happier advent in these here states. Let us open the door for discussion.

S. A. de Witt.

## New England Contrasts

### Man's Handiwork And Nature's

By Pierre DeNo

LIKE most every section of this country, but more vividly, New England portrays the sharp cleavage between the economic classes in American social and industrial life.

To one with any sense or admiration for the beauty of nature, the first impressions to be gained are, of course, just a drinking in of the exquisiteness of this lavish panorama of lakes and mountains. Nature, it seems, must have wondrously displayed her artistry. Rolling hills that are covered with thick forests of pine and hardwood; hidden among the trees and shrubbery old moss covered homes that fairly shriek of Indians and Puritans.

Here in the center of the state of New Hampshire, in a natural basin that comprises thousands of square miles, lies the magnificent Lake Winnepesaukee. One may ride upon its surface for sixty miles, yet at no time can one see ahead for more than one or two miles, it just reaches here and there; in and out of these low wooded hills. It is like a monster Devil Fish with its fingers reaching everywhere.

There are exactly 365 islands, one for each day of the year, they are set like emeralds the water reflecting the beautiful colors of their abundant growth. This beauty, so entrancing, is natural and permanent. One wishes there were no other impressions to take out of New England.

**Man's Handiwork**  
Let us look at New England and especially the state of New Hampshire from a different angle. The picture that man's handiwork has made. Graveyards! miles of them, and they typify the present. Abandoned farm homes, the writer is a stranger and unfamiliar with the country but they are easy to see.

There are many very beautiful estates, rich looking and well cared for, all the more vivid is the contrast, and its tragic story.

I meet the men and women who work and who reflect the psychology of this historic land. Here is the very door yard of Daniel Webster and Ben Franklin, men and women of American birth and family are afraid to say that they resent the yoke of industrial bondage that is upon their necks.

The people are in despair, and are spiritually broken. Twelve dollars per week is not uncommon in the mills, a machinist that makes forty dollars per week is rare, but that is only part of the story. The mills are idle or on part time all over the state.

In Manchester two large department stores have drawn down their window shades, permanently. Many of the mills are moving south, or have installed more modern machines that will do the work with fewer hands.

"Prosperity" a Sarcasm

I met one young man who had only worked three days per week for two years. There is just a dull apathetic spirit of hopelessness and submission, fearing the loss of a job. A sad commentary upon the spirit of '76.

I have found quite a good many fine,

loyal Socialists who are ready and anxious to do something but the ignorance and poverty coupled with the fear and dullness seems too great to impress.

The hatred here of any form of workers' organization is intense. One man wearing a button of the Moulders Union was put out of the car by the owner when he saw the union emblem. The manufacturers blame the working people, the unions and strikes of earlier days for the business decay.

Prosperity here is a myth and a sarcasm.

The only place one finds any activity is on the highway. The tourist business

is good and it is the salvation of hundreds of homes. Hardly a house that does not cater to the auto parties. There are literally thousands of gas stations. One may fill his tank and forget it knowing that when it is empty there will be the ubiquitous tank, with its red stand.

A very striking fact: there is not in all New Hampshire one live, functioning labor union, and it is a state of mills and factories. A barometer of the condition of the workers.

There is a field here for Socialist Party work, but it is and will be a work of time that will take love and patience to develop.

Organization  
Education  
Solidarity

FREE YOUTH  
JACK WASSERMAN EDITOR

Young People's  
Socialist League,  
21 Essex Street,  
Boston, Mass.

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

#### RETURNS TO NEW BEDFORD

Lester Shulman otherwise known as Red Mike returned last Monday to New Bedford to resume active Strike duty, with his delegation of New Bedford youngsters—Victor Deprez, Clinton Adams William Robinson, and George Taylor. These gentlemen had been feted and honored while in New York to the extent that they will probably return again. Comrade Shulman, however, has requested a Transfer to the New Bedford J. P. S. L. which he has organized. The transfer was granted.

#### YIPSEL PEREGRINATIONS

As Yipsels leave New York, others come, and occasionally tramp, in. Jack Wasserman, the Editor of Free Youth, left for a respite from his unremitting labors; whereupon Louis Rabinowitz, the National Director, Frank Manning, of New Bedford fame, and Red Mike arrived. Comrade Krasner, of the Philadelphia Y. P. S. L., was listed among the incomers. He has taken the film of the New Yorkers in action with him to Philly. A card is at hand announcing that Comrade Pearl Greenberg of Chicago Yipsels is hitch-hiking to New York. This balances the trip of two New York males who are hitch-hiking through New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New Jersey. The hikers, Eli Cohen and Eddie Peterholz, saw Professor Karepetoff at Cornell University. They were treated "royally." Yesterday, a batch of the Bronx Yipsels left for Reading, Pennsylvania to pursue the Socialist Administration. The biggest trip of all, however was made by Comrade Axel Berg, who desired a transfer from the Youth Organization in Denmark. He has been accepted by the Williamsburg circle.

#### RAND SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED TO Y. P. S. L. MEMBERS

The Rand School of Social Science at 7 East 15th Street, New York City, once again offers twenty scholarships to the members of the Young People's Socialist League, in Economics, Social and Labor Problems, Trade Unionism, and related subjects. Applications must be made now. The remarkable worth of the courses at the Rand School need not be expatiated upon, nor is comment required on the brilliancy of the Faculty. One thing is certain that the information learned is ever of use to a YIPSEL.

#### NEW YORK ORGANIZATION PURCHASES NEW LEADER BUNDLE

In order to emphasize the necessity for the YipSEL to be a subscriber to the new Leader, the Y. P. S. L. of N. Y. has purchased several hundred copies for free distribution. The issue is that of August

25th, which is particularly interesting to the Y. P. S. L. because of the wealth of information it contains.

First Page: Frank Manning running for Congress in New Bedford; Philadelphia Y. P. S. L. in airplane drive.

Third Page: Conclusion of Philadelphia article; Young Socialist Parade in Brussels; Oneal's comment.

Fourth Page: The Free Youth Section; Boyhood of Norman Thomas.

Sixth Page: Philadelphia YipSEL Reorganization of Circle three; Philadelphia Outing September third.

Seventh Page: Rand School offers Y. P. S. L. scholarships.

Eighth Page: Young Socialist Strike Leaders arrested (pictures).

BROADCASTING OVER WEVD

Winston Daniels of the Bronx spoke to the Radio Audience last Wednesday on value of coming related to the Y. P. S. L. to a thoughtful young person.

FREE YOUTH

Julius Umansky spoke for the Youth Committee of the War Resisters concerning War, Youth and the Y. P. S. L. This speech was made Tuesday, also over WEVD.

RENEWAL OF CITY-WIDE ACTIVITY

All the circles are recommencing activity for the next year, some having been dormant for the summer time. In addition several circles have just come into existence and will receive their charters soon. There should be no difficulty confronting the Party in its campaign work as far as man-power is concerned. Incidentally some comrades are reminded that the S. P. is still in a position to use YIPSELS. Moreover the Dance on the Eighth which is next Saturday looks like a tremendous success. It is the opinion of the Ways and Means Committee however that sufficient time exists for the disposal of a good number of tickets. In the meantime, blanks have been sent out for the entries on the Field Day at the Rice Stadium on the 23rd of September.

PATERSON TAG DAY TO BE AIDED BY N. Y. YIPSELS

This Morning a group of Yipsels leave for Paterson, New Jersey, to engage in a Tag Day for the New Bedford Strikers.

The collecting point is at the Rand School, from where the group goes at ten a. m. to the Waldorf Astoria where a Bus is taken to Paterson. Comrade Brown has stated that all fares and expenses will be paid.

HENRY SARKOWITZ "BANQUETED"

Comrades Tillie Rothman and Henry Sarkowitz, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, were given a party by their fellow comrades and friends last Saturday. Both are former organizers of Circle Thirteen, Brooklyn.

#### The Philadelphia Picnic

PHILADELPHIA—The Young People's Socialist League will hold its picnic Labor Day at Camp "Hofnung". It is going to be a day of joy. Special arrangements have been made at camp for this day. All young men and women who are interested in the League's movement are cordially invited to come.

By the way: It is interesting to take notice, that the League of young men and women, who have Socialistic ideas is growing rapidly over night. New members are joining every week. To be a member of the Y. P. S. L. is an honor. At our meetings we have discussion and interesting debates. Sports and dramatics are other activities of the League.

Another interesting event to take note of, is that there has been another circle organized in the City of Philadelphia. We have now two strong circles. Circle No. 1 at the Phila. Labor Institute and Circle No. 2 at the Kensington Lyceum. Both circles are doing splendid work. By 1929 there will be more than two circles in the city of Philadelphia.

To get acquainted with the Y. P. S. L. just remember the date, Labor Day, September 3rd.

#### M. V. Halushka To Wed

CHICAGO—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Shumacher of 4937 North Troy Street announced the engagement of their daughter, Rose Ann, to Mr. Meyer Halushka, son of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Halushka. Mr. Halushka is a graduate of the University of Chicago and a teacher at the Marshall High School. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy and the Socialist candidate for Trustee of the University of Illinois.

#### ATHLETICS REAL AID TO KNITTERS UNION

PHILADELPHIA (A. P.)—Encouraged by the success of the eight-ten baseball league organized this summer by the Philadelphia branch of the American Federation of Pull Fashioned Hosiery Workers, the knitters are now busy getting together a couple of soccer teams for this fall. In hosiery workers ranks are many good soccer players who have promised to play for the union as soon as a club is formed and grounds obtained.



## N. Y. Labor Convenes in Rochester

### Political Line-up Makes Convention Look Like Adjunct To Tammany

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

ROCHESTER.—With about 400 delegates in attendance at the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor meeting in this city, one finds it difficult to believe that it is not a gathering of the Democratic party. Talk of Governor Smith and other Democratic candidates appears to be more general than strictly economic questions which generally concern a trade union convention.

The idealist will obtain no hope here. He will remember the many protests of the late Samuel Gompers that the unions should not be made "a tail to any party kite," yet both the kite and the tail are evident here. This situation has been emerging for many years and custom has given it such prestige that there is no longer any attempt to even conceal the situation. Trade unionism in this state, except for a few organizations, has become a part of the Democratic party of the state.

It is for this reason that in recent years Labor Day has generally been a day for Tammany Hall leaders. They are the conspicuous speakers at these celebrations. The Democratic leaders also take it for granted that official trade unionism is a political concern of theirs and that it is their duty to turn up on Labor Day and review their troops.

