

AL SMITH:  
20 YEARS  
BEHIND  
THE TIMES

HUGHES' OLD PLAN—  
"We find that the origin  
of the theory of state own-  
ership and state control of  
water power development  
belongs to Charles Evans  
Hughes."—Governor Smith  
in an Address Before Sur-  
vey Dinner, Dec. 14, 1926.

TOO EARLY FOR SMITH—  
"The conservation com-  
mission came into the legis-  
lature in 1912 . . . with a  
(water power) plan but I  
wasn't any too strong for  
it, not that it was wrong  
. . . it was a little bit too  
early."—Governor Smith  
in an Address Before Sur-  
vey Dinner.

WHAT THE PLAN IS—  
"When we speak about fur-  
nishing cheaper light, heat  
and power we mean we will  
furnish it cheaper to the  
distributing company than  
such company is now able  
to buy it."—Governor  
Smith in The N. Y. Times  
of March 5, 1926.

IN OTHER WORDS—  
Hughes formulated his plan  
in 1907. Five years later  
in 1912 Smith thought it  
was "too early" to act. To-  
day, 21 years later, Smith  
has finally adopted the idea  
of furnishing cheaper light  
to the distributing com-  
panies. 21 years behind  
Hughes! And still wrong!

WAS IT TOO EARLY?:  
In 1912, when it was "too  
early" for Smith to act, the  
province of Ontario was al-  
ready five years advanced  
on its government generat-  
ing and distributing system  
which now supplies elec-  
tricity at 2 cents per kilo-  
watt hour. The cost in  
New York, under Smith, is  
over six cents.

AL SMITH:  
20 YEARS  
BEHIND  
THE TIMES

The Facts About  
The Democratic  
Nominee's Power  
Record

By Louis Waldman  
(Socialist Candidate For Gov-  
ernor of New York State)

NEW YORK has natural water  
falls sufficient to develop about  
four million horse power of elec-  
trical energy. The utilization of  
this power, through modern engi-  
neering and science, would free all  
men and women from drudgery,  
would lift the heavy burdens now  
resting on millions of farmers and  
housewives. Standing in the way  
of this great accomplishment are  
the powerful utility corporations  
with their monopolies of gas and  
electricity, and their devoted allies,  
the Democratic and Republican  
parties.

These public utilities maintain a  
powerful lobby in Albany. They  
make and unmake legislation and  
legislators. They elect and keep in  
office Governors. They promote  
or destroy the political fortunes of  
men. They regulate the public  
regulatory bodies and dominate to  
a startling extent our educational  
and informative institutions. The  
stakes are high, and the game is  
unscrupulous. State Engineer Roy  
G. Finch in 1926 reported that the  
harnessing of the waters of the St.  
Lawrence in the section bordering  
New York State can provide four  
times the power that can be gener-  
ated at Muscle Shoals. On the St.  
Lawrence River New York could,  
it is estimated, develop 1,250,000  
horsepower, while Niagara Falls on  
the American side could produce  
between 750,000 and 1,000,000 ad-  
ditional horsepower. There are al-  
so the inland water falls, such as  
the upper Hudson, the Genesee-  
river, the state canals and a num-  
ber of rivers and falls too numer-  
ous to mention.

So slow was the legislature to  
take advantage of these rich re-  
sources that the New York Times  
on April 9, 1918, was led to state  
that the "waste is almost a crime."  
Unlike the use of other natural re-  
sources, such as coal, oil and tim-  
ber, the use of water power means  
no permanent consumption and  
eventual depletion. The reverse is  
true about water power. Every  
horse power of water not used is  
lost.

#### Why This Waste?

Why have these enormous natu-  
ral resources been permitted to go  
to waste when in the cities and vil-  
lages so much hard work could be  
lightened, so much more prosper-  
ity for all people spread around?  
Why have not the Democratic and  
Republican parties adopted a con-  
structive policy? Why do these  
parties continue to make a foot-  
ball of politics out of water power  
instead of applying public interest,  
common sense and scientific meth-  
od to the problem? The answer is  
clear: *The fight over water power  
has degenerated into a struggle be-  
tween competing power interests  
intent on grabbing the people's last  
remaining great natural resource  
for private enrichment.*

There is no essential difference  
between the Democratic plan advo-  
cated by Governor Smith, and the  
Republican proposals. The state  
power law enacted in 1921 was, as  
State Engineer Roy Finch states,  
patterned after the Federal Power  
laws. The New York act was en-  
acted by a Republican legislature  
and signed by a Republican Gov-  
ernor, Nathan L. Miller. The Fed-  
eral act had its origin under a  
Democratic administration. Gov-  
ernor Smith has admitted publicly  
that his plan is not a Democratic  
one. Governor Charles E. Hughes  
was first, in 1907, to urge state  
development and private distribu-  
tion of electrical energy. Gov-  
ernor Smith admitted as much on  
December 14, 1926, before the Sur-  
vey Associates' Dinner. He then  
said:

"We find that the origin of the  
theory of state ownership and  
state control of water power  
development . . . belongs back to  
Charles Evans Hughes."

#### Governor Smith's Plan

It is no secret that Governor  
Smith's plan enjoys the favor of a  
large portion of the power trust.  
Witness his support in this cam-  
paign by Owen D. Young, chairman  
of the board of the General Elec-  
tric, one of the most powerful of  
the utilities groups in the field.  
Governor Smith, as well as the Re-  
publicans would have the govern-  
ment develop the energy only to

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## TIMELY TOPICS

By Norman Thomas  
Socialist Candidate  
for President

IN IOWA the farmers last month  
when we were there were worried  
lest an abundant corn crop bring low  
prices. In Idaho when we were in  
Pocatello the farmers representing  
seven states debated whether to leave  
part of their potato crop in the  
ground or give it to cattle. Similar  
questions bother the peach growers of  
California. They may be bankrupt by  
the bounty of their crops! Yet in the  
world as a whole millions are hun-  
gry and some are starving. Basically  
it is not over production but under  
consumption which curses the farm-  
er. Now and then there may be too  
much of one crop. There is not enough  
food. That is the indictment of our  
crazy system of production and dis-  
tribution.

Nevertheless the farmers cannot  
wait for a completely Socialist world  
to put things right. They want im-  
mediate help. Hence the political pres-  
sure which has made both Hoover and  
Smith endorse the principle of gov-  
ernment aid in marketing the crop  
surplus, though they are vague in  
method and Smith much as he wants  
the farmer vote won't plainly say  
the words: McNary Haugen bill or  
equalization fee.

We Socialists have stated our wil-  
lingness to take the McNary Haugen  
bill or a revision of it as an emer-  
gency measure. But more and more in-  
sistently the question arises: If the  
government should set up machinery  
to help the farmers market a surplus,  
why not machinery to market the  
whole crop? The McNary Haugen  
bill won't do the farmers any good at  
all unless by taking care of the sur-  
plus abroad it raises the price of food  
at home. That may be better than  
bankruptcy for the farmers and in  
the long run it may possibly build up  
general prosperity for the city workers  
won't feel the pinch of higher food  
prices too keenly. In the meanwhile  
it may be a pretty serious matter for  
some of them.

Now, so far as possible, instead of  
helping farmers at the cost of con-  
sumers why not try to help both farm-  
ers and consumers at the cost of the  
middle men and processors whose  
present methods undeniably result in  
exploitation and waste? The spread  
between what the farmer gets for  
everything from wheat to milk and  
what the rest of us pay is shocking.  
To plan marketing scientifically and  
eliminate superfluous middlemen is  
the great task. Why not, therefore,  
set up a federal marketing agency  
to work in harmony with cooperat-  
ives, scientifically to guide marketing  
and progressively to eliminate mid-  
dlemen? That looks to Socialists much  
better than merely to market sur-  
pluses with government help. Right  
now a socially minded commission  
merchant, John Serata, of Philadel-  
phia, is working on concrete plans to  
this end, some of which I have seen.  
It is the line of our efforts should take.  
There is much expert detail work to  
be done in devising a suitable plan  
and he is a public benefactor who  
contributes to it.

Mr. Hoover's plain speaking on reli-  
gious bigotry in this campaign does credit  
to his political good sense as well as to  
the soundness of his principles. Of course,  
Gov. Smith in his Oklahoma speech did  
the proper thing by disclaiming any  
desire to have Catholics vote for him as  
Catholics. In Smith's position any other  
stand would have been folly, and Smith  
is no fool. Whether the bigots on both  
sides will follow the counsel of their  
leaders, is a matter that only time can  
tell.

Meanwhile I respectfully call to the  
attention of my opponents the fact that  
there is racial and political bigotry or in-  
tolerance as well as religious bigotry in  
this campaign. For instance, the con-  
tinued confinement of Mooney and Bil-  
lings in San Quentin prison is proof of  
a terrible type of bigotry which that  
eminent Californian, Herbert Hoover, has  
never mentioned. If Gov. Smith is to  
be considered a champion of racial toler-  
ance and civil liberty he cannot afford  
to accept in silence the support of Con-  
gressman Davey, of Ohio, now Democratic  
candidate for Governor, who was the au-  
thor of one of the worst peace time sedition  
laws ever presented to Congress.  
Still less can he afford to accept in sil-  
ence the support of the Democratic Par-

## It's Your Party— Make It Powerful!

THE Socialist Party has no rich investment brokers, no wealthy  
bankers to finance the campaign which Norman Thomas and the  
other Socialist candidates are conducting with such conspicuous suc-  
cess in the forty-eight states.  
The Socialist Party has to depend upon those intelligent men and  
women who have a vision of a new and civilized America.  
For that reason they look to you, the men and women who work  
rather than those who own. The Socialist Party looks to you con-  
fident that you will understand the reasons for our appeal.  
With your help we can continue this campaign which is reach-  
ing literally thousands of those who have never before heard of So-  
cialism. Here is a typical letter from a young man who listened to  
Norman Thomas' speech:  
"Editors, The New Leader.  
Dear Comrades:  
"After six years in college I am at last a working man, punch-  
ing a time clock. It's a great sensation to be earning your own liv-  
ing and to be able to do as you please with your wages. To celebra-  
te I am sending you a check for \$25.00 of my first month's earnings to  
aid in the present campaign. I hope there will be many more of  
them in years to come.  
"Fraternally yours,  
"BURNHAM P. BECKWITH."

"Pasadena, Calif."  
Comrades, the hour has come. We are on the high road to a gen-  
uine party of opposition to both old parties. Give us what you can and  
we will give you the party of your heart's desire.  
Here are the contributions received to-date. The New Leader has  
set itself a quota of \$2,500. Add your name to this list. Send your  
contributions to The New Leader Campaign Appeal, 7 East 15th Street,  
New York City.

G. Welby Van Pelt, Tacoma Park, Md.	\$2.00	I. A. Bean, Live Oak, Fla.	5.00
Darwin J. Menzies, Bellerose, L. I.	25.00	G. Goldenhaar, Flanagan, Ill.	1.00
L. Stark, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00	John Doster, Milwaukee, Wis.	1.00
C. W. Bromall, Washington, D. C.	10.00	Emil Dietz, Milwaukee, Wis.	1.00
John Kottig, Girard, Ohio	5.00	K. H. H.	1.00
Dr. George Welby Van Pelt, Tacoma Park, Md.	2.00	Henry Morgan, Dubuque, Ill.	1.00
Wm. H. Seamen, Hobart Mills, Calif.	10.00	M. Mardfin, New Llano, La.	1.00
J. Nielsen, Bay View, L. I. N. Y.	2.00	Robert T. Drake, Hanover, N. H.	15.00
Chester C. Platt, Bay View, L. I. N. Y.	10.00	Mrs. L. Kauter, Yonkers, N. Y.	1.00
H. Arnold, Columbus, Ind.	5.00	W. M. Bryan, Paso Robles, Calif.	2.00
Wm. Lewis, Hamilton, Ohio	1.00	J. W. Wells, San Jose, Calif.	2.00
A. Leftwiler, New York City	3.00	A. C. Bruce, Du Bois, Pa.	2.00
Wm. Edwards, Fairfield, Ohio	1.00	Fred Kinkade, Toledo, Ohio	1.00
Wm. Buehling, Versailles, Ind.	1.00	Geo. Welby Van Pelt, Tacoma Park, Md.	2.00
Stanley Marsh, Detroit, Mich.	5.00	Wm. E. Brown, Lansing, Mich.	1.00
Kurt H. Sell, Detroit, Mich.	5.00	John W. Blaser, Ariz.	1.00
W. M. E. Fildes, Washington	1.00	Arson Robinson, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Fred B. Whitcomb, Greenfield, Mass.	5.00	Thomas McGee, Eastington, Pa.	1.00
Wm. J. C. Wiseman, Ithaca, N. Y.	5.00	H. Roth, New York City	1.00
Gustave Ender, New York City	10.00	Victors of Kalamazoo	2.00
Alfred H. Henderson, Cincinnati, Ohio	10.00	Steve Foundry, Kalamazoo, Mich.	1.00
John Kottig, Girard, Ohio	5.00	John Alipio, Lowell, Mass.	1.00
Nathaniel J. Hillson, New York City	1.00	Burnham P. Beckwith, Pasadena, Calif.	25.00
Jennie L. Harvey, Cleveland, Ohio	5.00	Dr. H. C. Buddenberg, Cincinnati, Ohio	10.00
J. M. C. Ohio	50.00	Total to October 2nd	\$207.25
R. Brainerd, Little Rock, Calif.	1.00		

## Thomas Tells Churches Rum Not The Issue

Open Letter to Protestants  
Says Stand Is Being  
Taken for Bigotry

IN an open letter to the Protestant  
Churches of America which he  
made public to-day, Norman Thomas,  
Socialist candidate for President, took  
exception to the contention that prohibi-  
tion is the greatest "moral" issue before  
the electorate.  
"May I ask why prohibition is a great  
moral issue on which church leaders may  
quasi-officially give their support to a  
political party while they keep silence  
on imperialism, armament, the coal  
tragedy, the power lobby and civil  
liberty?" Mr. Thomas asked. "The  
Bible, if memory serves me, contains no  
Volstead Act, but it is fairly explicit on  
matters of the exploitation of the poor.  
I doubt if the prophets and apostles  
would feel as much at home with the  
Republican Party—or the Democratic  
either—as some of our modern church-  
men."

Mr. Thomas' letter follows:  
"TO THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES  
OF AMERICA:

"Intimate observation of conditions  
in my campaign travels from coast to  
coast convinces me that religious pre-  
judice is being dragged into this  
campaign, openly and secretly, on  
both sides in a degree that is pro-  
foundly hurtful to our democracy. I  
want to believe that this is happening  
against the wishes of responsible  
leadership of the churches, both catho-  
lic and Protestant.

"Nevertheless I find everywhere the  
conviction that not only is the great  
activity of certain Protestant church  
bodies and leaders in supporting Mr.  
Hoover in defense of prohibition un-  
wise in itself but that it is a mark for  
religious partisanship I am aware that  
this interpretation has been disclaimed,  
doubtless sincerely, by many Protest-  
ants. Yet to persist in an attitude so  
generally misunderstood ought to raise  
serious question.

"I am sympathetic with the difficult  
position of churches and their leaders  
who at one and the same time want  
to support the principle of separation  
of church and state and yet recognize  
that politics and life are so knit  
together that the church cannot deal  
with social ethics without touching  
political issues. I have no easy solu-  
tion to offer to your problem. Most  
emphatically I believe that the

## Thomas, Hoan Dates In N. Y. Announced

State Socialist Campaign  
Swings Into Action—  
Up-State Meetings Being  
Arranged

THE campaign of the Socialist Party  
in the State of New York begins in  
earnest this week with the first list  
of meetings arranged for Louis Waldman,  
candidate for Governor, and other can-  
didates on the state ticket. Waldman  
will be heard at two meetings this Fri-  
day night, one at the Sunnyside Forum  
in Queens and the other in Public  
School No. 174 in Brooklyn.  
By way of a thorough cultivation of  
the field the state campaign headquarters  
in New York City has sent a letter  
to every enrolled Socialist voter in the  
state with a return card for use in stat-  
ing what the voter can do in helping the  
campaign. A few of these cards are al-  
ready coming in with financial contri-  
butions and the committee expects every  
live Socialist to do his bit.

One of the best field workers and  
street speakers in the country has also  
been at work in the state for more than  
a week. Henry Jaeger who has been as-  
signed to this work was once elected to  
the State Assembly on the Socialist  
ticket but was denied his seat. Jaeger  
has for many years been a familiar  
figure as an open air speaker. He is  
not only holding street meetings up  
state but blaring the way in a number  
of towns for meetings to be addressed  
by state candidates and rousing interest  
in party work and organization.

Mayor Hoan To Speak  
In addition to Louis Waldman's meet-  
ings it is planned to have Norman Thomas  
speak at some of the larger mass  
meetings up state with the Socialist  
candidate for Governor McAllister Cole-  
man, candidate for U. S. Senator, will  
also be one of the speakers in the up  
state campaign.

Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee  
will also be heard at a number of meet-  
ings. The Wisconsin Socialist Mayor is  
one of the most earnest and effective  
speakers in the movement. His expe-  
rience in office for many years has given  
him a fund of information on the need  
of a party of the workers and the power  
which the working class can exert  
through a party of their own.

The campaign committee is also  
having posters printed with the list of  
national and state candidates prominently  
displayed. Samples of the state plat-  
form have gone to all the local organiza-

## Phillips Gave Smith's Club Part of Loot

Queens Sewer Grafters Do-  
nated \$75,000 To  
Walker-Connolly Cam-  
paign Fund in 1925

A MAN is known by the company  
he keeps. And those people who  
are getting so apologetic when any-  
one criticizes Al Smith had better lay  
off for a while from pointing the fin-  
ger of scorn at Mabel Walker Wille-  
brandt, John Roach Stratton and the  
rest of Mr. Hoover's little playmates  
and pay a little attention to the gang  
that trails with their own candidate.

We do not refer at this moment to  
Messrs. Raschok, duPont, Lehman,  
Owen D. Young, or any of the rest  
of the open-shop, labor hating, power  
trust and finance capitalist gang that  
is ballyhooing for the so-called friend  
of the people.

Nor do we, at this moment, refer  
to Frank Hague, the Southern Labo-  
rating Democrats and the Tammany  
Hall district leaders of Manhattan  
and the Bronx.

We beg, at this moment, to call  
your attention to John M. Phillips,  
the late lamented sewer King of  
Queens, grafter and corruptionist ex-  
traordinary, and the most pictur-  
esque and monumental scoundrel in  
his peculiar line since the sainted  
William M. Tweed, an early prede-  
cessor of Al Smith as boss of Tam-  
many Hall.

We know that Tammany Hall is an  
xious to make it appear that it is not  
concerned in the sewer grafts. We  
know that Tammany Hall ran a can-  
didate for borough president in the  
recent primaries against the hand-  
picked candidate of Maurice E. Con-  
nolly, now on trial for his honor and  
his liberty. We know that it is also  
whispered that Tammany intends to  
have its henchmen cut Patten and  
vote for the Republican candidate, so  
that the Tiger can march across the  
Queensboro Bridge and organize a  
new branch upon the ruins of the  
shattered Connolly organization. We  
know that Connolly was one of May-  
or Hyman's most ardent supporters in  
the 1925 primaries for renomination  
as against Tammany's own Jimmie  
Walker.

It is a fact that the reason the trial  
is being held now and not at another  
time is the Al Smith candidacy for  
President. Every man in the case  
knows, and all of them say—but not  
for publication—that the one issue in  
the sewer trial is our own Al: Every  
one of them says that if the scandal  
had popped now instead of last Fall  
it would have dealt a death blow to  
the Smith candidacy. It took all  
these months to create the fiction  
that the Democratic party as such is  
not implicated.

Last Friday a fat greasy hulk of a  
man lifted himself into the witness  
chair and admitted under cross-ex-  
amination that his name was Fred  
Curran, that he had been private sec-  
retary of the late Phillips, that he had  
carried hundreds of thousands of dol-  
lars of Phillips' stealings in his pri-  
vate bank account and that at Phil-  
lips' behest he had invested between  
\$75,000 and \$80,000 in the Democratic  
campaign in 1925.

"Friends of Smith" Got \$75,000  
Thereupon the astute \$1,000 a day  
Max D. Steuer, battling to keep Mr.  
Connolly out of prison stripes and a  
jail cell, got certain admissions from  
him, the most interesting of which  
was that much of that money was  
used in the primary campaign in the  
interest of Al Smith's pet, Jimmie  
Walker. After which Mr. Emory R.  
Buckner, prosecuting the case, got  
more admissions out of Mr. Curran.  
It took two days to get all the facts  
out, but finally on Monday it was  
learned that about half that sum was  
tossed by the corruptionist and ex-  
tortioner of bribes into the campaign for  
Mr. Walker and the remainder in the  
general election that followed that  
primary in the interest of the whole  
Democratic ticket.

The money, Mr. Curran said under  
oath, was donated through an orga-  
nization known as the Independent  
Committee of Friends of Governor  
Alfred E. Smith, which is an official  
Queens Democratic campaign organi-  
zation.

Undoubtedly Al Smith is above  
these sewer rats. Undoubtedly he  
would scorn to mingle with them. Un-  
doubtedly he does not know the in-  
terest taken in his political fortunes  
by the loathsome creature who domi-

Begins Speaking Tour for  
Socialist Party on Wednes-  
day, October 10.



James H. Maurer  
Socialist Candidate for Vice-President

## Where Thomas And Maurer Can Be Heard

### TOUR OF NORMAN THOMAS

Saturday, October 6, 8 p. m., John  
Marshall High School Auditorium,  
Richmond, Va.

Sunday, October 7, 8 p. m., Hip-  
podrome Theatre, Baltimore, Md.

Sunday, October 7, 8:30 p. m., Na-  
tional Press Club Auditorium, Wash-  
ington, D. C.

Monday, October 8, New York City.  
Tuesday, October 9, Paterson, N. J.  
Central High School.

Wednesday, October 10, Wilming-  
ton, Del., New Century Club.

Thursday, October 11, Pittsburgh,  
Pa., Carnegie Music Hall, 4th st. and  
Shewell Park.

Friday, October 12, Marion, Ohio.  
Central Junior High School.

Saturday, October 13, 12 noon, City  
Club, Cleveland, Ohio.

Sunday, October 14, Yale Universi-  
ty, New Haven, Conn., Hyperion The-  
atre.

New York, Oct. 15, Aldine Club  
Dinner; Superior Elks Hall.

Tuesday, Oct. 16, Phila. Pa., Labor  
Institute.

Sunday, October 21, 10 a. m., Jew-  
ish Folks Theatre, New York City.

TOUR OF JAMES H. MAURER  
Wednesday, October 10, Cumber-  
land, Md.

Thursday, October 11, Youngstown,  
Ohio.

Friday, October 12, Detroit, Mich.

Saturday, October 13, Grand Rap-  
ids, Mich.

Sunday, October 14, Milwaukee,  
Wis.

Wednesday, October 17, Seattle,  
Wash.

Thursday, October 18, Portland, Ore.

Friday, October 19, San Francisco,  
Cal.

Saturday, October 20, San Francis-  
co, Cal.

Sunday, October 21, Los Angeles,  
Cal.

Monday, October 22, Los Angeles,  
Cal.

Tuesday, October 23, Ogden, Utah.

Wednesday, October 24, Denver,  
Colo.

Thursday, October 25, Omaha, Neb.

Friday, October 26, Minneapolis,  
Minn.

Saturday, October 27, Kenosha,  
Wis.

Sunday, October 28, Chicago, Ill.

Monday, October 29, St. Louis, Mo.

Tuesday, October 30, Cincinnati, O.

Wednesday, October 31, Pittsburgh,  
Pa.

Thursday, November 1, Reading,  
Pa.

British Labor Party  
Hits at Communist  
And Liberal Parties

LONDON—The annual Labor Party  
Conference, which opened at Birmingham  
Monday, overwhelmingly adopted a resolu-  
tion barring Communists from dele-  
gations to national and local party con-  
ferences or meetings.  
The move followed a similar one by the  
recent annual Trade Union Congress at  
Swansea and showed a united labor-trade  
union front against the Communist wing  
in the labor movement.  
The other outstanding feature was the  
declaration of George Lansbury in his  
opening speech of no coalition with the  
Liberal Party. This was his answer to  
frequent hints in the British press of a  
plan for Labor and Liberal co-operation  
in the general election to prevent the loss  
of seats to either party through a three-  
cornered fight against the Tory candi-  
date.

## New Bedford Union Spurn Cut in Wage

Despite Approaching  
Winter, Textile Strikers  
Refuse To Take 5%  
Slash

(By A New Leader Correspondent)

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Faced  
with a continuance of short ra-  
tions and a bitter winter, thousands  
of textile strikers have voted against  
a proposed compromise of a five per  
cent. reduction in wages. The com-  
promise was offered by the manufac-  
turers whose attitude has been one  
of a ten per cent. reduction since the  
notices posted months ago without  
warning to the workers.

The vote was taken by ballot in  
the local unions whose members are  
affected by the strike and the result  
was announced Monday afternoon.  
The decision of the strikers was fol-  
lowed by a great mass meeting at  
which the result was widely cheered,  
thus showing a dogged determination  
that is the most inspiring of any  
struggle in current labor history.

The big problem now is that of  
winter relief which faces the heroic  
strikers and their families. They have  
no coal and many of the children are  
without adequate clothing. The strik-  
ers realize the sacrifices that are  
ahead, but they also rely upon the  
support of labor organizations and  
friends all over the country to pull  
them through to a victorious settle-  
ment. They figure that this latest  
episode in the most notable labor  
struggle ever waged in New England  
will inspire friends all over the coun-  
try to see that the physical wants of  
the strikers' families will not be  
neglected.