A few progressive men with a long-range view of possibilities and dangers turn up at each annual convention but they are fewer this year than for many years. The convention is a routine affair and no action will be taken that will differentiate it from any previous convention.

### Brookwood Gets Hearing Before Chicago Federation

CHICAGO (F. P.)—Brookwood Labor College, of which President John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor is a director, had a hearing before the federation at the regular semi-monthly meeting with encouraging results to the school. It was resolved to take no action on Brookwood until the full details of the American Federation of Labor executive council bases its recent disapproval have been divulged. Demands by labor men all over the country that President William Green present the evidence in the case have been met by Green's statement that a full report is not yet available and that the council's condemnation rested on a partial report by Matthew W. Woll, as A. F. of L. vice president, made his inquiry without notifying Brookwood of the charges and without giving it a chance to explain or reply. As soon as the charges appeared in the newspapers, dean A. J. Muste of Brookwood denied them. They simmer down to charges of teaching doctrines out of accord with the A. F. of L. policy, atheism, and staging of pro-Soviet demonstrations on the campus.

### Pullman Porters Union Arranges Radio Hour

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which embraces 8,000 porters in the Pullman service, has arranged for a Pullman Porters Hour over WEVD every Friday afternoon. According to A. Philip Randolph, general organizer, a weekly program will be presented consisting of Negro singers and musicians, together with talks on the Pullman Porters' fight for a living wage, as well as the general service of Pullman porters. The general organizer said that it is our purpose to educate the public also on the fact that Pullman porters cannot rely upon tips for a living; that tips are uncertain, as shown by the fact that one porter may make \$25 a month in tips and another less than \$5. During the Pullman Porters Hour some of the most notable Negro artists will appear.

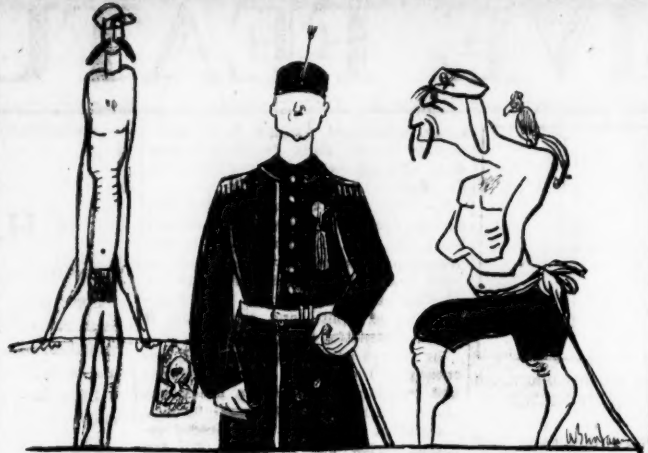
### Lowell Babbitts More Hopeful Than Ever

LOWELL, Mass. (F. P.)—Always darkest before dawn, chant optimistic business men of deflated Lowell. As cotton mills close down or move they leave their shells and workers behind them. And now the Lowell Chamber of Commerce broadcasts for manufacturers to come a-tumbling to take advantage of cheap factory locations and cheaper labor. "There are few cities," the Chamber remarks in dignified tones, "which offer greater opportunities for the establishment of new industries at the minimum of capital expenditure and with the maximum of labor supply."

### THE Workmen's Circle

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## High Jinks at Camp Eden



THE MAJOR GENERAL CAPTURED BY THE CAMP EDEN PIRATES. To the left is "Pirate Stretch." In the center, "Major General Calman," boss and director of the camp, and, to the right, "Private Captain 'Shadow.'" Camp Eden is a delightful summer resort at Cold Spring, New York, run by the Socialist Verband.

for of the camp, and, to the right, "Private Captain 'Shadow.'" Camp Eden is a delightful summer resort at Cold Spring, New York, run by the Socialist Verband.

## On WEVD

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2  
145 AM—WEVD New York City—1220 KC  
12:30—Welschman's Entertainers.  
1:40—Mr. and Mrs. Chatterbox.  
2:00—Studio Program.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3  
1:00—Selections from Literature of Social Protest.  
1:20—Workers Songs.  
1:40—Folk Dance Music.  
2:00—Esther Jaffe, cello.  
2:20—New Leader Clippings.  
2:40—Esther Jaffe, cello.  
3:00—Vincent Belmont, Original Poems.  
3:20—Mae Rich, thirteen year old trumpet.  
3:40—Adan Atwater, piano.  
4:00—Harcandranath Maitra, The Women of the Orient.  
4:20—Betty Farr, contralto.  
4:40—Elizabeth Bacon Walling, Things a Husband Should Not Tell His Wife.  
5:00—Helen Morris, piano.  
5:20—Beatrice Valle, violin.  
5:40—Norman Thomas, Timely Topics.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4  
1:00—Myra Norton, piano.  
1:20—Frances Gentile, soprano, Jessie Baker, contralto.  
2:00—Marilyn Warren, Stories from Dickens.  
2:20—Ethel Cohn, soprano.  
2:40—Alecide Olson, contralto.  
3:00—Youth and Peace Period.  
M. S. Kreigel, Women's Peace Society.  
L. B. Yamer, Y. P. S. L. readings.  
3:40—Helen Blake, piano.  
4:00—Indian Stories.  
4:20—Mary Linden, violin, Jean Atwater, piano.  
4:40—Ada Twerdowsky, piano.  
5:00—Winifred Harper Cooley, Theatre Notes.

5:20—Singing Art Ensemble.  
9:00—McAlister Coleman, Campaign News from the West.  
9:15—Frances Weber, coloratura soprano.  
9:30—Marius Hansome.  
9:50—Frances Weber.  
10:05—Helen A. Archdale, International.  
10:25—WEVD Entertainers, Gertrude Martin, violin; Viola Scudder, piano; Mary Mason, singer.  
10:45—Ethel Cohn, piano.  
11:00—American Trio.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5  
1:00—Maude A. Tollefson, contralto.  
1:20—Edward Miller, ten year old violinist.  
1:40—Current Events.  
2:00—John Rose Gildea, Poems.  
2:20—Yvonne Mason, piano.  
2:40—Violin and Piano Sonatas.  
3:00—Louis Shomer, "Tragedy of Waste," continued.  
3:20—Lindsay Oliver Presentations.  
3:40—Helen Morris, piano.  
4:00—Sara Graham-Mullhall, Foundation for World Narcotic Research and Reclamation.  
4:30—Joe Zimmerman, popular pianist.  
5:00—Hints from Suzanne.  
11:00—Eddie Farrell and Radio Ramblers.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6  
1:00—Peace Hour.  
Annie E. Gray, Secretary Women's Peace Society.  
2:00—Anton Romatka, Labor Temple.  
2:20—Adelaide Olson, contralto.  
2:40—Helen Blake, piano.  
3:00—Barbara Young, Poetry House.  
3:20—Mary Linden, violin.  
3:40—Charles Smith, Religion and Roguery.  
4:00—Ridgewood Hour.  
Selma Cohn, popular soprano.  
Evelyn James, soprano.  
Ethel Pfister, whistler.  
5:00—Hints from Suzanne.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7  
1:00—Myra Norton.  
1:20—Maude A. Tollefson, violin.  
1:40—Florence Yordy, soprano.  
2:00—Frank J. Manning, New Bedford Strike Reports.  
2:20—Beatrice Valle, violin.  
2:40—Lydia Mason, piano.  
3:00—Negro Art Group Hour.  
Mayne Riley, reader.  
Frank Crosswaite, speaker.  
Euphonia Singers, James E. Woodruff, Director.  
4:00—School Hour.  
5:00—Joe Zimmerman, popular pianist.  
5:20—Tea Time Times.  
11:00—Suzanne's House Party.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8  
1:00—Editorials from Current Publications.  
1:30—Special Period.  
2:00—Popular Hour.  
Evelyn Pierson, soprano.  
Al Page, baritone.  
Joe Zimmerman, tenor.  
3:00—A. Basil Wheeler, Conflicts, Meaning of Current Events.  
3:20—Robert Urann, popular entertainer.  
3:40—Estelle Scheer, Readings.  
4:00—Lydia Mason, piano.  
4:20—Adelaide Olson, contralto.  
4:40—Mary Linden, violin.  
5:00—Popular Research Narratives.  
5:20—Jean Atwater, piano.  
5:40—John P. Murphy, Dramatic Recitations.  
11:00—Eddie Farrell and Radio Ramblers.

### Scour East Tennessee For Rayon Workers

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn. (F. P.)—Chamber of Commerce agents are scouring the countryside to see if they can produce 5,000 more "hands" for the operation of Glanzstoff and Bemberg rayon mills, just established.

NEW YORK (F. P.)—Despite standstill the productive energy of the United States arduous efforts of Herbert Hoover, half is thrown away through lack of uniform and simple methods, asserts a Popular Science Monthly writer. With standardization, the working day could be cut to four hours.

## Taxi Drivers Rebel in N. Y., Form Union

### Drivers Are Among Most Exploited Workers in New York City

HOUNDED by police and unemployment, 60,000 New York taxi drivers are groping toward protection. Alliances, leagues and protective organizations without number have sprung up at various times, sponsored by the enthusiastic, the unscrupulous and the politician, but the taxi man finds himself worse off today than ever.

Enters the Taxi Chauffeurs Union, formed several months ago by progressive drivers who see their only hope in unionism. Quietly they have gone about the job of organizing the harassed drivers until now, satisfied that they have a body of devoted members, they plan to start a wide organization campaign.

Everything is wrong with the taxi business in New York, union officers say. It is over-expanded, exploited by herds of fleet owners, preyed upon by grafting cops, subject to low wages and long hours.

New York is undoubtedly the greatest taxi city in the world. There are 21,000 cabs constantly on the go, whisking business men about Wall Street and Grand Central business districts, transporting theatre goers from uptown apartments to Times Square playhouse and back again, helping stranded shoppers on rainy days.

Long Night Hours  
The man who gets the well-to-do New Yorker about town is usually a poorly dressed worker, of any nationality from up-state Yankee to Italian, Greek or Negro, of all ages from 18 to 60. His hack is owned by one of a score of firms operating fleets. From them he gets 40 per cent. commission if he pulls in \$10 worth of business in the daytime or \$15 at night. If less, he gets sacked. In any case, the fleet owner gets more for owning the cab than the driver for operating it.