The strikers also feel that they are  
not fighting for merely a local victory.  
They are holding the fort on a long  
line in the textile industry. If they  
had surrendered the textile workers  
in other localities would feel the blow  
as they would be compelled to either  
accept a wage reduction or also face  
a long struggle against a wage cut.

Relief is now the most vital prob-  
lem of the struggle, more vital than  
during the summer when heat and  
clothing were not important essen-  
tials. Funds should be sent to the  
Strike Relief, Labor Temple, New  
Bedford, Mass.

## Reading Plans Maurer Greeting October 10

READING, PA.—(AP)—All Reading is  
expected to turn out to see Councilman  
James H. Maurer a rousing sendoff as he  
starts on his national campaign tour Oct.  
10 as vice-presidential candidate of the  
Socialist party. Cumberland, Md., Youngs-  
town, N. Y., Detroit, Grand Rapids, Milwa-  
ukee, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and  
Los Angeles are billed for Maurer speeches  
on his outward trip. In 20 days the for-  
mer Pennsylvania state labor chief hopes  
to address workers in 14 states.  
Mayor Daniel Hoan of Milwaukee will  
be chief speaker at the Maurer mass  
meeting in Reading. Socialists are mak-  
ing a strong bid for state legislative seats  
in Reading districts. They already con-  
trol the city.

## Harvard Liberal Club Holds Enthusiastic Meeting For Thomas

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The Harvard  
Liberal Club was crowded at a fine



## So. California Preparing To Greet Maurer

**Movement Spurring Ahead  
—Many Meetings Being  
Held—New Locals Start-  
ing**

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—New life has been injected into the California Socialist movement. Old locals are being visited and revived, new ones are being organized and recruits are being added at every gathering. Communications have been sent to all registered Socialists requesting their cooperation in organizing meetings and opening up the way for speakers and organizers. The response is encouraging.

Hall and street meetings are being held nightly in various sections of Los Angeles and suburbs and the enthusiasm is rapidly kindling into a blaze. The Yipels are functioning encouragingly, adding recruits, organizing meetings and scattering literature. Clerical help is being volunteered daily to assist in the filing of cards and in the mailing service and whatever is discovered as the first need find ready hands to put it over. It reminds the Old Guard, which kept the movement alive during the period of repression, of the days when a Socialist button was a badge of honor.

Norman Thomas has come and gone but he has left a host of admirers who have sworn eternal fidelity to the cause of Socialism and are throwing themselves into the campaign with a new-born zest.

But even this great event, by reason of the interest it awakened, is to be overshadowed by the reception which is to be staged for James H. Maurer. Every Socialist in Southern California is urged to invite his friends to an ALL-DAY festive occasion at Brookside Park in Pasadena on Sunday, Oct. 21 to welcome Maurer. The Trade Unionists are called to rally at the Labor Temple at 8 o'clock to hear this distinguished Union Labor Leader, and we are assured they will be there.

Manager Carl O. Parsons has also started to raise an unlimited fund with which to frank out Socialist platforms to every household in his territory. The ready response which this drive has received has already shown its popularity. The Labor World, bearing the faces and sketches of our candidates, with other campaign literature, will be scattered broadcast till the close of the campaign. Southern California has set her stakes to deliver her quota of votes for Thomas and Maurer on Nov. 6.

### GIRL HUNGER STRIKERS FREED

KENOSHA, Wis.—It took a jury five minutes to acquit Kenosha's two girl hunger strikers on a picketing charge after the girls had refused food for eleven days. "The biggest steak ever cooked," was ordered for Mertice Hudson and Amanda Rittner, who vowed they would return to the picket line at the Allen Knitting Mills. The verdict was wildly applauded in the streets.

## Whom The "New" Democratic Party Will Speak For

Walter Lippmann of the New York World and one of the chief spokesmen of Al Smith and the "new" Democratic Party outlines in the current number of The Yale Review all those elements the party will care for. We submit this official pronouncement to our readers with this suggestion: Please try to locate the millions of wage workers in industry in the "new" Democracy of Smith and Lippmann. Mr. Lippmann has the floor:

"They are, first of all, the farmers who depend upon exporting their product. They are then those manufacturers who suffer by the high cost of tariff-protected materials. They are the exporting industries in general. They are the importing industries. They are the investing bankers concerned with the financing of foreign trade. They are the smaller independent business men who are being exterminated by the growth of gigantic industrial combinations. These are some of the elements out of which an opposition party has necessarily to be constituted."

## Mechanic - Welders' Union Is Formed; A.F.L. Recognition Sought

The International Association of Mechanic-Welders, a new trade union, whose secretary is A. F. Morton, 3803 Snyder ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., has issued the following statement:

**A NEW TRADE, A NEW UNION**  
"Welding is the new Trade, and the International Association of Mechanic-Welders is the new Union. This organization is strictly a Craft Union."

"The Metal and Building trades use the cutting or burning torch, and also the Arc and Gas Welding equipment, and admit Welders skilled in their particular line of work as members of their unions. A large number of unorganized Welders throughout the United States and Canada cannot, and most of them will not join any one of these several unions that have use for the skilled Welder. The purpose of this organization is to bring these unorganized Welders under the Banner of Organized Labor, believing it is better to have them in the fold than out, financially and morally. The 'All around Welders' employed in Job Welding Shops, Ship Yards, Railroad Shops, Mills, etc., compose the membership of this new trade union. Welders within the jurisdiction of the Steamfitters, Boilermakers, and Iron Workers weld almost exclusively on Steel, and from the very nature of their work, belong to either of these Unions, especially so if they have served an Apprenticeship in Welding for those trades, therefore we do not seek them as members of The International Association of Mechanic-Welders."

"In 1916 Acetylene Welding was declared merely a Process. Since that time, the Acetylene Process together with the Electric Arc, have made such progress that today Welding is dependable, and many men and women are employed as Welders, and welding is recognized as a trade by employers. The Government recognizes Welding as a Trade, and permits Welders as a group to represent themselves. The Postal Service places Welders on equal basis with other mechanics. The Navy Yard appoints Foremen Welders. The City of New York recognizes Welding as a Trade. Now that men are employed as Welders, for their knowledge and experience as Welders, by Private Concerns, City, State and Federal Government, it proves our contention that Welding is a Trade, and no longer a Process."

The work of the Job Shop Welder is not confined to iron or steel. He welds cast iron, cast steel, cast brass, cast bronze, cast aluminum, monel metal, malleable iron and many others. None of these metals are welded by the Blacksmith, Boilermaker, Sheetmetal Worker, Iron Worker, or the Machinist. These trades call on the Job Shop Welder, with his special equipment and torches, to weld the metals they are not familiar with. It stands to reason that the Job Shop Welder cannot belong to any one of these Unions, and to carry a card in all of them is out of the question, therefore he has been compelled to form his own Union. No other trade can legislate for this class of Welder. He knows his own conditions best, and believes he can handle his grievances to his own satisfaction and protection more ably than they will be handled by any Union in which he is classed as a specialist.

"It is the sincere desire of The International Association of Mechanic-Welders, that this class of Welder be recognized as a Trade by the American Federation of Labor, and we seek a Charter for this Trade which does not at present fall within the jurisdiction of any of the Metal or Building Trades affiliated Unions."

"We ask all Trade Union Members to bring this new organization to the attention of Welders who are eligible to membership, and to use their influence on their Delegates to the 48th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor in our behalf if they believe we are entitled to this consideration."

## Thomas, Hoan N. Y. Dates Announced

(Continued From Page 1)

tion which are urged to give this document as wide a distribution as possible. In his campaign Waldman will give some special attention to the evasive program of Governor Smith on the water power resources of the state. The Socialist candidate has made an exhaustive research into the Smith record and has unearthed some interesting facts which show the "progressive" Smith in a rather unfavorable light.

### Waldman Dates Announced

In addition to the two meetings for Waldman this Friday night other meetings so far arranged include the following: Saturday, Oct. 6, a dinner at Rochester; Sunday, Oct. 7, the Educational Center, 76 Throop Ave., Brooklyn; Mon-

## Philadelphia Academy Bars Thomas' Rally

**Socialists Hire Two Other  
Halls To House Meeting  
On October 16th**

PHILADELPHIA—Although the Local Socialists are greatly disappointed at not being able to secure the largest hall in the city for Norman Thomas, they have planned to make the Thomas meeting one of the best ever held. Aside from the large auditorium of the Labor Institute, they have secured the banquet hall for an overflow meeting, and they confidentially expect to fill both.

The Academy of Music had been reserved for one of seven dates—pending final arrangements with our National Campaign Office. The date of Oct. 16 was set and the Academy assured us that we could have this date; then, the very next day, our check was returned with a statement that the date was already taken by another party, and there were no other available dates. We did not feel satisfied with the answer. One of our Campaign Committee, who was president of a conservative organization, wrote them asking for a date. He was informed that not only was Oct. 16 available, but that there were five other dates available in October.

We tried unsuccessfully to engage three other large halls, and at last found that the only hall in Philadelphia seating over 1,000 people that was open to us was the Labor Institute.

Tickets are already distributed widely throughout the city. They are priced at 25c and may be secured at the Socialist Party Office, 808 Locust street, the Pocketbook Workers Union, 1013 Arch st., the Walismakers Union, 52 N. 10th street, The Forward, 131 S. 5th st., the Philadelphia Tagblatt, 107 N. 6th street, and the Philadelphia Labor Institute, 808 Locust street. August Chassens will speak and Dr. Jesse Holmes will preside.

day, Oct. 9, the Staten Island Museum, 4 p. m.; Sunday, Oct. 14, the Workmen's Educational Center, 76 Throop Ave., Brooklyn; Thursday, Oct. 18, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Williamsburg; Saturday, Oct. 20, the Borough Park Lyceum, Brooklyn; Tuesday, Oct. 23, the Convention Hall, Rochester, with Norman Thomas; Wednesday, Oct. 24, Syracuse.

In the afternoon of Oct. 23, Thomas will also speak in Syracuse at Syracuse University and will then go to Rochester for the night meeting on Thursday, Oct. 25, Thomas and Waldman will speak at a large mass meeting in Elmwood Music Hall and on Nov. 3 in Albany.

The two meetings thus far arranged for Mayor Hoan are at Buffalo on Sunday, Oct. 7, where he will speak with McAllister Coleman at a large mass meeting. On Thursday, Oct. 11, Hoan will speak in Rochester with Waldman. Other meetings will be announced soon.

## Reading Socialists Out To Win Assembly Seats

READING, Pa.—Carrying the Socialist campaign out into various towns in Berks County, the Reading Socialists are making headway in their effort to elect two members to the Assembly. The identity of the two capitalist parties in all essentials is emphasized by the Socialist speakers.

The sympathy of rural folks was manifested in a very practical manner in both Bethel and Boyertown, where the speakers were invited to "come inside where it is warm." At Bethel the hotel proprietor provided a room in which the Socialist campaigners and their audience of 40 earnest men and several women considered political matters in comfort.

At Boyertown the Chief Burgess invited the speakers into the fire hall. At the close of the latter meeting a collection of \$12.10 was lifted and a number of Socialist party campaign books and subscriptions to the Labor Advocate were sold.

Throughout the county it is becoming increasingly evident that the Socialist success in Reading has convinced the people of Berks that a similar change might be worth while in the county offices.

### 100 AUTOS DECORATED

READING, Pa.—George M. Rhodes of the Reading Labor Advocate sends in a check for 100 auto plates "For President, Norman Thomas."

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

### National

#### Waste No Time!

Waste no time from this to Election Day. Think and act. How much literature you can distribute—how many subscribers you can secure for our press—how many members you can sign up for the Party—how many people you can talk to—how big a vote you can help cast for our ticket on Election Day.

The Campaign Committee, with offices at 15 East 40th Street, New York City, wants your co-operation. The National Office, at 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago, gives your undivided support. We have plenty of good solid literature, including all kinds of books on Socialism and standard leaders at a price you can afford to purchase, besides all kinds of supplies to help you build Party membership.

### Connecticut

The State Executive Committee met at the State Office Building, New Haven, Sunday, Sept. 30. State Campaign Manager J. F. Plunkett reported that street meetings throughout the state for the last month have been very well attended and much literature was sold.

An extensive tour of the state by Jesse Stephen was planned. She is to speak at Stamford, Bridgeport and New Britain.

### Thomas in New Haven

Prof. Jerome Davis of Yale attended the meeting of the Executive Committee for the purpose of talking over the plans for the three-cornered meeting which will be held by the Trades Council Forum Sunday, Oct. 14th, in one of the largest theatres in the city, the Norman Thomas speaks for the Socialist Party. Augustine Lonergan will be the representative of the Democratic Party and Eugene Dunigan, head of the Department of Civilization of the U. S. Dept. of Labor, will speak for the Republicans. It is expected that this will be the largest political meeting to be held in New Haven during the campaign. Each speaker will be allowed one-half hour and one hour will be devoted to questions.

The Third District Congressional convention will be held Saturday night, Oct. 6, at the Workmen's Circle Educational Center, 72 Legion Avenue, New Haven. The Socialists of the 12th Senatorial District will meet at 48 Belmont Street, Hamden, Friday evening, Oct. 5. Local Hamden will nominate candidates for the State Legislature at the same time and place.