The night driver puts in 14 hours behind the wheel, the day man 10. Day or night, he is harassed by police who regard the taxi driver as a sort of criminal, to be cuffed, cuffed and confined for real or fancied violations of the bewildering traffic code.

On the pettiest charges he is haled into traffic court where literally hundreds of cases are heard by one overworked judge in the course of a morning. The trials are mere school boy parodies, with the taxi man on the short end of the argument with the cop. In addition to the time lost on the job, the driver is penalized by revocation or suspension of license and by fines which eat into his meager wages.

The taxi driver injured in a collision or by crashing his car, must stand the expense himself or go on charity. He is not protected by the state workmen's compensation law, which regards him as a sort of small commission merchant, because of the way he is paid. Broken arms and wrists are the most frequent casualty from cranking old style machines which many fleet owners still maintain.

The hackman is obliged to speed in order to get his \$10 in fares during the day—\$15 at night. As a result he lays up an assortment of ailments and diseases for himself which are also non-compensable. He is subject to kidney trouble from the jolting of the car over rough streets day and night. Ruptures are fairly common from lugging heavy trunks up and down stairs all by himself. The New York taxi man not only transports persons, but must do a big business with trunks, boxes and light merchandise commonly stuffed into taxis for speedy transport.

Against all these afflictions the hack man wants protection, although he has been gyped so many times that the idea of labor unionism has to be sold to him. Generally he wants a guaranteed minimum of \$4 a day plus 40 per cent. commission on all runs over that. He wants the abolition of police tyranny and graft and a real traffic court in place of the present sham. Ten hours is enough for any shift and eight hours would be about all right. He also wants the fleet owners blacklist against active drivers abolished as illegal and oppressive.

Finally he wants relief against unemployment. 60,000 men and 21,000 cabs spell terrific oversupply of men. Cops, civil service employees and hordes of others operate cabs for half shifts to earn extra money. They are tearing down conditions and driving steady cab men out of jobs.

# AMUSEMENTS

## The Week On Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

### INTERNATIONALE

WHEN the fall season begins the surge of its early crowding of eager producers, one may resume the nice discrimination summer makes it easy to discard. The most particular, however, is likely to admit that "The Big Pond," by George Middleton and A. E. Thomas, at the Bijou, is quite deservedly the first straight comedy hit of the new theatrical year. Through the deft play of its dialogue and characterization, the self-deceptive satisfaction of the American business man stands in vivid and dramatic contrast with the artistic Continental. An old opposition, you say? Which one of the important conflicts is not old? And it is pleasingly applied and neatly turned.

Barbara has fallen in love with a French "courier" in Venice; he is, naturally, the impoverished last of a noble line; she is, equally naturally, the wealthy heir of an American capitalist. But her father—who, both in the design and in Harlan Briggs' performance, is one of the best American business men we have seen—gets the idea of transplanting the romantic American breed to a matter-of-fact American small town, to let Barbara see how out of the water the poor fish will be. And in America the Frenchman makes good, so fully that the capitalist gives him a \$20,000 a year contract and approves of his marriage. . . .

despite earlier American insistence that no "furriner" was good enough for his little gal. Meanwhile the girl herself discovers that the foreigner is growing too commercial for her aesthetic valuation; while the dear American boy who (she does not yet know) loves her is for her sake reading up on Rubens—whose name in the encyclopedia comes very close to the article on rubber, the raw material all the men are turning into money. The recognition comes, soon enough, that the American sees even art in terms of money, while the Frenchman sees even money in terms of art, or romance. While we should hate to feel that this distinction is a line of demarcation between the two nationalities, it justifies the final turn which (disappointing the more patriotic in the audience) brings the fair maiden back to the romantic man of her dreams.

One word more, to emphasize beyond the intelligent performance of Kenneth McKenna (as usual) is a role somewhat out of his bent, or so it seemed—the neatness with which the American business man and his family are captured. The satirical thrusts of that portrait make it a swift journey indeed from Venice to Vernon, Ohio.

### "ALL GOD'S GLORY"

The problem of "All God's Chillun," in the locale of "What Price Glory" weaves into an effective drama in Ransom Rideout's prize play "Goin' Home," at the Hudson Theatre. It seems, to every dramatist who has attempted to consider the theme, that this is indeed a white man's world, and that the color line is as plainly drawn as black and white. When Israel Du Bois marries

"Relations" at the Masque Theatre should give "Able's Irish Rose" a tussle for honors in the longevity race in things theatrical. Here is a play that aims to please the great Jewish group that forms so large a part of New York and attains in copious measures of laughter and heart-throbs its desired harvest.

It may be that its author and star, Edward Clark, set himself this task to build a successful vehicle—one that would sell in New York. His audience responds—it should be a big sale.

Mr. Clark is quite acceptable as a shrewd cloak and suiter who directs his acquirous sense in the millinery industry. He is beset by the weaknesses of relatives who drain his resources. Even as he discards them to turn "family hater," the hero of the play opens ready arms, purse, and factory to them. Mild, if any, surprise is aroused at the development which allows both factors to lose, go bankrupt to come together at an utterly novel device, the death of a rich relative in far-off Australia! "Blood is thicker than water" is of course the hackneyed motif. It is elaborated in no new way, trading age-worn paths which obliterate thought, stressing simplest emotions, giving ready-made delights to hearers hopeful of just such purchases.

Character-drawing is entirely Yiddish-American, with a vaudeville view of drama elaborated throughout.

Perhaps it is best that the entire cast be labeled "adequate"—they happened to be just that.

"THE BELT" IN RUSSIA  
From "The New Russia" by Dorothy Thompson: "An acquaintance of mine, a theatre regisseur, brought to Russia while I was there a play satirizing Henry Ford. It attempted to show that despite hygienic measures, high wages, etc., the standard of mechanical efficiency demanded by Ford tended to reduce his employees to mere machines, well-oiled and well-fueled, but deprived of their souls; robots, in other words. The American took his play to three Russian theatres—all of which are on the lookout for American plays handling problems interesting to Russia. The last Russian director to whom he submitted it said:

"We could not possibly present this play. The censors wouldn't let us. It is in flat contradiction to everything which the Bolshevik regime stands for. We do not disapprove of the production methods of Henry Ford. On the contrary we emulate them. They are our ideal. We don't believe in capitalism; we are opposed to the private exploitation of workers; but we want to see the Socialist state organize its workers the way Ford does—and put the profits into the common fund."

This comment manifestly refers to "The Belt," Paul Sifton's strongly satirical drama, put on last year by the New Playwrights.

DON'T SMOKE PAINT  
We make pipes of the finest, well seasoned Imported Briar Root.  
We use neither paint nor varnish on them. You won't have to break them in. They're sweet from the first time you smoke them.  
Look for the H. G. P. on each genuine Pipe.  
Pipes Repaired While You Wait

BARCLAY PIPE SHOP  
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NEW YORK CITY

LYNCH GIVEN INSURANCE POST  
SYRACUSE, N. Y. (F. P.)—James M. Lynch, former president of the International Typographical Union, defeated in the last election, has been named Syracuse agent for the Union Labor Life Insurance Company by President Matthew Wolf.

Lise, French proprietress of a sea-port cafe, he is therefore letting himself in for several sorts of slow hell. Strangely enough, the play is woven so that we do not think it too unnatural that to this cafe should come the white companion of Israel's boyhood, on whose family estate he had grown; and the slight sentimentality at the close we also overlook because of the vitality of the earlier growing. For the white man, carrying to Europe the Southern gentleman's "gentleman's"—code in regard to Negroes, takes pains to inform the French girl, who knows no race distinctions, that she has married a "nigger," and then avenges his color by spending a bit with the wife. This rather disturbs the already confused Israel, who is torn between boyhood subservient loyalty and a newly asserted self-respect and manhood. Ultimately the white man recognizes that color, like beauty, is no more than skin deep.

The other Negro soldiers of the drama make for much merriment, and at the same time provide several effective character contrasts, and touch the play with a rhythm that rolls from rollicking devil-may-care to sudden tragedy. The acting, especially of Brevard Burnett and Leo Bailey and Sam and Luke, is spontaneously effective; Richard Hale as the chief figure, seems too intense at the play's opening, but maintains that mood when it is more appropriate. Barbara Bulgakov is cast for a role that is a pallid reminiscence of her seduction scene in "The Storm"; she carries it as well as may be; but—as in the war play we mentioned at the start, there is but one woman in the play, and she is a wanton.

If this presentation of French women continues, we may expect to have a delegation of midnights protesting that there are some good girls left in France. Meantime, there are some good plays about Broadway, and among them is "Goin' Home."

THE GOOD OLD FAMILY  
"Relations" at the Masque Theatre should give "Able's Irish Rose" a tussle for honors in the longevity race in things theatrical. Here is a play that aims to please the great Jewish group that forms so large a part of New York and attains in copious measures of laughter and heart-throbs its desired harvest.

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## IN BRIEF

At the Fifth Avenue Playhouse, the coming week will be given over to a revival of those two excellent pictures, "Moana" and "Grass." The bill at the 55th Street shows Jannings in "Peter the Great" over the week-end; on Tuesday and Wednesday "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" with Lon Chaney; then E. A. Dupont's first American production, "Love Me and the World Is Mine," a tale of pre-war Vienna.

William James Craft and the Universal company filming "The Cohens and Kellys in Atlantic City," who arrived in New York Sunday from Atlantic City, leave Wednesday for the Coast where interiors will be made to complete the production. During the three days in New York scenes were filmed in Pennsylvania Station and on Fifth Ave. George Sidney, Vera Gordon, Kate Price and Mack Swain play the title roles of Mr. and Mrs. Cohen and Kelly, respectively.

Walter Hampden has begun rehearsals of the play with which he will open his sixth consecutive New York Theatre first week in October. It is "The Yellow Robe," a new drama with a Hindoo background, by Georgina Jones Walton. This play will require a large cast and a more elaborate scenic production than any other ever presented by Mr. Hampden. Designs for nine scenes and for the costumes of the seventy-four speaking characters and numerous supernumeraries are the work of Claude Bragdon who has done like service for all of the Hampden offerings. As usual the actor-manager will present "The Yellow Robe" here without resorting to a preliminary road tour.

Gustav Blum announces the first presentation in America of Georg Kaiser's latest play, "The Phantom Lover" ("Ostbrottag"), at the 49th St. Theatre, Tuesday evening, September 4, 1928. The play has been translated by Herman Bernstein and Adolph E. Meyer. The setting has been designed by Frederick W. Jones 3rd and the costumes by Natacha Ram-Bulgakov. The cast of players includes Edith Rogers, George M. Cohan, George MacQuarrie, Louise Mackintosh, David Newell and Cameron Clemens.