The New Haven District of the Workmen's Circle held its annual conference Sunday, Sept. 30, for the purpose of electing a new district commander for the ensuing year. J. Baskin, general secretary of the National Office, addressed the conference. Morris Rice was elected district secretary.

The Workmen's Circle Educational Center held a banquet Sunday night, Sept. 30, after an address by J. Baskin, \$500 was raised toward a \$5,000 drive, which the Center is conducting.

### Illinois

Chicago  
National Secretary Henry has been invited to represent the Socialist Party in a big free-for-all debate between all political parties on Nov. 4 at the Chicago Uptown Forum. This forum is a capable organization and a large crowd is assured. The issues of the various political parties will be brought out and discussed thoroughly.

Maurer in Chicago  
When James H. Maurer comes back to Chicago, the Socialists plan a big time for him. He is a great favorite here with both the Socialists and the unionists in our Windy City. His meeting is to be held on the afternoon of Oct. 28. In the forenoon of that date he has been invited to address a forum conducted by students of Northwestern University and sponsored by some of the teachers of the University. They promise him a big meeting and he will give them a big treat.

### Iowa

I. S. McCrillis is pushing work of organization and spreading the light in every way possible. He has been invited to speak to the students of Mount Vernon College, and we know that he will do justice to the subject of Socialism, for McCrillis is a forceful speaker and a student of our philosophy. He is also arranging to speak in Washington and in Montezuma in the near future.

## WHITE LILAC TEA

Finest Tea you ever tasted—  
Sixty Cups for 10 cents.  
At All Grocers. 10c. a Package

**KIDNEY or  
BLADDER  
DISTRESS**  
Soon Eased  
by the Genuine  
Santal Midy  
Effective—Harmless  
Sold by All Druggists

### For Your Children's Sake

## Jager Holds Successful Meetings in Syracuse

In his agitation tour up-State, Henry Jager has had some interesting experiences in Syracuse. In spite of a cold evening, about 300 people gathered to hear him and several Smith hecklers only increased the interest in the meeting. Jager's logic made a fine impression and young people in the audience carried away good supplies of literature.

At another meeting a policeman interfered but this was straightened out at a police station and the speaker held the crowd spellbound for three hours. Local papers as well as the college paper carried notices of the meetings. The second meeting also proved productive of literature sales.

At both meetings several young men walked into the crowd with the view of disturbing the meeting but Jager so handled them that they remained and added to the interest. The effect of Jager's work has been to greatly increase party activity and the local is now planning for an overflow meeting at the mass demonstration on Oct. 23, when Norman Thomas and Louis Waldman will be the principal speakers.

The local has organized a campaign committee in alliance with the Workmen's Circle and the committee is getting down to work.

## Crawford County, Kansas, Meeting Leads to Another

ARMA, Kansas.—A mass meeting sponsored by the Yugoslav Socialist locals in Crawford County, Kansas, was put over with great success on Sept. 16, at the Arma Moose Hall.

The principal speaker of the afternoon was Dr. Bendure, of Baxter Springs. He was able to arouse so much enthusiasm and hope among the audience that plans were soon in progress for calling another and larger mass meeting in the near future.

Among the other speakers was a veteran Socialist comrade, R. F. Stanton, 70 years old, who was the first Socialist state senator in Kansas, having been elected in 1912. He told about the fight he put up in the Senate at that time when he was expelled from his body by trickery. His son, Roy Stanton, city councilman at Mulberry, also spoke.

All Socialists and sympathizers are invited to attend the next rally, which will be held sometime in Oct. at Arma. Details of this meeting will be announced soon.

## Paper Predicts Increased Socialist Vote in Idaho

BOISE, Idaho.—O. H. Cammams, state secretary of the Socialist Party, continues to build large in the political news of the Idaho dailies and these papers now recognize that the Socialist Party is an important factor for consideration in the state.

The Halley Times of Sept. 23 gives some consideration to the prospective distribution of the vote of the parties in the state next November with special reference to the vote cast for the former Progressive Party which has been ditched by its leaders. The Times believes that one outcome may be that the Socialists will hold the balance of power in the state. The editorial says in part:

"Another factor to consider is the Socialist vote. It has gone over 13,000 in some recent elections. With the Progressives out of the running, this Socialist vote will be materially increased this year. Socialists may hold the balance of power as they have done in some other recent Idaho elections."

"On the whole, there is a sufficient number of elements of uncertainty in the present campaign to keep the politicians of all parties walking the floor until the votes are counted."

## John W. Brown Now Speaking in W. Virginia

FAIRMONT, W. VA.—John W. Brown who was transferred from Alabama to West Virginia by the National Campaign Committee has addressed a number of fine Socialist meetings. Discontent is rife in the state as unemployment is widespread and, as Brown puts it, they are "pared down to the bone."

Were it not for the wide economic distress many locals of the party could be organized. Brown reports that most everybody is willing to discuss Socialism but they are helpless because of lack of funds to take full advantage of a favorable situation.

The Fairmont Times is liberal in its reports of the Socialist campaign. The issue of Sept. 28 gives a prominent position to its report of Brown's speech at Morgantown the night before.

## THE Workmen's Circle

The Largest Radical Working-  
Men's Fraternal Order  
in Existence

**85,000 MEMBERS  
\$3,200,000 ASSETS**

750 Branches All Over the United States and Canada

Insurance from \$100 to \$1,000  
Glick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$8 per week. Many branches pay additional benefit of \$2 to \$5 per week. Consumption benefit, \$200 or nine months in our own sanatorium, located in the most beautiful region of the Catskill Mountains—besides the regular weekly benefit.

For information, apply to  
**THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE**  
175 East Broadway, N. Y. City  
Telephone Orchard 9011-9017

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

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

A cooperative fire insurance society for working people. Fifty-three branches throughout the United States. Membership on June 30, 1927—49,000. Assets \$50,000. 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. Business is conducted only through branches. For further information apply at 227 East 84th Street.

### For Your Children's Sake

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

## EX-LAX

The Sweet Chocolate Laxative

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

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



## WELDING IS A TRADE

Federal and Municipal Governments, as well as all employers engaging Welders, recognize it as such, and eventually the American Federation of Labor will also acknowledge this truth.

All Gas and Electric Welders, Job Shop, General Repair, all around Welders, not now members of any of the Building or Metal Trades Unions are invited to join this new TRADE UNION.

General President, CHARLES H. SPICER, Baltimore, Md.

General Secretary, A. F. MORTON, 3803 Snyder Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BALTIMORE BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO ST. LOUIS PORT RICHMOND, N. Y.

BUTTE, MONTANA JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Affiliation with the American Federation of Labor applied for.

Delegates to New Orleans, give this your attention.

Eventually, Why Not Now?



## Street Meetings in New York City

### BROOKLYN

Friday, October 5th, 8.30 p.m.—Schenectady Avenue and St. Johns. Speakers, Jacob Axelrad, S. E. Daublin, Simon Sarason, Louis Sadoff, J. L. Afros.

Friday, October 5th, 8.30 p.m.—Arion Place and Bushwick Avenue. Speakers, Ethelred Brown, Shapiro, Louis Weil.

Friday, October 5th, 8.30 p.m.—Kings Highway and 15th street. Speakers, Joseph Tuvin, Wm. M. Feigenbaum.

Saturday, October 6th, 8.30 p.m.—Havemeyer and 2nd street. Speakers, Ethelred Brown, Samuel H. Friedman, H. Schachner.

Saturday, October 6th, 8.30 p.m.—Avenue J. & 15th street; 5th Avenue and 72nd street. Speakers, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Simon Sarason, J. L. Afros.

Saturday, October 6th, 8.30 p.m.—Howard and Herkimer streets. Speakers, Frank Crosswaith, Louis P. Goldberg, George Field.

4th and 14th A.D.  
Tuesday, October 9th, 8.30 p.m.—Lee Avenue and Rodney street. Speakers, James O'Neal Hyman Nemer, Harry Schachner, A. Baron.

Wednesday, October 10th, 8.30 p.m.—Havemeyer and South 4th street. Speakers, Daniel W. Hoan, Mayor of Milwaukee, Frank Crosswaith, James O'Neal Hyman Nemer, Harry Schachner, A. Baron, Emil Bromberg.

Saturday, October 13th, 8.30 p.m.—Havemeyer and South 2nd street. Speakers, Jacob Axelrad, Hyman Nemer, Harry Schachner, A. Baron, Emil Bromberg.

4th and 6th A.D.  
Wednesday, October 10th, 8.30 p.m.—Gunner and Floyd streets. Speakers, Herman Greenblatt, I. M. Chateauf, Samuel H. Friedman.

13th and 19th A.D.  
Wednesday, October 10th, 8.30 p.m.—Graham Avenue and Varet street. Speakers, Jacob Axelrad, Jos. A. Weil.

18th A.D.  
Monday, October 8th, 8.30 p.m.—Sutter and Ralph Avenues. Speakers, Jacob Axelrad, Louis Sadoff, Simon Sarason, S. B. Daublin, J. L. Afros.

Wednesday, October 10th, 8.30 p.m.—Brockway Parkway and Rutland road. Speakers, J. L. Afros, P. J. Riley, Frank Brodsky, S. B. Daublin.

Friday, October 12th, 8.30 p.m.—Albany and St. Johns. Speakers, Jacob Axelrad, Louis Sadoff, Simon Sarason, S. B. Daublin, B. J. Riley.

8th Congressional District  
Monday, October 8th, 8.30 p.m.—Avenue U and East 14th street; Sutter and Huxdale street. Speakers, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, S. Stodel, Carl Cummings, Jos. A. Weil, Jos. Tuvin.

Tuesday, October 9th, 8.30 p.m.—13th Avenue and 42nd street; 64th street and 18th Avenue. Speakers, I. Phillips, S. Stodel, Jos. Tuvin, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Carl Cummings.

Wednesday, October 10th, 8.30 p.m.—Stone and Dumont; Mermald and 24th street. Speakers, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, I. Corn, S. Stodel, Jos. Tuvin, Carl Cummings.

Thursday, October 11th, 8.30 p.m.—Bay Parkway and 69th street; Avenue U and East 8th street. Speakers, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, I. Corn, S. Stodel, Jos. Tuvin, Carl Cummings.

Saturday, October 13th, 8.30 p.m.—Avenue J. & 15th street; Kings Highway & E. 15th street. Speakers, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, S. Stodel, Carl Cummings, August Classens.

23rd A.D.  
From Monday to Thursday various corners. Speakers report at 219 Sackman street. Speakers, Louis P. Goldberg, Eleanor Levinson, Samuel H. Friedman, A. J. Shipiloff.

Saturday, October 13th, 8.30 p.m.—Various corners. Speakers report at 219 Sackman street. Speakers, Frank Crosswaith, Louis P. Goldberg, Eleanor Levinson, Samuel H. Friedman, and Italian speakers.

STATEN ISLAND  
Saturday, October 6th, 8.30 p.m.—Beach and Water streets, Stapleton, S. I. Speakers, Esther Friedman, Walter Darling.

Saturday, October 6th, 8.30 p.m.—Harrison and Richmond avenues. Speakers, Mrs. Frances Parr, Zekor Antonsen.

Thomas to Speak in New York City Oct. 18, Nov. 2, 4

Comrade Norman Thomas, candidate for President, will speak in New York City on Oct. 18th, Nov. 2nd and Sunday, Nov. 4th. Meetings are now being arranged to make the best use of his presence in the city on these three days. The tentative program includes a meeting in Hunts Point Palace, Friday evening, Nov. 2nd, and on the same evening in the New Utrecht and James Madison High Schools, Brooklyn. On Sunday, Nov. 4th, Comrade Thomas will most likely speak at

Victor Hugo Circle

At Le Cercle Victor Hugo on Saturday, Oct. 6th, Harry Kelly will speak on "Why I Am An Anarchist," at a luncheon meeting at "The Green Lantern," 25 West 24th street, New York. On Friday, October 19th, at 6:30 P.M., a meeting of particular interest will be held. Devere Allen, editor of "The World Tomorrow," will speak on "The Real Issues of the Campaign."

meetings in Harlem, East Side, Williamsburg and East New York.

Arrangements are being made for numerous hall meetings for our state candidates, Comrade Louis Waldman, candidate for Governor; McAlister Coleman, candidate for U. S. Senator; William Karlin, candidate for Attorney General. For halls, dates, etc., watch the columns of the New Leader and Forward.

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## The White Collar Slave on the Political Situation



"Well, Emma, I've made up my mind—I'm gonna vote for Hoover."  
"Why I thought you were going to vote for Smith."  
"I was, but the boss says Smith's gonna monkey with the tariff and we can't stand for that."

Drawn by Art Young for The New Leader.

## AL SMITH: 20 YEARS BEHIND THE TIMES

### The Facts About the Democratic Nominee's Record of Water Power Development

(Continued from Page 1)  
turn it over to private distributing companies. In Governor Smith's own words:

"When we speak about furnishing cheaper light, heat and power we mean that we will furnish it cheaper to the distributing company than such company is now able to buy it from the privately owned and privately operated generating plants."

This statement was made by the Governor in the New York Times of March 5, 1926. In the same statement he proceeds to quote Mr. Young in support and explanation of this plan. The Governor continues:

"As Owen D. Young said: 'A public corporation whose securities would be exempt from taxation under the Federal law and the state law should produce, if properly set up the required money substantially cheaper

than a private corporation could obtain it.'"

The Governor adopts Mr. Young's finance plan. Not only is the money for development to be supplied by a public corporation but these vast sums are to be free from federal and state taxation. All this is to be done to supply electricity "cheaper to the distributing company." Of course the governor hopes and plans that under this plan, the state will have "something to say" about the price to be charged the consumer by the distributing corporations. He proposes (1) contracts between the state and the private companies and (2) regulation by public service commissions.

To consider regulation first: The scandal of the Public Service Commission of New York, all its members, Governor Smith's appointees, in authorizing the billion dollar merger of the Brooklyn Edison and Consolidated Gas companies without a public hearing and flagrant disregard of public interest, is too fresh in our minds to require comment. Nor is this an isolated case. Regulation of public utilities has broken down. Instead of regulating the utility companies, the commissions are regulating the public in the interest of the utility companies.

The Courts Block Lower Rates

As to contracts as a means of protecting consumers' rights: the recent decision by the Federal Courts in the New York City subway case, in which the court ruled that the investment of the city as well as the investment of the operating company, is the basis for fixing rates biases this sole remaining defense of Governor Smith's plan. The rates distributing companies are permitted to charge under this court ruling will be substantially the same as the rates of the privately owned generating and distributing agencies. The governor wants to do with water power what the city has done with its subways. If the voters want a repetition of the New York City traction mess with its wretched service, constant demand for increased fare and disgraceful cheating of the city on its investment, then by all means they should vote for Governor Smith and the Democratic ticket.

Whatever benefits of cheaper financing of water power development there is in Governor Smith's plan will insure to the interest of the distributing companies.

"If there is any doubt as to the substantial likeness of Governor Smith's plan and that of the Republicans, permit me to call to the stand as a witness, Mr. Owen D. Young. Mr. Young is friendly to Governor Smith. He is the governor's acknowledged advisor on water power and was mentioned as possible candidate for membership of the Democratic National Committee and the Democratic nomination for Governor. The General Electric Company, behind which Mr. Young is the directing genius, was one of the units of the Frontier Corporation which attempted to secure in 1926 the rights to exploit the St. Lawrence water falls. Governor Smith opposed this type of grab and countered with his own well known program as an alternative.

Owen Young Approves

Commenting on the two plans of operation, Governor Smith's and his own, Mr. Young said:

"It is for the state to choose between these two methods. Both are progressive; neither is revolutionary.

My point is that the public interest is sufficiently protected under either so that the development should proceed."

"We thus see that Mr. Young is as well satisfied with the Governor's plan as he is with his own. What constitutes 'public interest' in the eyes of the General Electric differs vastly, however, from the general conception of that term.

The history of water power in New York State stamps the Democratic stand for conservation as hypocritical and false. In 1912 with the Democrats in control of the upper and lower houses and with a Democrat in the governor's chair, a commendable water power bill went down to defeat.

There was sufficient strength to impeach Governor Sulzer but no great longing to take the opportunity to save water power for the people.

Knowing that the record points an accusing finger at him and his party, the Governor explains his party's failure to act when it had political power by a typical Smith alibi. In his Survey Dinner speech he said:

"The Conservation Commission came into the Legislature in 1912 with a definite plan—a democratic theory but I wasn't any too strong for it because I didn't think the state was ready for it not that it was wrong, not that anything connected with it was basically unsound, but it was a little bit too early."

BEHOLD THE GREAT PROGRESSIVE WHO BY THE POWER OF HIS OWN LIBERAL IDEAS IS TO RE-ORGANIZE THE BIGOTED, BOSS-RIDDEN DEMOCRATIC MACHINES INTO A VEHICLE OF POLITICAL PROGRESS. IN 1908 GOVERNOR HUGHES A REPUBLICAN, PROPOSED A POWER PLAN WHICH A SCORE OF YEARS LATER SMITH ENUNCIATES AS NEWLY DISCOVERED GOD-GIVEN DOCTRINE. IN 1912 WHEN ORDINARILY COMPETENT ENGINEERS HAD ALREADY MADE PLAIN THE SUPREME IMPORTANCE OF POWER CONTROL, HE FELT THAT IT WAS TOO EARLY TO ACT. IS THIS PROGRESSIVISM?

Ontario Started in 1907

By 1912 the great success of Ontario with government generated and distributed electrical energy was well on the way to completion. Five years before Smith was declaring that action was too early the Ontario experiment had begun. Ontario began its work in 1907. Today the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission distributes close to a million horsepower to more than 350 cities and towns in Ontario; it controls in partnership with cities transmission lines valued at \$250,000,000; it is now building the largest hydro-electric plant in the world—the Queenston-Chippawa Plant on the Niagara River. It distributes electricity at a cost of about two cents a kilowatt hour, while the average charge in the United States is around six cents.

Let us inquire further into the record of Governor Smith and his party on power development. In 1918, as a member of the state legislature, I was the author of a water power bill providing for conservation and development of our water resources, and for public distribution to the people at cost. The bill was endorsed by the State Conference of Mayors as the best water power bill before the legislature. When the bill was about to be buried by a reactionary Republican committee presided over by the

present chairman of the Republican State Committee, Edmund MacHold, I moved on the floor to take the bill out of committee. The Democrats joined with the Republicans in defeating my motion.

Reduced to plain language, the Governor Smith plan is this: The government is to invest its funds, construct power plants and turn the power developed over to private companies which are to sell the power to consumers at rates to be set by notoriously ineffective public service commissions. These commissions are to make contracts with an admittedly corrupt and unscrupulous public utilities combine that, every day, thanks to the breakdown of Governor Smith's vaunted regulation grows more powerful.

Surely Governor Smith, through this ingenious plan, has proved himself as well or better fitted to serve the power trust, than Mr. Hoover.

The Socialist Proposal

We Socialists repeat: nothing less will do than a network of integrated public authorities, federal, state and municipal, for developing and transmitting all power produced by coal or water. We want Boulder Dam and Muscles Shoals only as steps to this end.

And the difference between us and Governor Smith—to say nothing of his party—is characteristic of the differences between Socialists and those politicians who want to stand in, at the same time, with the Owen Youngs and the consumers. It can't be done, and under the Smith plan it will be the Youngs who win.

Ben C. Marsh

Voices Support of Norman Thomas

Ben C. Marsh, since 1921 managing director of the Farmers' National Council, and one of the leaders of the La Follette movement of 1924, has announced his endorsement of Norman Thomas, Socialist nominee for the presidency. Mr. Marsh was a member of the executive committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, which sponsored the La Follette and Wheeler candidates. He is now secretary of the Farmers' Council and of the Peoples' Reconstruction League.

His statement follows:

"The Socialist party alone has a program of World organization and international co-operation in the allocation of raw materials, natural resources and capital, which is essential to stop the ruthless exploitation of backward peoples, and the looting of their natural resources by the combined Christian imperialist powers, Great Britain and the United States, and to outlaw war in the only practicable way—by outlawing the causes of war.

"Norman Thomas and the Socialists would end the system under which exploiters of natural resources and land speculators annually mulct the American people of 2 times the capital value of the naval oil reserves so dastardly looted. Moreover, they will insist on government handling of the entire waterpower and electric industry instead of having the nation or the states build the dams and then hand the electricity over to private exploitation for profiteering."

The real science of political economy, is that which teaches nations to desire and labor for the things that lead to life, and which teaches them to scorn and destroy the things that lead to destruction.—Ruskin.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

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It Maintains

105 Yiddish Schools for Children

In these schools, the children are trained in the finest traditions of their fathers. The following subjects are taught: Yiddish language; Jewish History; Jewish Literature; History of the Labor Movement; Biographies of Prominent Men; Dancing; Singing; Recitations; also debates on Topics of the Day.

Young Circle Clubs

are being organized throughout the United States.

The purpose of these youth organizations is to afford its members an opportunity to develop themselves intellectually, socially and physically; to help youth find its proper place in modern life; to assist in molding its own opinions and to coordinate the activities of the Young Circle Clubs with the activities of the Workmen's Circle.

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Bway & 34th St.

Tickets may be procured at Workmen's Circle, 175 East Broadway.

Sons and daughters of members of the Workmen's Circle desiring to join or organize a Young Circle Club should apply to

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE  
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT  
175 E. Broadway  
New York City

## Textile Union Launched By Left Wingers

Workers (Communist) Party Receives Ovation and Sports Unions Is Approved

By Louis Stanley

THE most significant event at the left wing textile workers' convention held in New York City on September 22 and 23, was the report of the Credentials Committee. The new National Textile Workers' Union of America would start with a membership already in hand of 18,320. The delegates, however, claimed to represent 113,623 additional workers, or a total of 131,943. Albert Weisbord, who organized the convention, counted on a membership of 50,000 with which to begin the new union. An authoritative, unofficial estimate divided the 18,320 actual members as follows: New Bedford, 10,000; Fall River, 2,000; Passaic, 4,000; and the remainder at Philadelphia, New York City and Manchester, N. H. The delegates from New Bedford and Fall River represented the Textile Mills Committees at the strikes in those cities. Those from Passaic represented the four locals of the United Textile Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which had been formed at the end of the recent Passaic strike. They had been paying per capita to the U. T. W. on seven members each, the minimum required to retain their charters.

The Delegates

The Credentials Committee reported 169 delegates from 7 states and 21 cities. From Massachusetts there were 86, about two-thirds from New Bedford and Fall River. From New Jersey came 34, chiefly from Passaic and vicinity. Pennsylvania, with a large number from Philadelphia, was responsible for 21. New York City sent 13, Connecticut 10 and New Hampshire and Rhode Island 2 each. None came from the South or West.

Albert Weisbord gave a two-and-a-half hour analysis of the situation in the textile industry and outlined a program of action, which was subsequently adopted by the convention. He read to the delegates tables extracted from the United States Census of Manufacturers of 1925, bewailed the "backward composition of the workers" in the industry, mentioned the mill village as a sop of the "bosses," and asserted that the difficulties of organization work, even in the South, have been greatly exaggerated.

There were four convention committees: (1) on resolutions and policy, (2) on youth, (3) on women and (4) on constitution. The Resolutions Committee reported 12 resolutions, which were adopted without opposition, as follows: The first endorsed the Workers' International Relief; the second urged affiliation with the W. I. R.; the third endorsed the International Labor Defense; the fourth praised the work of the I. L. D. in the Sacco-Vanzetti and Monney and Billings cases; the fifth greeted the new unions in the needle trades and in the mining industry; the sixth endorsed the Labor Sports Union; the seventh outlined a plan of organization work by districts; the eighth stressed the importance of educational and propaganda work; the ninth condemned the use of injunctions in labor disputes and endorsed a labor party without mentioning any by name; the tenth accepted the report by Albert Weisbord and recommended that it be printed in pamphlet form; the eleventh presented economic demands—abolition of the speed-up, the forty hour, five-day week, abolition of overtime, elimination of the piece rate system, equal pay for equal work, no wage cuts, and the twelfth, which was too long to read in its entirety, analyzed the causes of unemployment and demanded unemployment insurance and employment on public works.

The reports of the committees on youth, women, and the constitution were also adopted without opposition. The first two pointed out the need for special organization work among the children and women in the textile industry. The last presented a constitution which established a highly centralized organization with power vested in a National Committee selected by and from among the members of the National Council who were elected by the convention. Locals were to be of three types: mill, departmental and general. The districts were to have organizations of their own. Dues were to be proportionate to wages but the bulk of the funds was to go to the National Office in New York City.

A Dentist Is President

The following outside speakers addressed the convention: Fred Bledenkapp of the Workers' International Relief; John J. Ballam of the Workers' (Communist) Party, and representatives of the Fur Workers' union, the Young Workers' League and the Labor Sports Union. The greatest enthusiasm of the convention greeted Ballam's speech. He ended by placing the Red Flag on the White House amid loud applause.

Two collections were taken up: (1) about \$120 at the beginning of the convention for the Workers' International Relief, and (2) an unannounced amount at the end of the convention to defray the expenses of the delegates.

The following slate was elected, as expected: President, James P. Reid, a dentist of Providence, now active in Fall River, and formerly prominent in textile unions; First Vice-president, Gustav Deak, successor to Weisbord in Passaic; Second Vice-president, Ellen Dawson of Passaic, who was unseated at the recent U. T. W. convention for working with the Textile Mills Committees instead of with the U. T. W. in New Bedford; Third Vice-president, William Murdoch, a New Bedford T. M. C. strike leader; thirty-five members to the National Council of which three places are reserved for the silk workers of Paterson as an inducement to affiliate; and Secretary-Treasurer, Albert Weisbord. It is stated on good authority that for the present only the secretary-treasurer will receive a salary, limited by the constitution to the average wage of the skilled workers in the industry.