"White Lilacs," the Chopin play, will have its premiere at the Shubert Theatre, Monday evening, September 10. Guy Robertson, Odette Myrtil and De Wolf Hopper are starred, and the cast includes Allan Rogers, Grace George, Ernest Lawford, Charles Croker-King, Maurice Holland, Louise Beaudet and Vernon Rudolph. "The De Pack Ensemble," a special symphony orchestra, is headed by Maurice B. De Pack, is an added feature.

"The New Moon" has opened in Cleveland, at the Hanna Theatre.

"Lucky Girl" is the new title of "A Good Fellow," the musical farce based on the French "Un Bon Garcon," now in rehearsal. The cast includes Irene Dunne, Billy House, Harry Puck, Josephine Drake, Doris Vinton and Frank Lawler.

Anticipating a long tenancy of the Earl Carroll Theatre, every member of the "Earl Carroll Vanities," from W. C. Fields to the newest arrival in the chorus has his or her name painted in black and gold letters on his or her dressing room door. The star, Mr. Fields, and the twenty featured members of the cast also have their names above their names. Mr. Carroll has also outfitted all dressing rooms in draperies to harmonize with the decorations, each room being a different combination of colors. This is the first time in history that the entire cast of any show has enjoyed the distinction of having their names on the dressing room doors. The theory of co-operation is permeating this theatre, at least.

To fight gang warfare, a new tabloid, "The Record," has made its appearance. It is sponsored by Willard Mack, renowned author of "Gang War," the melodrama now playing at the Morosco Theatre. The paper contains sensational contributions by leading writers and will be issued from time to time. The temporary editorial office is Room 304, No. 234 West 44th street. It has come to this!

Lewis E. Gensler has commissioned Kiviet, modernistic costume designer, to dress both principals and chorus in "Up-A-Daisy," now in rehearsal. "Up-A-Daisy" calls not only for fashionable modern clothes to be worn by Luella Gear, Marie Saxon and Bobbie Perkins and a large chorus, but also for a vivid array of European peasant clothes.

Edward MacGregor will direct "Up-A-Daisy," and all other plays presented during the current season by Lewis E. Gensler.

Cabling today from London, Gilbert Miller divulges his plans for the American production of Ferenc Molnar's widely acclaimed new comedy, "Olympic," which is tentatively scheduled to open in New York on October 15. Miss Fay Compton, one of the most popular leading women of the English stage, will be brought to New York to appear in the title role. She will be chiefly supported by Ian Hunter, a popular London star who will make his first appearance before American audiences in "Olympic," and by Laura Hope Crews.

When the Civic Repertory Theatre began rehearsals for its third season yesterday.

Special Notice  
WORKMEN'S FURNITURE FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY  
Incorporated  
227 East 84th Street, NEW YORK  
Beginning the first of July, 1928, the highest amount of insurance will be \$3,000.00.

It is advisable for members whose household is worth more than \$2,000.00 to increase their insurance in order to be fully covered in case of fire.  
Executive Committee.

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S. HERZOG Patent Attorney, 116 Nassau Street, Evenings and Sundays, 1498 Glover Street, Room 2, Take Lexington Ave. Subway, Telham Bay extension, to Zerega Ave. Station.

Dr. L. SADOFF  
DENTIST  
1 UNION SQUARE, Cor. 14th St., Room 503, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

## THEATRES

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World's Greatest Theatre 7th Ave. & 50th St.

3 De Luxe Performances Today and Tomorrow (Labor Day)

terday, a new recruit to its ranks not before announced was Aline Bernstein who returned from a three months' trip to Europe last week. Mrs. Bernstein, known as one of America's outstanding stage designers and one of the most successful of the women in her profession, will be attached this season to the Civic Repertory Theatre staff as its scenic artist and artistic adviser. She is best known for the scenic settings she made for various productions at the old Neighborhood Playhouse, notably "The Drunkard" and "The Little Clay Cart," as well as for settings for "Ned Cobb's Daughter," the costumes for "Caesar and Cleopatra" for the Theatre Guild and the costumes for Lynn Fontanne in all of her plays of recent years; for the settings and costumes for the modern dress productions of "Hamlet" and "The Taming of the Shrew"; and for her co-operation with Norman Bel Geddes in designing the costumes for "The Miracle."

Miss Le Gallienne tried to obtain Mrs. Bernstein for this post at the Civic Repertory a year ago, but previous engagements prevented her doing more than helping informally with two of the last season's productions. In the past as scenic designer, she intends to develop a system of dovetailing the settings for the various plays in the repertory after the manner in vogue on the prominent repertory stages in Europe. Mrs. Bernstein has already completed the settings for "The World-Be-Gentleman" and "Incitation au Voyage" and has begun work on those for "The Cherry Orchard."

John Barrymore's picture "Tempest" is doing a tremendous



# Power Trust Picks G.O.P. Head In N.Y.

## Machold Heads Sinister Power Interests of Northern Part of State

INTO the office of the chairman of the New York state Republican party, the power trust has shoved in President H. Edmund Machold of the Northeastern Power Co., owners of the American side of Niagara Falls and would-be owners of American rights to the mighty St. Lawrence river.

Machold, power king, has been oiled by Ogden L. Mills, undersecretary of the treasury, and slated to be Andrew Mellon's successor. Machold was speaker of the lower house of the state legislature in 1925, riding high on the crest of public utility mergers of recent years, from properties valued at \$600,000,000, according to H. S. Rauschenbush and Harry W. Laidler, authors of "Power Control."

This huge power concern, tied in with General Electric, exploits Niagara Falls and power consumers of the state for its own lucrative gain. It was formed in 1925, riding high on the crest of public utility mergers of recent years, from properties valued at \$600,000,000, according to H. S. Rauschenbush and Harry W. Laidler, authors of "Power Control."

Interests affiliated with the Northeastern produce 6,500,000 kilowatts of energy annually, or 10.8 per cent. of the total produced in all America. Through its subsidiary, the Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern, it controls Niagara Falls Power Co., Buffalo General Electric, Niagara, Lockport & Ontario, New England Power and Mohawk-Hudson.

On the board of Machold's Northeastern are representatives of General Electric, described in "Power Control" as the fount and origin of power trust control. Power Corporation of New York, Connecticut Electric and Eastern States Power are also represented. Roughly speaking, Machold's merger operates the New England and New York section of the power trust.

Behind the elevation of Machold to head the state Republican machine is an epic of American big business efforts to shut the public out of the St. Lawrence river's huge potential power resources and to turn the international river into a fabulously rich money maker for bondholders. Three closely related factors in the dictatorship of American finance and industry are united in their determination to prevent public development of the St. Lawrence. They are Andrew Mellon, already owner of the St. Lawrence Valley Power Co., General Electric and the DuPonts.

They were thwarted by Governor Smith in 1925 in their efforts to gain outright control of the St. Lawrence. Since then Smith, hankering for a desk in the White House, is charged by Norman Thomas with sacrificing St. Lawrence for the political support of his close friends, Owen Young of General Electric and John J. Raskob of DuPonts.

Four million horsepower is running to waste in the rapids of the St. Lawrence river along the northern borders of New York state. It is the biggest practicable unused water power site in America—if the Colorado river be excluded because of its remoteness from industry. With St. Lawrence's 4,000,000 horsepower, cheap domestic lighting, cooking and heating could become available through New York and New England, as it is now in Ontario, where a public body controls the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence. St. Lawrence harnessed would mean the probable return of New England to her former industrial greatness.

All these things may come to pass—but only with Machold's Northeastern Power Co. collecting eventual billions from power users of the northeastern states. That is why Machold heads the Empire State's Republican party.

OIL CITY, Pa. (P. P.)—State carpenters council denounced insurance company efforts to ban workers over 45 from insurance in hazardous occupations.

**United Hebrew Trades**  
715 E. 12th Broadway  
Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M.  
Executive Board same day, 5:30 P. M.  
M. T. H. Chairman  
M. WOLFERT, Vice-Chairman  
M. FEINSTEIN, Secretary-Treasurer

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**Embroidery Workers'**  
UNION, Local 1, L. C. W. U.  
Halls, Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the Office, 501 E. 34th St.  
Metropole 7698  
CARL GRABNER, President  
E. WEISS, Secretary-Treasurer

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President.  
LOUIS RUBINFIELD,  
Sec'y-Treasurer.  
Regular meeting every  
2nd and 4th Thursday  
at 8 P. M., Hall,  
210 East 52d St.

# SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

## New York City

**Women's Committee**  
Keep Sept. 10 open. The Women's Committee will call a meeting of all Socialist women on Monday, Sept. 10, 8:30 p. m., at the Rand School, to formulate plans of activity among women. Every woman comrade should make an earnest effort to be present. Watch for further announcements!

**City Committee**  
The City Central Committee will meet Wednesday evening, Sept. 5, in room 404, The People's House, 7 East 15th St.  
**General Party Membership Meeting.**  
The delegation to the International Socialist Conference will report the deliberations of that body at a general party membership meeting in the near future. Julius Gerber, Morris Hillquit and James Oneal are home. Jacob Panken and Albert Halpern will be back shortly. The date and place of this meeting will be published next week.

**Volunteers Needed.**  
Help is needed in the City Office for addressing and filing envelopes for a large mailing to enrolled Socialist voters of the entire City in connection with the Primary Day, Tuesday, Sept. 18. All who can spare some time in addressing envelopes and other work in connection with this huge job are urged to come to the City Office, 7 East 15th St., and do their share.

**MANHATTAN**  
6-8-12  
A fairly well attended meeting was held last Monday evening. A campaign committee was elected to work in co-operation with the branch Executive Committee for the campaign in the 14th Congressional District.

**Upper West Side.**  
This branch will meet Thursday evening, Sept. 6, in the office of Dr. Simon Berlin at 245 West 74th St.

**BRONX**  
**Central Branch**  
A very important meeting will be held Tuesday evening, Sept. 4, at the County Headquarters, 1187 Boston Road.

Now that the vacation season is over, the campaign will begin in earnest. It is incumbent on every active comrade to help in the work. Our local candidates will be present and preparation will be made for holding two huge open-air meetings on Saturday evening, Sept. 8, at 163rd and Prospect, and Wilkins and Intervale. These large mass meetings will signal the opening of the campaign.

**BROOKLYN**  
16-4-D  
A well attended meeting was held Friday evening, Aug. 24, at the clubrooms, 731 20th Ave. A number of new members were admitted by this rapidly growing branch. Walter Berkowitz resigned as organizer because of ill health. His resignation was accepted and a vote of thanks was tendered to him for his fine work. Jacob Handler was elected organizer. Arrangements are being made for a luncheon and a get-together sometime in the latter part of September. Plans are now being perfected for the campaign throughout the entire 8th Congressional and 4th Senatorial Districts. These cover the territory that includes the 2, 9 and 16 Assembly Districts.

**18 Assembly District**  
It appeared, early last week, that our members would be involved in a primary fight due to an effort made by a non-Socialist to get on our ballot in opposition to our candidate, Barnard J. Rice, for Congressman in the 8th District. Prompt action of the comrades with the assistance of the City Office and particularly Julius Gerber and Carl Cummings frustrated this effort. The resignation of the opposing candidate settled the affair without further difficulty. Our comrades in both branches of the territory are preparing for a strenuous campaign.

**QUEENS COUNTY**  
Branch 6th, Sunnyside, Long Island  
Branch 6th, Sunnyside, Long Island  
City, was organized Tuesday, Aug. 14, with

ten charter members. Among those present to wish the new branch success were Harry T. Smith of Hollis, Chairman of the Queens County Council, and Harry Cherkas, Secretary of the Jackson Heights Branch, and Patrick Riley of the same branch. An unsuccessful effort was previously made to organize in Sunnyside which led to the formation of Branch 5 at Jackson Heights. Officers are as follows: Organizer and Corresponding Secretary, Mark Khinsky; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Edward P. Clarke, and Recording Secretary, Myra B. Smith. Edward P. Clarke was elected delegate to the City Central Committee. Plans were made for systematic distribution of literature and the organization of a Sunnyside Forum was discussed. Two of the Queens candidates on the Socialist ticket, William M. Feigenbaum and Isidore Corn, were present. Edward Levinson for Borough President and Paul Blanshard for Assemblyman for the 2nd District. There were but eight votes cast in Sunnyside for Judge Panken for Governor in 1926, but the prospect for a marked increase this year are bright, as the new branch has already recorded over 50 sympathizers in its index file. The branch has started out with a set of record books from the National Office. After the first distribution of the leaflet on "Women and Politics" there were two inquiries at the office of the National Campaign Committee by mail which were referred to the branch and the inquiries reviewed. In future literature distributions the name of the branch and place to get further local information will be stamped on the leaflets.

## Street Meetings

### MANHATTAN

Friday, August 31, 8:30 p. m. Rivington and Suffolk Streets; speakers, P. Ulanoff, Louis Lieberman, Harry Ulanoff.

Tuesday, September 3, 8:30 p. m. 111th Street and Broadway; speakers, Frank Crosswaith and Louis Weil.

Tuesday, September 3, 8:30 p. m. 5th Street and Avenue B; speakers, A. N. Weinberg and Joseph P. Ulanoff.

Wednesday, September 4, 8:30 p. m. 137th Street and Lenox Avenue; speaker, Ethelred Brown.

Wednesday, September 4, 8:30 p. m. 7th Street and 2nd Avenue; speakers, Frank Crosswaith and Isidore Phillips.

Thursday, September 5, 8:30 p. m. 13th Street and 7th Avenue; speakers, Samuel P. Ulanoff, Ernest K. Hansen and Louis E. Weil.

Thursday, September 5, 8:30 p. m. 158th Street and Broadway; speakers, Frank Crosswaith and Max Delson.

Friday, September 6, 8:30 p. m. Grand and Pitt Streets; speakers, Samuel P. Ulanoff, Louis Lieberman and Harry Ulanoff.

### BRONX

Friday, August 31, 8:30 p. m. Prospect Avenue and 163rd Street; speakers, Ethelred Brown and Henry Gross.

Friday, August 31, 8:30 p. m. Simpson and 163rd Streets; speakers, Henry Fruchter and Henry Gross.

Wednesday, September 5, 8:30 p. m. Mosholu Parkway and Jerome Avenue; speakers, Isidore Polstein, J. George Friedman and Louis Panken.

Thursday, September 6, 8:30 p. m. Washington and Claremont Avenues; speakers, I. Cherkas, Isidore Polstein, Taubenschlag and R. Schulman.

Thursday, September 6, 8:30 p. m. 152nd Street and Wales Avenue; speakers, Samuel P. Ulanoff, Samuel De Witt and Murray Gross.

Thursday, September 6, 8:30 p. m. Bathgate and Tremont Avenues; speakers, I. Cherkas, Jacob Bernstein and Ernest Bezouska.

Friday, September 7, 8:30 p. m. 169th Street and Boston Road; speakers, I. Cherkas, Isidore Polstein, Samuel P. Ulanoff and Philip Pank.

Friday, September 7, 8:30 p. m. 163rd and Tiffany Streets; speakers, Jessie Stephen, Henry Gross and Henry Fruchter.

The remaining officers and the associates in the office, in that way securing their loyal co-operation and obtaining a collective judgment in all matters of organization work.

"Our organization at the present time has never been in a better condition. Our contract with the association still has a year to run, the contracts with the individual manufacturers will without exception be renewed. We have a breathing spell of one year in which to undertake the usual vigilance required by an organization to prevent the cropping up of unauthorized shops and to perfect plans for future progress."

## Pledges Fullest Support

"The only task still left unfinished is the one of carrying on the struggle against the four runaway shops, also the carrying out of the policies begun under my management of extending our influence and control over the other national markets, particularly that of Boston, in the hope of ultimately establishing a national organization of neckwear workers so that the neckwear manufacturer cannot avoid union standards and wages by merely abandoning one market in favor of another. The successful attainment of these tasks, the accumulated experience of the organization, its resources, and the courage that made so many other victories possible will be necessary."

"So that the organization in its future work may retain the benefit of such experience as I have, I make myself available at all times to the call of the organization. Without compensation I will be ready to meet representatives of our organization or our members in counsel to determine policies and methods: I will be happy to join our representatives and members when so desired by them in conference with employers or in negotiations with them; I will be glad to render such services, in or out of New York in connection with our organization and its activities as you may deem it wise to ask me to do."

"For the reasons I set forth in the first paragraph of this letter, I must with sincere regrets resign my membership in the United Neckwear Makers Union, the resignation to take effect Saturday, Sept. 1, 1928."

"In leaving now, I take with me the pleasant memories of fifteen years of services rendered in a cause that always has been and still is dear to my heart and carry with me the pride in our common achievements during that period."

Under Berger's leadership, the neckwear workers union has occupied an enviable condition. While other needle trades unions have been beset by serious internal difficulties due to Communist tactics and equally serious economic problems of their respective industries, the neckwear workers maintained a solid and effective organization.

Friday, September 7, 8:30 p. m. 180th Street and Daly Avenue; speakers, Isidore Phillips and Patrick J. Murphy.  
Saturday, September 8, 8:30 p. m. Wilkins and Intervale Avenues; speakers, Samuel Orr, Samuel A. De Witt, Henry Fruchter and Samuel H. Friedman.  
Saturday, September 8, 8:30 p. m. 163rd Street and Prospect Avenue; speakers, I. Cherkas, Isidore Polstein, Samuel P. Ulanoff and Frank Crosswaith.

## BROOKLYN

Friday, August 31, 8:30 p. m. Brighton Beach, East 2nd, near Boardwalk; speakers, August Claessens, William M. Feigenbaum and Joseph Tuvin.

Friday, August 31, 8:30 p. m. Pitkin Avenue and Bristol Street; speakers, Jessie Stephen and others.

Friday, August 31, 8:30 p. m. Bushwick Avenue and Arion Place; speakers, Samuel H. Friedman and others.

Saturday, September 1, 8:30 p. m. Sutter and Hendrix Avenues; speakers, Ethelred Brown, Samuel Kantor and Samuel Block.

Saturday, September 1, 8:30 p. m. Havemeyer and South 2nd Streets; speakers, Harry Schachner and Aaron Baron.

Tuesday, September 4, 8:30 p. m. 42nd Street and 3rd Avenue; speakers, William M. Feigenbaum and Isidore Corn.

Tuesday, September 4, 8:30 p. m. Lee Avenue and Rodney Street; speakers, Hyman Nemser, Harry Schachner and Aaron Baron.

Tuesday, September 4, 8:30 p. m. 64th Street and 20th Avenue; speakers, William M. Feigenbaum and Carl Cummings.

Tuesday, September 4, 8:30 p. m. Hunsdale Street and Sutter Avenue; speakers, Ethelred Brown, Joseph Tuvin and Joseph Weil.

Wednesday, September 5, 8:30 p. m. Sumner Avenue and Floyd Street; speakers, Herman Greenblatt, Israel M. Chalcuff and Jessie Stephen.

Thursday, September 6, 8:30 p. m. Hooper and South 3rd Streets; speakers, Joseph Tuvin, Hyman Nemser and Harry Schachner.

Thursday, September 6, 8:30 p. m. Sutter and Ralph Avenues; speakers, Ethelred Brown, Jacob Axelrad and Samuel H. Friedman.

Friday, September 7, 8:30 p. m. Brighton Beach, East 2nd Street, near Boardwalk; speakers, Frank Crosswaith and Joseph Tuvin.

Friday, September 7, 8:30 p. m. Bristol Street and Pitkin Avenue; speakers, Louis P. Goldberg and others.

Friday, September 7, 8:30 p. m. Bushwick Avenue and Arion Place; speakers, Joseph A. Weil, Israel M. Chalcuff and Ethelred Brown.

Friday, September 7, 8:30 p. m. Mermaid Avenue and 24th Street; speakers, Isidore Corn and others.

Saturday, September 8, 8:30 p. m. Sutter and Hendrix Avenues; speakers, Samuel Block and Samuel Kantor.

Saturday, September 8, 8:30 p. m. Havemeyer and South 2nd Streets; speakers, Ethelred Brown, Harry Schachner and Aaron Baron.

**STATEN ISLAND**  
Saturday, September 1, 8:30 p. m. Beach and Water Streets; speakers, Jessie Stephen and Walter Dearing.

Sunday, September 2, 8:30 p. m. Beach and Water Streets; speakers, William Karlin and Walter Dearing.