## Campaign Leaflets and Supplies

### NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE SOCIALIST PARTY



# Should Progressives Support Norman Thomas

An Open Letter to American Liberals and Progressives  
by the Independent Committees for Thomas and Maurer

TO American liberals and progressives: This letter is addressed to you, as a progressive determined to have his vote count most effectively in this campaign on the side of social justice.

In this as in other campaigns the liberal is asking whether or not more can be accomplished by voting for the lesser of two evils—The Republican or the Democratic party—than by voting for a third party that stands for genuinely progressive ideals.

In national elections many liberals in the past have voted for the less reaction or the more liberal of the two candidates—men of the type of Bryan, Roosevelt, Wilson—even though they held nothing but abhorrence for the political machines represented by these candidates, and though they realized that both machines were controlled by the forces of special privilege.

**The Need to Build a Party**  
Usually as after events proved, they greatly overestimated, in the heat of the campaign, the "liberalism" of the old party candidates and were far too sanguine regarding the ability of these candidates to put through progressive measures when opposed by the controlling party interests.

In voting for the old parties, as Professor Paul H. Douglas points out, American liberals have shirked "the long, patient work which is needed to build a third party which will represent 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."

In Great Britain the progressive forces of the community have taken another task and have made their third party into a second party by a generation of hard work.

## The Socialist Platform

The American liberal in this campaign has a similar opportunity to lay the foundation for a genuine party of progress and social justice in this country by supporting the Socialist party ticket. The Socialist platform admirably incorporates the principal demands of American progressives. Its domestic proposals include:

(1) the public generation and distribution of electricity to the people at cost; (2) measures leading to greater economic security for the worker, among them old age pensions, social insurance against sickness, accident and unemployment, public employment exchanges and long ranged planning of public works to be undertaken during periods of depression; (3) the abolition of injunctions in labor disputes; (4) the restoration of civil liberties; (5) the enactment of an anti-lynching law, making participation in lynching a felony; and (6) a comprehensive agricultural program.

In international relations, the Socialist party recommends: (1) the withdrawal of our troops from Nicaragua; (2) the making of private loans and investments in foreign countries only at the sole risk of the investor; (3) the cancellation of a corresponding remission of reparations obligations of the Central Powers and a reduction in the military expenditures; (4) recognition of the Russian Republic; (5) aggressive activity against militarism and in behalf of international disarmament; (7) the outlawing of war; (8) the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations under conditions that will make the League more democratic and inclusive, and (9) the independence of the Philippines and the cessation of military and financial dictatorship over our island possessions.

## The Socialist Candidates

Standing for this program are the candidates, Norman Thomas and James Maurer. In Norman Thomas liberals find a man of great intellectual power, of unquestioned integrity and courage, of constructive social vision: a man who for the last decade or more has devoted himself unceasingly to the defense of civil liberties, to the promotion of world peace, to the cause of labor and industrial democracy. In James H. Maurer, for sixteen years president of the Pennsylvania Fed-

eration of Labor, they find one of the most constructive and internationally minded labor leaders in the country.

## Herbert Hoover

The Republicans are urging liberals to vote for Mr. Hoover on the ground that their candidate has the engineering mind, hates waste, loves children, is under no obligation to a corrupt Tammany Hall, knows the Western farmer, is a Quaker and a "dry."

Democrats are asking liberals to vote for Al Smith, on the ground that Al has declared for public development of certain hydro-electric undertakings, has favored certain social legislation, is a good administrator, has personal charm, is acquainted with the sidewalks of New York, is not sponsored by the corrupt Ohio gang, has denounced American imperialism, is a Catholic and a "wet."

In the case of Herbert Hoover the true liberal senses are the force back of the campaign. He not only has his own enthusiastic defense of the present economic system with its inherent wastes and war and social injustices, as the best of possible social orders.

He cannot forget that Mr. Hoover sat silent in a cabinet for years when corruption was rampant, lacking either the desire or the courage to make public protest against the flagrant betrayal of trust on the part of his political bed-fellows; failing utterly publicly to protest against the administration's shameful imperialistic ventures in Central America or to raise his voice during his seven years as cabinet member in behalf of any piece of fundamental social legislation.

## Governor Smith

The liberal turns to Governor Smith.

He sees Mr. Smith hitched to a platform which, as Mr. Pierre d. Pont said when he announced his support of Smith, is hardly distinguishable from the Republican platform. He sees the Governor an ardent apologist for one of the most corrupt political machines that has ever appeared in city government. The Governor himself gave New York Mayor Walker, not only has he failed to use his influence to help New Yorkers get an honest election, but he actually vetoed most of the bills passed by the legislature to make fraud a little harder. The progressive sees the Democratic candidate, in one of his first acts after nomination, appointing as his campaign manager a partner of the open shop war profiteers, the DuPonts, the Chairmen of the Finance Committee of the world's largest corporation.

"The only difference now between the Republican and Democratic parties," recently declared our foremost political scientist, "is that the Republican Party is the acknowledged spokesman of big business, while the Democratic Party is its aspiring spokesman."

Turning to the South the liberal sees in support of Mr. Smith the very backbone of the Democratic party, the old, reactionary Southern Democrats, engaged in suppressing the Negro vote, agitating for higher tariffs and buying up water-power sites for private exploitation.

## On Public Utilities

Governor Smith, while advocating the generation of hydro-electric power by the public at Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam, is definitely committed to private distribution of electricity. If the distribution of electricity is left in the hands of private corporations, the liberal realizes that

there is no likelihood that the housewife will receive lower rates. This is amply illustrated by the experience of the city of San Francisco in building a hydro-electric plant at Hetch Hetchy and leaving the final distribution of electricity in the hands of a private monopoly.

Nor does Governor Smith's record on regulation of the private electrical companies in New York give much promise of advance. The Commissioners whom he has appointed have adopted a policy of rate making far less enlightened than that adopted in Massachusetts. His running mate, Senator Robinson, has a batting average of 667 for the power trust on the basis of his Senate votes.

## Imperialism and Injunctions

It is admitted that Mr. Smith in his acceptance speech expressed a more liberal attitude on Central America than has the Republican candidate. It is also to be recalled, however, that the late President Wilson was elected by the help of the liberals of the country on the shibboleth, "He kept us out of war," and the "New Freedom" and yet that America soon found itself plunged into the maelstrom of the World War and engaged in imperialist adventures in Mexico, in Haiti, in Santo Domingo and other Central American countries. It must be remembered that Governor Smith's international policy does not include the immediate withdrawal of marines from Nicaragua; does not include the extending of a friendly hand to Russia; ignores debts and reparations, the World Court and the League of Nations. Nor does the Democratic candidate make any frontal attack on the causes of war, as found in the whole sys-

tem of economic exploitation. Neither Mr. Smith nor Mr. Hoover has anything to offer on the burning questions of old age pensions and social insurance against sickness, accident or unemployment. And yet today with the growing insecurity of our workers, following in the wake of our increasing militarization, the question of security is one of the most pressing questions now before the American people.

On the injunction issue both candidates merely repeat, as thousands before them have done, that injunctions are excessive. They present no fundamental remedy for the injunction evil. In the nation, under Republican rule, in New York State, under Democratic rule, no steps of any consequence have been taken to remedy the present situation. In agriculture the programs of both are vague.

## The Fundamental Issue

One of the greatest problems before the American people is the way in which the wealth that our workers produce is distributed. The ownership and control of our basic industries by the few is the cause of inequalities that have no justification in social ethics. We read, for instance, in the New York Times that if a person had invested \$10,000 in the stocks of the General Motors in 1908 and had kept that amount in the company during its reorganization, he would find these stocks today valued at more than \$1,600,000 and would have received dividends in the meanwhile of \$292,000. We pick up the Federal Trade Board's recent booklet on Stock Dividends and find that since 1920 the Standard Oil Company of New York alone has given to its stockholders stock dividends of over \$220,000,000.

000. These are but two examples of the rewards—for the greatest part unearned—which are going to the property owners while millions of the men and women engaged in useful labor find it a bitter struggle—despite our "stock market prosperity"—to keep their heads above water.

The fundamental problems of poverty and riches, of equality of economic opportunity and of the distribution of economic power are problems that Secretary Hoover and Governor Smith leave practically untouched. Meanwhile they are rallying around them numbers of their supporters on the wet and dry issue, an issue which should be separated from party politics and which is now being used, consciously or unconsciously, as a red herring to divert the attention of the people from the liquor situation is likely to remain approximately the same whether Mr. Hoover or Mr. Smith gets into office, as the ruling Democratic forces in the South are now proceeding quite effectively to persuade their "dry" followers.

The issues in both parties have, in fact, become so utterly confused that it is impossible to tell what a vote for either Smith or Hoover—and Smith's chances for actual election are remote—really stands for.

## To Make Votes Count

Opposed both to Herbert Hoover and to Alfred Smith is Norman Thomas, candidate for the Socialist Party. A vote for Thomas will not be misinterpreted. It will be a vote for more industrial democracy, more economic justice. It will be a vote against war and militarism. It will be a vote in line with the best traditions of the Progressive movement of 1924. It will assist in a new political

alignment on real differences in social attitudes. Far from being "thrown away" it will be the one vote cast by a progressive in this election that can be guaranteed genuinely to count for peace, plenty and progress in the days that are ahead. We cannot afford to wait until a tidal wave of protest sweeps the country going about our task of building an effective third party. We are confident that greater ultimate progress will be made by supporting Norman Thomas and James 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.

Among the signers of this statement and members of Independent Committees for Thomas for President are:

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And Others

# The Worker's Education Ideal

"...A Matter of Exploring The World,  
Not A Retreat Into...The Obvious"

By James Oneal

IT is a significant fact that in all modern countries workers' educational movements have been organized within the past twenty years. This appearance of independent education organized and maintained by labor and Socialist organizations is evidence that the formal popular education provided by public and sectarian schools is not satisfactory to the working people. It lacks something and the workers have decided to supply it themselves.

Before the appearance of the public school the early trade unions gave much of their time to insisting on the establishment of free public schools sustained by taxation. To the upper classes this appeared as a cross piece of "paternalism." They asserted that it meant getting something for nothing.

The trade unions answered that education was a monopoly of the rich. The capitalist, banker and professional man could afford to employ a private teacher or to send his children to private schools and academies. The possession of wealth, therefore, made aristocracy and social prestige especially glaring. It enabled the wealthy classes to buttress their economic, social and political prestige with information that was denied to illiterate workers.

## The First Concessions

The first concession made to working class demands for popular education was the establishment of what was known as "pauper schools." That is, the workers would agree to sign a paper declaring that they were unable to pay for the education of their children were permitted to send their children to the "pauper schools." This system was calculated to emphasize the aristocratic character of education and to stigmatize the workers with a badge of inferiority.

This class arrogance of the upper

classes and their politicians spurred the workers to renewed agitation for free public schools supported by general taxation. Branded as "Agrarianism" and "Socialism," the organized workers fought for decades and finally broke the resistance of the ruling classes. The workers were not content with merely demanding a complete revolution in popular education. In many reports they outlined a complete system which is today the basis of the American public school.

Here the working class rested so far as general education is concerned. In the many years that followed they have learned by bitter experience that something more than formal education of their children is required in the public schools. Educational boards were frequently stacked with conservative fossils. Text books were too often official apologies for economic injustice. Teachers were frequently political appointees or honest servants terrified by banking and capitalist members of school boards.

## Criticism of The Public Schools

All through the last decade of the nineteenth century and with increasing insistence in this century complaints were heard in trade union conventions regarding the reactionary character of many public schools and, especially, of the higher institutions of learning. The latter came more and more under the control of business men and bankers. Millionaires endowed them with large funds. These institutions in turn invested heavily in industrial enterprises and public utility corporations. They became tied to the conservative organizations of capitalists and instructors became servile routinizers of the ruling business and banking classes.

The old ideal of the trade unionists of a hundred years ago became a mocking illusion. They believed that if their children were given the elementary education provided by the public schools and higher institutions they would be able to think for themselves and thus be emancipated from the influence and bias of upper class influence and prestige. Sad experience showed that popular education in the hands of their enemies could be a power exerted against the workers themselves.

This was the origin of the workers' education movement in this and other countries. It is a revolt against the stereotyped education of the upper classes. Not that its full significance is understood by all who are engaged in the movement. In

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fact, there are some who fear its expansion beyond the narrow field of mere instruction in the value of the union label, practice in conducting meetings, more efficient business routine, a cautious peep into the basis of modern civilization, and finding reasons for archaic policies and methods.

This unfortunate phase of workers' education is practically confined to the United States. Abroad there is extensive pioneering into all the social sciences, economic and labor history, and frank discussion of all policies and programs of the movement. The movement abroad provides a wide culture for the students while in this country it too often confines students to a narrow range of trade union policies and looks with suspicion upon anything else.

But youth cannot be chained to the past and eagerness to know something beyond the horizon of conservative ideas is evident even in classes established by conservative trade unions. This upsurge of youth will continue despite the coercion of the elders and it bears promise of a better informed idealism that will serve the working class and bring more fruitful results.