**THE LABOR SECRETARIAT**  
OF NEW YORK CITY  
A Cooperative Organization of Labor Unions to Protect the Legal Rights of the Unions and Their Members.  
S. John Block, Attorney and Counsel,  
225 Broadway, Rooms 2708-10, New York.  
Board of Delegates meet at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St., New York City, on the last Saturday of each month at 8:00 P. M.

**The Milk Drivers' Union**  
Local 564, L. C. W. U.  
Office: 508 W. 14th St., City.  
Local 564 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at 8 P. M.  
Executive Board meets on 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 8 P. M.  
BETHOVEN HALL,  
210 East Fifth Street  
CHAS. HOFFER, Pres. & Business Agent.  
MAX LIEBLER, Sec'y-Treas.

**PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD**  
OF GREATER NEW YORK  
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America  
Office: 175 E. Broadway — Orchard 1327  
Board meets every Tuesday evening at the Office  
AS LOCAL MEETING WEDNESDAY  
MORRIS BLUMENREICH, Manager  
HYMAN NOVODOM, Sec'y-Treas.

**Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 20, I. L. C. W. U.**  
139 East 26th St., Madison Square, 1924  
Executive Board meets every Monday at 8 P. M.  
D. GINGOLD, N. Y. POLINSKY, Manager

**Joint Executive Committee OF THE VEST MAKERS' UNION**  
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America  
M. GREENBERG, Sec'y-Treas.  
PETER MONY, Manager.  
Office: 175 East Broadway  
Phone: Orchard 6539  
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening

**BRICKLAYERS' UNION**  
LOCAL NO. 9  
Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 919 Willsborough Ave., Phone 4621 Stage  
Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
WILLIAM WEINERT, President  
CHARLES PFLAUM, Fin. Sec'y  
SAMUEL POTTER, Rec. Sec'y  
ANDREW STREET, Bus. Agent

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ALWAYS LOOK FOR THIS LABEL

# UNION DIRECTORY

## Pressers' Union

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

## BUTCHERS' UNION

Local 234, A. M. O. & B. W. of N. A.  
115 E. B'way, Orchard 7766  
Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday  
ISSIE LEFF, President  
L. KORN, Manager.

## BUTCHERS' UNION

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

## GLAZIERS' UNION

Local 1087, B. F. D. & P. A.  
Office and Headquarters at Astoria Hall,  
22 East 4th St., Phone Dry Dock 10173.  
Regular meetings every Tuesday at 8 P. M.  
SAMUEL KAPLAN, FRED KOPP,  
D. BERGER, Manager.  
GABRIEL BRISCOE, J. GREEN,  
Vice-Pres. Sec'y-Treas.  
JACOB RAFFAPORT AARON RAFFAPORT  
Bus. Agent Treasurer.

## United Neckwear Makers' Union

LOCAL 11016, A. F. of L.  
7 East 15th St., Phone: Stuyvesant 7925  
Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock, in the office  
LOUIS FELDHEIM, President  
ED. GOTTMAN, Sec'y-Treas.  
D. BERGER, Manager.  
LOUIS FUCHS, Bus. Agent.

## Bonnaz Embroiderers'

UNION, LOCAL 66, I. L. C. W. U.  
7 East 15th Street, Tel. Stuyvesant 3637  
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union  
Z. L. FREEDMAN, President  
LEON HATTAT, NATHAN REISEL, Manager Secretary-Treasurer

## WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION

Local 62 of I. L. C. W. U.  
117 Second Avenue  
TELEPHONE ORCHARD 7106-7  
A. SYNDER, Manager.

## Hebrew Actor's Union

Office, 31 Seventh Street, N.Y.  
Phone Orchard 1923  
REUBEN GUSKIN, Manager

## German Painters' Union

LOCAL 499, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS  
Regular meetings every Wednesday Eve., at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St.  
I. LEFKOWITZ, President  
ALVIN HATTAZ, Sec'y-Treas.  
1594 Ave. A., N. Y. C.  
FRANK WOLLENSOCK, Fin. Sec'y,  
243 E. 84th St., N. Y. C.

## Neckwear Cutters'

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.  
7 East 15th Street, Stuyvesant 7925  
Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 102 East 3rd Street  
Fred Fawcett, N. Y. C.  
President  
A. Wolfner, Sec'y  
Vice-Pres. N. Y. C.  
Wm. R. Chisling, Business Agent

## FUR DRESSERS' UNION

Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union  
Office and Headquarters, 949 Willsborough Ave., Brooklyn, Pulaski 0798  
Reg. Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays M. REISS, President.  
JOSEPH KARLIS, Vice-President.  
SAMUEL MINDEL, Rec. Sec'y.  
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HYMAN KOLMIKOFF, Bus. Agent.

## N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAP MAKERS

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers  
133 Second Avenue  
Phone Orchard 9860-1-2  
The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday  
S. HERSHKOWITZ, Sec'y-Treas.

## OPERATORS, LOCAL 1

Regular Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening  
Executive Board meets every Monday  
All Meetings are held at 133 SECOND AVENUE.

## The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

8 West 16th Street, New York City  
Telephone Chelsea 2148  
MORRIS GOMAN, President  
ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

## The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

LOCAL NO. 18, I. L. C. W. U.  
Office 231 East 14th Street — — — Telephone ALgonquin 3289  
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION  
DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

## United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION 483  
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 405 East 166th Street  
OFFICE: 501 East 161st Street. Telephone MEtrose 5974  
FRED E. JOHNSON, President  
HARRY F. EILERT, Fin. Sec'y  
CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Bus. Agent  
CHARLES M. BLUM, Rec. Sec'y

## Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

11-15 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. AMALGAMATED BANK BLDG. 3rd FLOOR  
Telephones: ALgonquin 6508-1-3-4-5  
SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President  
JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

## NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA  
31 West 15th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone WAtkins 8091  
ABRAHAM BECKERMAN, Gen. Mgr. ABRAHAM MILLER, Sec'y-Treas.

## International Pocketbook Workers' Union

Affiliated with The American Federation of Labor  
GENERAL OFFICE: Phone GRamercy 1822  
63-55 WEST 21ST STREET, N. Y.  
CHARLES KLEINMAN, Chairman  
CHARLES GOLDMAN, Secretary-Treasurer  
A. L. SHIPACOFF, Manager

## Millinery Workers' Union, Local 24

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union  
Downtown Office: 640 Broadway, Phone Spring 4548  
Uptown Office: 30 West 37th Street, Phone WIdenbach 1279  
Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening  
HYMAN LEDERFARBS, J. MARICK, NATHAN SPECTOR, ALEX ROSEN, Sec'y-Treas. Sec'y-Treas.  
Chairman Ex. Bd. Rec. Sec'y. Manager  
ORGANIZERS: I. H. GOLDBERG, MAX GOODMAN, A. MENDELWITZ

## FUR WORKERS' UNION

OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA  
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor  
9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Hunters Point 82  
PHILIP A. SILBERSTEIN, General Pres. HARRY REGOON, General Sec'y-Treas.

## New York Clothing Cutters' Union

A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four"  
Office: 44 East 12th Street Stuyvesant 5566  
Regular meetings every Friday at 210 East Fifth Street  
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M. in the office  
PHILIP ORLOFSKY, Manager I. MACHLIN, Sec'y-Treas.

## AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS

OF AMERICA, NEW YORK LOCAL NO. 1  
Office: AMALITHONE BLDG., 205 WEST 11TH ST. Phone WAtkins 7905  
Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday at ARLINGTON HALL, 19 ST



# NEW LEADER

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

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

## Contributing Editors:

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



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

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1928

## The Smith Speech

GOVERNOR SMITH'S speech of acceptance is of interest because it is the statement of eastern capitalism which has captured the middle class party of the late William Jennings Bryan. The Democratic Party has become an annex of General Motors. It is a striking party revolution which has shifted control from the western corn and wheat belt to the office building of General Motors and Tammany Hall.

Smith does not know what to do for the corn and wheat belt but he will get those who know something about it to meet with him after the election. That is his promise for the farmers. Turning to the great capitalist combines he assures them that they need not fear that their towering tariff walls will be seriously tampered with. That is his promise to the upper section of the capitalist class. Industrial workers march up to get their promise and they are told that there have been "grave abuses" in issuing injunctions and "legislation must be framed to meet just causes for complaint." Labor retires with a promise more vague than the platform of 1900. General Motors and other public utility barons are summoned to the bar and Smith declares that government should own the great power sites but that the barons should exploit them for their own enrichment. On prohibition the candidate adopts the main features of the New York Socialist declaration of two years ago and makes it his own. Compliments are paid to and affection declared for "legitimate business" a number of times.

Open shop super-power is satisfied. So are some trade unionists. Others are not. Wets cheer. Drys are not so apprehensive. Big business is soothed. Tariff hogs have no complaint. Some farmer leaders rejoice. Others denounce. Tammany yeggs are enthusiastic. The rural regiments sulk.

In short, Smith is like Hoover—all things to all groups and all classes and the reaction to his speech is as varied as the speech itself. It does not differ from the customary speech of its type which has become hackneyed for the last forty years. The only conspicuous thing about it is that it confirms the transfer of the party organization from the corn and wheat belt to the offices of the big capitalists and bankers of the East. The farmer and city worker who can extract some comfort from it are easily satisfied.

## "To Capture the Labor Vote"

THE labor movement of all other countries will find it difficult to believe that a multimillionaire and representative of anti-trade union corporation interests could seriously organize labor men into a committee to "capture the labor vote" and yet this has happened in the United States. In every national election for the last thirty years the Republicans and Democrats have each organized such labor men for such political purposes but this is the first time that the head of anti-trade union corporation interests has undertaken it.

Raskob of General Motors announces organization of trade union leaders for Smith. The Republicans will not be slow in organizing leaders for Hoover. In many cases the men who are selected to play this role have no mandate from the members of their unions. They are picked by Raskob and a few of his trade union advisers. The same policy will be followed in choosing the Republican trade union committee except that some of the railroad brotherhoods are now likely to openly endorse Hoover.

Was there ever a more sad exhibit of the helplessness and spiritual impotence of organized workers? The members looking for guidance will soon have two complete lists of trade union officials, one placing the label of the unions on Smith and the other on Hoover although every trade union hall is the scene of the slogan, "United We Stand, Divided We Fall."