## Worker's Education: Free Inquiry

The need of free inquiry in workers' education is evident from the changed world in which we live. The United States is not an isolated community. The World War demonstrated that the Atlantic Ocean is no more a protection against war than a river. Industry and finance have become world wide. American industry itself is a vast network of consolidated and inter-related investments. Government is an intimate associate of industry and finance. Labor is drilled by the thousands in great plants which have become governments themselves.

The whole world has changed since the appearance of the small shop and plant with a few employees who were on terms of personal intimacy with the owners. Millions of workers never in all their lives see the real masters for whom they work yet the absentee owners living thousands of miles from the place of work may make decisions that vitally effect the workers and their families.

So workers' education based upon the world we knew in the nineteenth century is no more adapted to modern requirements than the small shops of that period are for the needs of modern production and distribution.

Genuine education knows no fears and no taboos. It faces facts. It explores the unknown. It takes the student on a cultural adventure, encourages him to use his thinking faculties, and inspires him with the will to be something more than a clod to be shaped by forces which he does not understand and which he knows not how to combat.

Workers' education is a matter of exploring the world, not a retreat into a cavern of the conventional and the obvious.

## Jobs Keep Shrinking

Despite intensive industrial activity in August, says the Labor Bureau, Inc., employment is 3 per cent under the August, 1927, figure. It was lower in every reporting state and city except Delaware, Detroit and Iowa. Jobs were fewer in food industries, textiles, iron and steel, stone, clay and glass products and on the railroads. Textiles showed a shrinkage of 7 per cent. Only autos employed more men than last year, due to the recovery of Ford production.

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# A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

## OBITUARY OF A "PROGRESSIVE"

FIRST it was William Jennings Bryan.

Ah, there was the man for you! "You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." Wow! "The Peerless Leader." "The Boy Orator of the Platte." Altogether, now! This way Liberalism! Watch Bill Bryan bust Big Business!

But it was Bill who was a bust and licking his wounds, our hero sulked in his liberal tent until there came upon the horizon the inspiring vision of a row of gleaming teeth beneath a ten-gallon hat.

Whoopie! Me and the Rough Riders! "Alone in Cuba." Who went up San Juan Hill on a great, big horse? Who rallied the disheartened Progressives and lined them up at Armageddon?

And then when they were all lined up, who stabbed them in the back? Theodore Roosevelt, of course, that time he told them to take their liberal toys and their social justice dolls and be good little boys and girls and vote the straight Republican ticket.

And that was that. And there was more sulking and wound-licking.

But then there rose a voice in the New Jersey wilderness, a nicely modulated, sweetly articulated voice, speaking "large, divine and comfortable words." "The New Freedom," quotha and behold, a miracle. Out of the ashes rose the untimely Progressive and went Woodrow Wilson with a vengeance. "He kept us out of War," by all the gods of peace and brotherly love.

But when he puts it in, once more there was a Progressive shirt-tearing, once more there was no balm in the liberal Gilead.

To be sure here and there the liberal heart skipped a beat or so, the progressive eye brightened at the spectacle of William Randolph Hearst titling a yellow lance at the hosts of "special privilege."

But he it said to our Progressive's credit that this was but a temporary discontinuance. Hearst was a bit too much.

And then after all these set-backs, defeats and disappointments came something real. A real man, a fighter through and through, the great-hearted La Follette, who knew very well indeed the hopelessness of both old parties, the crying need for a party to stand up and fight for the wayfaring man.

For a little while our Progressive was all afire. He rushed about and sat in on campaign committees and wrote long, baroque letters to everybody and sold buttons and made himself a general nuisance to his friends and relatives and made speeches too. Pretty hot speeches telling folks how crooked and corrupt both old parties were and how the only way out was a party of opposition to both old parties.

He lit into the Democrats just as he did the Republicans in these speeches. He pointed the righteous finger of scorn at Tammany and said that Tammany's Governor Al Smith was as deeply dyed in the corruption vat as any Hall heeler.

What happened? Just this: expecting an overnight victory, a short-order revolution, our Progressive went to bed the day after the 1924 election and sobbed his little heart out.

Oh, dear, oh, dear. The bad naughty mans licked us again. They scared all our nice voters away from the polls and now that we just ain't going to play any more.

That was the last gasp. One touch of reality, one genuine contact with the facts of life, one scrap and out.

From that day our patient grew steadily worse. He was in the fell clutch of a bad attack of political anemia. Not enough red corpuscles in his economic blood. A sad case.

And now he's dead, defunct, kaput, spurious, versenket.

The death rattle comes in the shape of a communication from Frank Walsh and Fred Howe at their Broadway Headquarters under the shadow of the General Motors Building saying that they are lining up the "Progressives" for Al Smith!

Forgotten all the first, fine, careless raptures, the fervid denunciation of Al and Tammany and the big trusts such as General Motors. Gone and forgotten, too, the attacks on "special privilege" and the "little group of greedy men."

All, all are gone, the old familiar faces of Fred and Frank and Will Durant and J. A. H. Hopkins.

It would be gracious, but a bit too optimistic to say, "Let them rest in peace."

For it is doubtful if they will find much peace in the way that they have gone. The body may be dead, but the conscience lingers on and all of these have lively consciences.

How the ghosts of battles long ago must rise to haunt them, these Autumn nights! There is the handwriting on the walls of all their bedrooms proclaiming in letters of flame:

"Even if both Republican and Democratic conventions had adopted thorough-going, progressive platforms, the American people have learned that neither party can be trusted to keep their promises."

Whose ghostly hand traces the above? That of Robert Marion La Follette whose corpse must even now be turning in its grave at the thought of the sacrilege being committed in his honorable name.

So Progressivism walk, straight into Tammany Hall on Fourteenth street—and never comes back. Hall and farewell! You fought the good fight once but once is hardly enough. Fair weather soldiers, summer patriots, in these times that try men's souls you are found in the camp of the enemy, lined up with Open Shoppers, Tammany gunmen, hard-boiled textile employers of sweated women and children, the Westchester banking crowd, the scum of the Fundamentalist South.

Notice: Nation-wide funeral services for the above will be held at the polls on November 6th next. The text for the funeral oration will be found in the Twenty-second chapter of Jeremiah, Nineteenth verse.

McAlister Coleman.

## "This Is Norman Thomas"

8—The Liberals Fall By The Wayside

By W. E. Woodward

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

DURING this time, Thomas did yeoman work in his campaign for Governor of New York on the Socialist and LaFollette ticket. Almost every night he was speaking somewhere, from the Battery to the State border-line, and always he found that his hammering away at the need for a labor party caught the warm interest of his audiences.

You do not, however, build up a political party in this country in the short months from July to November. You do not, most certainly, form a real opposition when your ranks are divided as to purpose and philosophy. Hillquit and Thomas, Victor Berger, and, among the liberals, Arthur Garfield Hays and Walter Frank and others with their feet on the ground, understood this very well. They were not as were so many of the social uplifters bowled over, either by growing promises of a LaFollette landslide, or the last-minute defection of such labor groups as the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York.

When the shouting and the tumult had died, and it was found that LaFollette had received five million votes (though only the votes of Wisconsin were cast for him in the electoral college), the political novices at once lost hope. There was a vast shirt-tearing on the part of those who had looked for a sudden and easy victory. To the Socialists, who since 1900 had been doing this sort of thing year in and year out until finally one million Americans had cast their votes for Debs, it seemed an enheartening thing indeed that five million men and women should vote for what they had been press-agent to believe was tantamount to a political revolution in America.

Now the Socialists were ready to pick up and go on with the formation of a genuine labor party. They had preserved their revolutionary integrity throughout the campaign. They had not compromised for an instant on their fundamental principles. Often pushed to one side by the more ardent and less experienced LaFollettites, they had been forced to watch a good deal of plain mismanagement and obvious blundering. But they had stuck, and they were willing to build, on that foundation of five million, something of real permanence.

This was not true of the other groups. At a depressing post-mortem convention held in Chicago, the national LaFollette organization went to pieces with a dull sledge. First to leave the hall were the railroad Brotherhood chieftains, who wished the assembly luck, but informed the gathering that they could no longer stray from the Republico-Democratic

fold. And then the liberals discovered a nostalgia for their old isolation, as critics in general of everything that is, including the labor movement. And the Socialists, with Gene Debs speaking to them, with his revolutionary flame still burning up, were left to carry on the work of giving the producers of this country's wealth some say as to its distribution.

At the funeral of Gene Debs Thomas went back to his desk at the L. I. D.—his hundred and one activities and the tedious job of putting heart into the too easily downcast optimists who had felt that with the nomination of LaFollette there would be a new order of things in this country. "The sons of Hell have the upper hand," they told him,

as their courage dribbled away, and they sulked behind their inferiority complexes. While Thomas agreed heartily with their doleful premises, he saw no reason for their despairing conclusions. While he is not easily irritated, the very mention of the words "tired radical" makes him sore and angry. Certainly he had reason enough to be tired. He had seen one pet project after another go to smash. He was watching his own party split up under the desertion of the indifferentists and the attacks, almost religious in their bitterness, of the Communists. Now there was none of the exaltation that comes from fighting with your back against the wall, as in the war days, and the days of terror thereafter. You went along with

people you had reason to believe were going towards the same goal sniping at you from ambush. You fell into unexpected pitfalls, stumbled over cleverly contrived barriers. But the point is that you went along that Thomas went along, and with him went a few, very few who flatly refused to admit they were licked. How charged with punishment the scroll.

I am the master of my fate; I am the captain of my soul." Then Eugene Victor Debs, writing with feeble hand but with spirit that still flamed the words of Henry's poem, "Invictus" left the fight forever. To many of us it seemed that with his passing the party which he had helped to form back in 1901 would drift off the American political map.

Thomas spoke at the funeral services in the little Terre Haute home. And a day later, at a huge meeting of workers in New York. And he spoke not of Debs dead but of the spirit of him still living, and some day triumphant. And in truth the death of Debs served rather to rally the Socialist forces than to disperse them still further.

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

SOME months ago a movement was set afoot in New York by some active Yipsels for the purpose of recreating an interest in a magazine for Radical Youth. A large meeting was called after an indication of tremendous sentiment favoring such a project. The meeting was, as is usual with first attempts, highly enthusiastic; and an organization resulted which is known now as the "Yipsel Publishing Association." Membership was open to all Yipsels in good standing, throughout the United States. The dues were a dollar a year.

The immediate plans were for the raising of a thousand dollars before the first issue of the magazine which was to be called "Free Youth." Dances, theatre parties, donations, and the like, were to be the means for procuring the necessary capital. This was commenced a system of monthly donations of one dollar for the period of a year, to be given by those people who could help in such manner, whether they were members or not.

The Young People's Socialist League of New York arranged a city-wide dance which netted the Association one hundred dollars. So approximately one-tenth of the difficulties that are concomitant with an enterprise of this nature prompted the Board of Directors to request the New Leader to allot some space for a regular "Free Youth" section. In this way a channel was conceived for the thoughtful expression of Young Radicals, as well as a bulletin for their activity, while the real magazine was in the making.

Although the drive was started in New York, it is the intention of the Y.P.A. to make the proposition of national dimensions. The official organ of the Young

People's Socialist League of the United States. That means either money or advice from Yipsel Circles in various cities, and advice plus money from other sources.

One point should be borne in mind by Yipsels who read the Free youth: that the columns of this section are open to any and all members of the Young People's Socialist League of the United States and anyone is permitted to subscribe to it. If you are a member and read "Free Youth," then inquire for the special rate; if you merely read the New Leader you must pay the regular price of two dollars per year.

Brooklyn  
Circle Two has elected a Campaign Committee, with William Seidenberg as its Chairman, to assist the Socialist Party in the district with its work. A Social has been scheduled for tonight at the Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, for which a jazz band has been obtained. The circle will find the circle hiking to Hunter's Island. Other circles are invited. 9:00 a.m. at the Nevins street station.

Circle 6 at 167 Tompkins avenue has pledged two dollars a month to WEVD and is holding a Package Party, October 6th, the proceeds of which will go to the radio station. A regular meeting will be held on Sunday.

Manhattan  
Circle Eight at 96 Avenue C held one of the most interesting meetings in weeks. In spite of the rain there was an attendance of thirty, including a visitor from the Left. The circle organized a Yipsel Speakers' Bureau, the members of this bureau to speak at party campaign meet-

ings, and to make a vigorous appeal to those members of the audience who were of Yipsel age to join the organizations. The speakers who have volunteered are Abe Kaufman of Circle One, Bronx; Conrad Labelson, of Circle Two, Brooklyn; Ben Goodman, Mac Eisenberg, Herbert Schaeffer, and Irving Newman of Circle Eight, Manhattan. All Yipsels who can spare an evening are urged to become part of the bureau.

Comrade Winston Daniels delivered an informative and interesting talk on the Kellogg Treaty. The usual questions from the Left were asked and dealt with patiently.