Intelligent observers within and without the trade unions are witnessing the complete decline of organized labor as a force in American life. No denunciation will change this. This would be to offer futility for futility and get nowhere. Hope lies only in making the members see the tragedy of it, to renew their faith in more intense education, reliance on their own power as a united

army, and of the abyss that yawns for trade unionism itself if its soul is to be subject to the barter of the power and utility magnates who possess the leading parties and their candidates.

Were it not for the high idealism carried by Thomas and Maurer in this electoral struggle as a foil to the easy and barren opportunism that runs rife, thinking workmen might well despair and resign themselves to the complete dominion of an open shop oligarchy.

## Smith's Power Program

THERE is one phase of Governor Smith's program which, if applied to all industry, would realize a remarkable aim of slavery advocates before the Civil War. The intellectual retainers of chattel slavery had worked out a program by which the land was to be divided into great estates with workers bound to the owners. Industry was to be organized in a similar way and government was to insure this servitude by state power for all time.

Smith would have government vested with the ownership of the great power facilities of the nation but permit them to be exploited for the enrichment of power corporations. Expand this program to all industry, vest the government with public ownership but guarantee capitalists a perpetual right to exploit industry and the hired workers in it, and we have the fulfillment of the Smith program. It is strikingly similar to the social philosophy of slave owners in the last days of their rule.

One need not be surprised that, with such a proposal, Smith has the support of the most powerful capitalists in this country. In fact, it has one advantage over the present form of capitalist enterprise. The Smith program assigns the risk and upkeep of the power business to government agencies. The exploiters would not have to worry their heads about it. They would be solely concerned with sweating all the values they could out of labor and the industry and banking the loot for themselves.

Contrast this potential slave system with the A. F. of L. social philosophy as worked out in recent years. It emphasizes over and over again what it believes to be the servitude that would result from state interference in industry and condemns it in forceful language. We are far from accepting this philosophy, but it certainly applies to Smith's type of state interference. Yet a whole string of A. F. of L. men have been gathered in by Smith to support the latter for President.

What is to be said of men who ignore the fundamentals of their labor organization and support a politician whose program embodies the very dangers which the labor organizations, right or wrong, oppose?

## Hamilton and Harvey

ONE phase of the career of the late George Harvey has been generally ignored in the editorial comment on his death. During the World War hundreds of publications were virtually suppressed by the Wilson Administration by withdrawal of their mailing privileges. Their offense was that they did not approve the war. Some editors received savage prison sentences.

Harvey had been a supporter of Wilson but turned against him and his war policies. The late editor began publication of *Harvey's War Weekly* in January, 1918, and through cartoon, editorial and article he carried on a blistering war against Wilson's war policies. Time after time he violated the notorious Espionage Act. The publication was sold openly and went through the mails without being molested. Harvey was not indicted.

In this respect Harvey repeated the action of Alexander Hamilton in the days of the Alien and Sedition Acts during John Adams' Administration. As Harvey had quarreled with Wilson so Hamilton had quarreled with Adams. Editors were being thrown in jail and papers were being suppressed. The Federalist terror was supreme. Hamilton issued a statement that was a plain violation of the Sedition Act.

Thomas Cooper, a radical Jeffersonian who had received a stiff sentence, did his utmost to get an indictment against Hamilton. He and his friends failed. The Adams' Administration ignored Hamilton's offense as the Wilson Administration ignored Harvey's offense.

The two incidents show that such laws cannot be enforced against powerful aristocrats. They are weapons of class rule against those who represent powerful classes and the radical ideas of their time. Hamilton and Harvey were both conservatives, wealthy and powerful. This made them above the law.

## Medieval Boston

THE nearest approach to clerical politics of the European type which we have in this country is found in Boston. It is medieval. Its latest performance is an indictment of Horace Meyer Kallen, philosopher with many degrees from universities here and abroad, under a blue law enacted in the year 1648 and which originally carried the death penalty for "blasphemy." Professor Kallen is quoted as saying that "Sacco and Vanzetti were Anarchists, so were Jesus Christ, Socrates" and others.

With rare intermissions Boston has been controlled for many years by clerical Democrats. They will roll up a substantial majority for Governor Smith in November. They are medieval politicians representing the modern capitalism of Massachusetts. In cities like Lawrence they have been guilty of ferocious clubbing of strikers, thousands of these strikers being of their own religious faith.

This is the New England section of the Democratic party of Raskob, Smith and Tammany Hall. It is clerical capitalism masking as piety and in alliance with the surviving Puritan fundamentalism of the Mathers of the witch days. It hates Labor. It fears an awakened working class. By its use of political power in the Massachusetts cities it controls, it has crushed many heroic struggles of workmen to better their conditions.

This is the thing that seeks to jail a noted philosopher for a statement that is permissible in any civilized nation. This is the anti-union squad of the Democratic Party. Union men vote for this when they vote for the firm of Raskob. We pass it on for their sober consideration.

## TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from Page 1)

problem of transmitting power publicly produced. What kind of a contract will he be able to make for distributing energy when the transmission lines are in the hands of a close-knit, notorious monopoly? He shows no sign of believing that retention of Muscle Shoals is only a step and that not the most important for taking over a growing power monopoly which will be master of our democracy unless we master it. Mere liberalism in regard to water power and imperialism will be as futile as the governor's housing program for which liberals cheered so prematurely.

That the governor speaks plainly in Mexico and Nicaragua, is to the good (so did Harding, the candidate, speak on Haiti), but he does not promise to withdraw our marines. He forgets that in Mexico, Haiti, Santo Domingo and Nicaragua itself, the Wilson administration did worse things than the Coolidge administration. He ignores Haiti, on which American bayonets forced a constitution written by his dear friend, Franklin D. Roosevelt. He ignores also the recognition of Russia, debts and reparations, the world court and the League of Nations, and the right of the president, even with the consent of Congress to collect private debts in backward countries by the marines. These questions must be dealt with positively one way or another by the next president. Where does Governor Smith stand? And where does he stand on the race question, and on taxation of land, inheritance and incomes? What solution has he for the problem of coal? These are questions liberals and progressives, unless they are children pacified by kind words and a few toys, will want to ask.

Socialists are less concerned with these specific questions than with the evidence this campaign affords that a few decent and liberal inclinations in a candidate are powerless to save us so long as both parties belong to the same general business interests and think only in terms of the right of men to own property for their own power and profit which should belong to society and be managed for the general good. For our political salvation we need not a happy warrior but our own party!

"Can Bananas Grow in Greenland?" Under this head the American Federation of Labor editorial service argues against a labor party in America. A labor party it claims may be useful in England but not in this country. Now that may be true in logic; whether it is true in fact will depend on an examination of the evidence. The editorial proceeds to give some facts or alleged facts. With some of these we do not quarrel. True enough America is bigger, has more races and languages and a much weaker labor movement than England. But other statements of the editorial are by no means self-evident.

Thus to say that England believes in government as we do not, and in parties as we do not is mostly apple sauce. England was the original home of the laissez faire or let alone idea of government in relation to business. It has never in modern times given business the aid we have through tariffs fixed by the government. It is much slower than America to turn over popular education to government. It is the pressure of events which has made English workers see that so long as government controls education, justice, injunctions, war and peace, and by taxation and public ownership profoundly affects the production and division of wealth, they, the workers, must pay attention to government in some organized fashion. The same conditions prevail in America and the sooner the workers realize it, the better.

When they realize it they will need their own party. We have had parties in spite of Washington's efforts to avoid them since the days of his first administration. We have them now. The fact that they both belong today to the same owners and that we often cross party lines in Congress is not an argument against parties but against the present party arrangement which plays into the hands of big business. We need a program, a program to be effective needs a party behind it in states and nationally.

Of course, we can't simply copy the British Labor Party. We have special reason to co-operate with the farmers. The weakness of our labor unions somewhat adds to our difficulty in getting started but the time has come when, to be effective in organizing the unorganized, labor needs a political program and political ideals. What we can get from England is some hint how labor can work both on the industrial and political field without confusing the functions of the party and the unions.

So when the A. F. of L. editorial service asks, "Can Bananas Grow in Greenland?" the answer: "No, but thank Heaven America isn't Greenland!"

Machold is a fitting chairman for the New York Republican wing of the party of big business. We take it that he has retired from his power interests in the same Pickwickian sense that Raskob has retired from General Motors. Speaking of power interests, the Du Ponts themselves, and that means Raskob, were mixed up with the Frontier Company which tried to get the St. Lawrence Power.

Between Raskob and Machold the power interests sit pretty.

The basic wage made effective July 1, 1928, throughout Western Australia, was fixed by the arbitration court in that state as \$21 for male workers and \$13.75 for females. This scale is to continue in force for one year.

## The High Cost of Dying And Other Observations

By Adam Coaldigger

WHEN a fellow is dead, he's dead all over. A corpse is a person who has lost all interest in life. No man ever lived long enough to enjoy his own funeral. Why, then, do people spend oodles and oodles of money on burials?

For my own part, I rather would have a toothache than the swiftest funeral ever conceived by the mind of morticians. The most beautiful cemetery has absolutely no attraction for me. In fact, the cemetery is the last place on earth I want to go to. It's the same with caskets. I've seen caskets costing \$10,000 I wouldn't give two cents to lay in. Even concrete vaults warranted to be rat, worm, and water proof fail to arouse my enthusiasm. In short, I have strong antipathies against anything connected with death and burials that if a friend sent me a coffin for a birthday present I'd throw it back in his teeth and never speak to him again.

Of course, I may hold perverted views on corpse culture, but when I see other people mortgaging their homes to cheat the undertaker by way of having part of their anatomy removed and then put a second plaster on the home to feed the same undertaker in case the operation fails, I can't help thinking that there is something wrong in the upper stories of most of my fellow sojourners in this vale of tears.

Having relieved my mind of above profundities, I take pleasure in presenting the readers with the following swollen funeral bill of a moderately swell funeral:

Casket, selected .....	\$750.00
Case Stone Vault .....	150.00
Case Veil .....	7.50
Slumber robe .....	100.00
Embalming .....	50.00
Casketing and dressing .....	20.00
Grave opening .....	25.00
Evergreen grave lining, lowering device .....	25.00
Hearse .....	45.00
Limousines, 4 at \$40.00 .....	160.00
Pall bearers (4) at church and cemetery .....	60.00
Pall bearers' limousine .....	40.00
Delivering outside case to cemetery .....	15.00
Death notices .....	24.00
Floral door pieces, 2 at \$10.00 .....	20.00
Palm decoration at church and home .....	75.00
Funeral director and assistants .....	35.00
General service charge .....	50.00
Extra limousine .....	40.00
Flower car .....	40.00
Transcript of death certificate .....	1.50
	\$1,732.00

One thousand, seven hundred and thirty-two dollars for entertaining a person who can't get any more enjoyment out of the performance than a blind man can out of a Charlie Chaplin movie reel.

It is true the aforesaid show cost a trifle more, than the average blow-out for dead ones but the hard fact is that even the poor and the very poor fall easy victims to the funeral graft, according to John C. Gebhart, who, at the institution of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, has made a thorough study of funerals in New York City. Taking the industrial policy holders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who pay their insurance in dimes and nickels by the week, he found that while the average insurance with the Metropolitan was \$308.59, their average funeral bill was \$363.13. In other words, it cost these poor devils more to remove the one body from their home to the outskirts of New York than it would cost to move a family of six with all their household goods from New York to Chicago. And if that isn't first degree larceny then there is no such animal.

Of course, their funeral and your funeral is none of my business. So far I have been eminently successful in cheating the undertaker and it is my sincere hope that when the times comes for kicking my bucket, I'll go down in a sinking ship and thus cheat him to the very end for, if I died in bed the sharks would get me anyway.

**The Menace of Labor**  
Labor is rapidly becoming a menace to society. Wherever we look we see hordes of workers frantically converting free gifts of nature into commodities folks can't afford to buy. As a result of this sad state of affairs, one-half of the people are breaking their backs making things while the other half are breaking their hearts trying to break down sales resistance.

Hand in hand with super-efficiency, mass production, overproduction and the scientific irritation of the purchasing proclivities of willing but insolvent buyers go ever increasing armies of unemployed competing for the jobs of a diminishing number of happily over-worked toilers.

Here, then, is a situation worthy of the profoundest consideration in part of the master minds of this and every other so-called civilized nation. But what are the master minds doing to combat the ever-growing menace of Labor? Brethren, they are playing golf. They've gone fishing with Cal and Herb. They've gone swimming with Al or they're up a stump with Baldwin, the prime minister and master mind of merry England.

England, as everybody knows, is the birthplace and classic home of Capitalism. That is, the economic order in which all things are produced for profit. In addition to the above, England is the heart of a far flung empire over whose boundaries the sun never sets. On top of that, it recently emerged as the chief victor and beneficiary of the biggest and best war of history, a victory which added millions of square miles and population to the far flung empire, etc. And to top it all, the master minds of England just succeeded in busting

one of the biggest strikes that ever shook the empire.

As a result of this happy combination of circumstances, one and a quarter million of English workers are vegetating on doles, meaning thereby that they are living off the fellows who are working the remaining workers who are still working. Feeding the unworried dividends squeezed from over-worked, being not the best of all schemes in this best of all worlds, Master Mind Baldwin addresses the minor Master Minds of Parliament thusly:

"The state of permanent unemployment in Great Britain may now be considered an Empire emergency. . . . His Majesty's Government in Great Britain will continue the policy of loan enabling any British workman to emigrate to the Dominions, providing that he has been assured a job there. . . ."

Hoorah! A solution at last. Ship the unemployed of England to the colonies and the problem is solved. But wait. The colonies also have a voice in the matter. They do. Up rises Prime Minister Master Mind Stanley Melbourne Bruce of Australia and says:

"I unhesitatingly re-affirm my great desire for an ever increasing flow of English people into Australia, but the flow must be conditioned upon its quality and upon our power of absorption. Australia is not going to undermine her national health by lowering the standards of fitness of immigrants."

Confound it all. Another brilliant scheme gone to the pot. But please don't blame Australia for refusing to become the dumping ground for English dole eaters. The country is only as big as Europe and its population is almost as large as that of New York City. So Australia has an unemployed problem of its own. Moreover, Australia started as a British Penal Colony. Its founding fathers were mostly jail birds. It would be a bloody shame to pollute the first families of Australia with the blood of common working people.

Australia having declined to become a haven of refuge for the unemployed of Mother England, Daughter Canada is approached with an offer of 12,000 willing workers. Canada, being somewhat smaller than the United States with its population of Ohio, is also overcrowded with workers and declines with thanks. The dole eaters remain at home.

Well, what's this all about? Just this, brethren. As I said in the beginning, England is the classic home of the production-for-profit system. During the three centuries preceding the World War it gathered in more unearned increments, annexed more territory, captured more markets, colonized more lands than any other country in history. And while capturing, subduing and exploiting the major portion of our little earth, she is now on the verge of spiritual and financial bankruptcy.

Of all production-for-profit nations, England is the first to complete its cycle and where England landed the others will land for an economic order which cannot feed its own slaves is doomed.

## Thomas Returns From First Tour

(Continued from Page 1)

liable to confuse labor with the criminal class."

But the rank and file were there, as they have been at all of Thomas' meetings, decent spoken, hard working men and women who understand exactly the motives of the open shop anti-union outfit that is back of Smith's drive and who are going to vote for Thomas because they realize that here is a man who embodies their hopes and aspirations.

**The High Spots.**  
Memphis, Milwaukee and Detroit. These were the high spots of the trip. It was a trip covered with what the old line reporters call "human interest." It served to put the name of Norman Thomas very definitely on the map of these United States. It brought Socialism into places where the word itself had been unknown. It was in fact a peripatetic tour in the essentials of Socialism bringing new hope and confidence to the older comrades and putting before young people everywhere a vision of a new world and the possibilities of its commencement in 1928.

That Norman Thomas should undertake such a crusade in the face of such desperate odds as were against him is to this writer, at any rate, proof positive of the undaunted courage of the man. Despite all advice to the contrary, Thomas invaded those parts of the country which were most hostile to his cause. He went out to fight bigotry, intolerance and sheer downright ignorance. I think history will give him a place as a man who refused to be governed by environment.

"Circumstances," said Napoleon, "I make them." With no grandiose flourish, Thomas might say the same. For he has indeed made such circumstances as will work to the revival of a very real movement. He has in sober truth done a miracle job. Where there was nothing, he has created something and out of his fine spirit and high courage he has built a movement which to many seemed to have died with the passing of "Gene Debs and which in reality is born anew.

**Accident in Detroit**

A well-attended meeting held in the Northern High School of Detroit last Friday brought Thomas' first trip to a successful conclusion.

Local Detroit turned out in force. The night before the meeting a banquet was given to the Thomas party at the Hotel Wolverine. The tragic death of Mrs.

## The Restless Tide of Subs

LOCAL ROCHESTER, N. Y., is going to increase the number of New Leader readers," writes Martin T. Cook.

Leonard Kaye sends in a couple of subs from the reorganized local in Wilmington, Del. "More will follow."

VACATION TIME IS SUB TIME Chas. Pogorelec, Chicago, picked up 3 renewals while on a vacation in Sheboygan, Wis.

John Kobl, secretary of the local in Duluth, is still at it. A couple of subs this time and 200 copies of the N. L. for the Thomas meeting.

What becomes of old, unused sub blanks? Well, one of the blanks that was printed when the N. L. came into existence (filled out, of course), by W. Renfars, Penacook, N. H.

I wish you success in your campaign for the election of Norman Thomas. His election would mean the restoration of common sense and liberty in the U. S. A." So said Eric Linnell of New York when sending for a sample copy. Of course, the sub followed.

Abe Belsky captures one down in the wilds of Camp Tamiment and says 4 more are on the way.

"Your thought-provoking paper," is the characterization of the N. L. given by Jos. Modell of Meridan, Conn., as he renews.

"I must have the N. L. I couldn't get along without it. It keeps one in touch with the Socialist movement and is a refuge from the trash printed in an attempt to dull the minds of thinking Americans," is the view of Oscar Lawrence of New Brunswick, N. J.

Oliver E. Carruth, Takoma Park, Md., says, "You are getting out a fine publication which deserves a wide circulation." With the letter, \$5 was enclosed for subs, among them an order to send the N. L. to the National Press Club of Washington, D. C.

Four dollars for subs from Wm. H. Young, Trenton, N. J.

Yesterday Leonard Kaye wrote, "More subs to follow." Today they arrived.

W. F. Farrington, Livermore Falls, Me., hits the target—again, for 4 subs. It's a habit of his.

Alfred Baker Lewis never misses. Two more arrive from Boston.

Two more from the Socialist Action Committee, New York.

**THE POWER OF THE PRESS**

"Well, comrades, let me tell you that we never had a better Socialist paper than 'The New Leader. In order to build up our Party, we must first build up 'The New Leader. That is the first and most important duty. The task we should try to fulfill, is a million subscribers by the time the next election rolls around. We shall not go far until we get the press in the hands of the people. We must learn to use the greatest power we have—and that power is the press."—J. S. Holland, Denver, Colo.

The string of singles is longer than usual. Here's hoping that we can say the same thing of the doubles and triples next week.

Emil Seidel, campaign manager of Milwaukee, sent in 150 trial subscriptions for three months.

State Secretary Snow of Illinois lands 10 new subs.

## Republican Candidate For U. S. Senator Sued For Payroll Restitution

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (P. P.)—Otis F. Glenn, reactionary Republican candidate for U. S. Senator from Illinois, must answer in circuit court why he took \$12,500 from the state treasury when he was already on the public payroll as a state senator. It happened in 1922 and 1923 when Glenn took the job of special prosecutor of the Herrin miners following the battle at the Lester strike mine.

The suit was brought by Pres. William Skaggs of the Springfield Federation of Labor as a taxpayer. Glenn wasn't worth the extra \$12,500 paid by the state, having failed to convict a single defendant in the 70 or 80 indictments that were returned. The frameup by the Illinois chamber of commerce against the miners' union failed to click. Glenn is keeping his Herrin record rather dark in the present campaign.

Samuel Diamond who had been one of the most active in arranging for the meeting and who was killed while on her way in an automobile to a committee meeting the night before, saddened the comrades. In an eloquent tribute August Claessens pointed out that such spirit as had been shown by the dead comrade could never really be killed.

The big auditorium of the high school was comfortably filled when Claessens opened the meeting. Members of the Workmen's Circle and the committeemen of the Detroit local worked efficiently in the distribution of literature and the seating of late comers. Detroit is a bit like New York in the way in which it goes to meetings. Folks were coming in as late as half past nine while Thomas was speaking and by the time he was through, they were standing several rows deep in the back of the hall.

As was the case with the other meetings of the week in Indianapolis and Rockford, many young men and women came up to the platform after the speaking and filled application blanks for membership in the party.