The business meeting was consumed in the discussion of a plan for a leaflet devoted to the Yipsels and the campaign containing an appeal to young people who think. All circles are asked to cooperate in the formation of this leaflet. Circle Six at 62 East 106th street, announces to all members to be present at headquarters tomorrow morning at 9. Campaign literature will be distributed. The weekly meeting will take place in the evening when Dora Wolinsky will speak on "Aspects of the Class Struggle."

Big Chicago Meeting  
Friday evening, September 28, the Chicago Yipsels had their club-room filled to capacity with idealistic youth who came to hear Meyer Halushka speak on the "World We Want." The lecture was carried on by means of the question and answer method which was very stimulating. It was indeed an invigorating talk, and when the members adjourned they certainly had a definite conception of what kind of a world they wanted to strive for, and that is a world of "Peace, Freedom and Plenty."

## THE CHATTER BOX

Rhymes For Election Times.

THERE is a little song  
We should sing the whole day long:

"Let's all be very rich . . . or  
Let's all be very poor . . ."

And there shouldn't be a bum,  
And there must not be a slum;

Unless all of us are bums  
And : all live in the slums.

There shouldn't be a boss  
For to scare us when he's cross;

And there shouldn't be a dubb,  
Always scared to lose his job . . .

We can easily own our jobs,  
If we pull the magic knobs . . .

By the arm and torch we mean,  
On the balloting machine.

Oh, there'd be no need for slums,  
And no need for being bums,

If we'd pull the proper knobs,  
And just vote ourselves our jobs . . .

We don't want the pauper's itch,  
Nor the bloating of the rich;

All we want is none to rob  
Us of the profits in our job.

So there is this song to sing,  
When we go out balloting:

"Let us all be very well-to-do . . .  
Let us all be very poor . . ."

Every time I see a foundation being shoveled out and poured for one of the ever-sprouting obelisks of steel and stone, I wonder whose unwritten monument will arise there. A building contractor once told me that there is not a big building in the city that has not claimed the life of one or more workmen during its construction.

Every other day or so, a two stick item in the public press tells the dull tale of another ironworker or hod carrier who tripped and fell to his terrible doom from a horrible height. A shriek of warning, a clatter, a shrill gasp of despair, a swish of a body hurtling through space, a sickening bump on the way down, then the brutal crash . . . The fallen head quivers a bit . . . Then the inertia of the end.

The fellow workmen have learned to be silent during this swift tragedy. Only a few orders hurriedly given find some scampering down . . . But on the outside, on the street, a horde pell-mells and gathers around the crushed bleeding bundle of flesh and bone. It takes at least half an hour for the futile ambulance to come, for the still more futile verdict from the doctor . . . But the crowd hangs about and grows in number. It is then that I hate the cruelty of the mob most. There must be something irradicably savage in most of us, to permit outwardly civilized folk to stand in low curiosity before the bloody grief.

Of course, if they were asked, all of them would volubly express great sorrow for the unfortunate, for his still more grievously stricken family, and all that. But it is in their tensed silences that they express to me a sort of morbid glee, that they are still alive and unharmed, while there below lies a shattered shape . . . and that is how a fellow looks who has fallen from fifteen or twenty storeys . . .

Does one of them give a moment's thought on the worker himself. Here lies the body of Tony Giacomo, \$26.00 a week, dead by fearful accident. Had he flown the Atlantic, or batted fifty home runs in big league baseball, for whole days and by oceans of ink the world would have known his life, his family, his work and his dreams.

But he was just plain Tony, living in a rear flat on First avenue in Harlem. He had helped build the subways, repaired the sewer systems, and labored at lowly tasks in re-building a metropolis. Without him and his multitudinous kind all this sky-lined pride and grandeur would still be lying in crude ore and untouched mountains. Without him all this sickly-curious mob would still potter about in crude huts on lonely hill-sides and in dingy villages. All the countless comforts of our day came out of his toil . . .

But by the twist of circumstance he might have sung as in golden tones from the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House; or composed another "Aida," or hewn gigantic things of imperishable glory out of insensate granite. In the other by-plays of living his emotions, his senses, and his dreams were one with all men. He loved his mate and children as passionately and with perhaps finer devotion than they do in the higher spheres of wordly wealth and comfort. Ten hours a day he gave of his unremitting effort to feed and clothe and give comfort to his loved ones. For himself, he asked so little. Rest on Sunday, a black cheroot, and a walk with his dear ones down the street.

One might chide him for his lack of revolt against his struggle. One might scold him for the drab content that he found in still more drab reward for his endless labor . . . All that would be frail against the solid fact that he was. A worker, a builder, a maker of useful and precious stuffs, the houses, the comforts, the great needs of a civilization.

To the mob, he is just another Wop that tripped and fell. There is only one Lindbergh, or Babe Ruth, or "Peaches" Browning. There are millions like Tony Giacomo, laborer, \$26.00 a week.

And the saddest part of it all is, that the mob itself is in the main composed of hundreds of Tonys; workers I mean; Jennies, and Jimmies, and Joes and Sadies; shipping clerks, stenographers, salesmen, elevator runners, peddlars, and button-hole sewers. Within the pale of the horde, each loses his consciousness of what he really is. Each welds into a sort of composite beast, unconsciously licking its chops over a brutal feast . . . It is this same beast that can tear an empire down, or murder a god come for its salvation. The mob is the problem for all of us dreamers to solve, if ever our dreams are to become realities.

In the meantime Tony lies broken and dead. And the mob remains to stare: so let me write these

LINES FOR TONY GIACOMO  
"Yes, he is quite definitely dead  
As the hard walk, that couches him . . .

Please go away; you have been surfeited  
With the crushed shape, the twisted limb;

Take t home for gossip and the glories,  
Of telling neighbors you had really seen

Wha, a man looks like after he has  
Fallen twenty storeys . . .

S. A. de Witt.

## JUST OUT

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**An Open Letter to American Liberals and Progressives**  
by the Independent Committees for Thomas and Maurer

### The Socialist Candidates

Standing for this program are the candidates, Norman Thomas and James Maurer. In Norman Thomas liberals find man of great intellectual power, of unquestioned integrity and courage, of constructive social vision: a man who for the last decade or more has devoted himself unceasingly to the defense of civil liberties, to the promotion of world peace, to the cause of labor and industrial democracy. In James H. Maurer, for sixteen years president of the Pennsylvania Fed-

**Governor Smith**  
The liberal turns to Governor Smith.

### On Public Utilities

Governor Smith, while advocating the generation of hydro-electric power by the public at Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam, is definitely committed to private distribution of electricity. If the distribution of electricity is left in the hands of private corporations, the liberal realizes that

"He kept us out of War," and the "New Freedom" and yet that America soon found itself plunged into the maelstrom of the World War and engaged in imperialist adventures in Mexico, in Haiti, in Santo Domingo and other Central American countries. It must be remembered that Governor Smith's international policy does not include the immediate withdrawal of marines from Nicaragua; does not include the extending of a friendly hand to Russia; ignores debts and reparations, the World Court and the League of Nations. Nor does the Democratic candidate make any frontal attack on the causes of war, as found in the whole sys-

person had invested \$10,000 in the stocks of the General Motors in 1908 and had kept that amount in the company during its reorganization, he would find these stocks today valued at more than \$1,600,000 and would have received dividends in the meanwhile of \$292,000. We pick up the Federal Trade Board's recent booklet on Stock Dividends and find that since 1920 the Standard Oil Company of New York alone has given to its stockholders stock dividends of over \$220,000.

The issues in both parties have, in fact, become so utterly confused that it is impossible to tell what a vote for either Smith or Hoover—and Smith's chances for actual election are remote—really stands for.

Among the signers of this statement and members of Independent Committees for Thomas for President are:

**Independent Committees For  
Thomas for President.**

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C. Ralph Harlow	Horace B. Woodhull

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Fola LaFollette	Ira I. Jenkin
Robert Morse Lovett	Brownie Lee Jones

***“...A Matter of Exploring The World,  
Not A Retreat Into...The Obvious”***

### The First Concessions

The first concession made to working class demands for popular education was the establishment of what was known as "pauper schools." That is, the workmen who would agree to sign a paper declaring that they were unable to pay for the education of their children were permitted to send their children to the "pauper schools." This system was calculated to emphasize the aristocratic character of education and to stigmatize the workers with a badge of inferiority.

This class arrogance of the upper

**Criticism of The Public Schools**  
All through the last decade of the nineteenth century and with increasing insistence in this century complaints were heard in trade union conventions regarding the reactionary character of many public schools and especially of the higher institutions of learning. The latter came more and more under the control of business men and bankers. Millionaires endowed them with large funds. These institutions in turn invested heavily in industrial enterprises and public utility corporations. They became tied to the conservative organizations of capitalism and instructors became servile routinizers of the ruling business and banking classes.

**Worker's Education: Free Inquiry**

The need of free inquiry in workers' education is evident from the changed world in which we live. The United States is not an isolated community. The World War demonstrated that the Atlantic Ocean is no more a protection against war than a river. Industry and agriculture have become world wide. American industry itself is a vast network of consolidations and international investments. Government is an intimate associate of industry and finance. Labor is drilled by the thousands in great plants which have become governments themselves.

## Jobs Keep Shrinking

Despite intensive industrial activity in August, says the Labor Bureau, Inc., employment is 3 per cent under the August, 1927, figure. It was lower in every reporting state and city except Delaware, Detroit and Iowa. Jobs were fewer in food industries, textiles, iron and steel, automobile, clay and glass products and on the railroads. Textiles showed a shrinkage of 7 per cent. Only autos employed more men than last year, due to the recovery of Ford production.

(Continued From Page 1)

There was once a Democratic president who said: "I am proud of the friends who support me. I am proud of the enemies that I have made."

Every sewer rat in Queens, every grafter and extortionist and crook is a member in good standing in the

ness. They might well ask their candidate, whose celebrated good nature seems to be unable to stand the strain of an attack upon his principles, whether or not he will continue to allow this wretched crew to support him, or if he will disavow them and all their works even unto the last and meanest district captain who is hungering for some sugar as the result of the coming election.

No society can surely be flourishing and happy of which the far greater part of the members are poor and miserable.

Stephen Raushenbush  
Fanny Bixby Spencer  
Norman Studer  
Benjamin Stolberg  
Bertha Poole Weyl  
Helen S. Woodbury  
Ivelyn Allen  
Forrest Bailey  
Irene Benton  
John ...  
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Mrs. Richard Nunn  
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Glenn C. Clement  
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George L. Collins  
George Conings  
Howard B. Cook  
Anna N. Davis  
H. Dearyer  
A. G. Dill  
Leonard Doo  
E. D. Doran  
Julian Durcan  
Margaretta L. Dwight  
Louis East  
E. W. Frank  
George W. French  
Helen Hamlin Fricke  
Frederick V. Field  
C. G. Gibson  
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Edw. C. M. Richards  
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A. Todd  
Lucia Trent  
John C. Trement  
H. J. Voorhis  
Ernest N. Votaw  
Mary W. Wade  
W. B. Waltaire  
George Warren  
J. W. Wells  
India Wentworth  
William Whitson  
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<p>Amey Blanche Greene</p> <p><b>MINISTERS'</b></p> <p>Bishop Paul Jones, ch.        Rab. M. S. Fisher, asst.        John Haynes Holmes        Edmund B. Chaffee        Rev. Gilbert S. Cox        Walcott Cutler        Edwin Fairley        A. A. Heist        Kirby Page        Edwin P. Ryland        John Nevins Sayre        William B. Swoford</p>	<p>And others</p> <p><b>COMMITTEE</b></p> <p>George W. Kinschole        Leon R. Land        Murray H. Leifer        Walter Ludwig        Paul O. Macy        S. H. Markowitz        F. R. Marver        Howard D. McGrath        Louis A. Micklth        Russell E. Morris        Basil A. Murray        Joseph Myers        John C. Neab</p>
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Registration open now.

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## 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City





# A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

## OBITUARY OF A "PROGRESSIVE"

FIRST it was William Jennings Bryan.

Ah, there was the man for you! "You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." Wow! "The Peerless Leader." "The Boy Orator of the Platte." Altogether, now! This way Liberalism! Watch Bill Bryan bust Big Business!

But it was Bill who was a bust and licking his wounds, our hero sulked in his liberal tent until there came upon the horizon the inspiring vision of a row of gleaming teeth beneath a ten-gallon hat.

Whoops! Me and the Rough Riders! "Alone in Cuba." Who went up San Juan Hill on a great, big horse? Who rallied the disheartened Progressives and lined them up at Armageddon?

And then when they were all lined up, who stabbed them in the back? Theodore Roosevelt, of course, that time he told them to take their liberal toys and their social justice dolls and be good little boys and girls and vote the straight Republican ticket.

And that was that. And there was more sulking and wound-licking.

But then there rose a voice in the New Jersey wilderness, a nicely modulated, sweetly articulated voice, speaking "large, divine and comfortable words." "The New Freedom," quotha and behold, a miracle. Out of the ashes rose the untried Progressive and went Woodrow Wilson with a vengeance. "He kept us out of War," by all the gods of peace and brotherly love.

When he puts us in, once more there was a Progressive shirt-tearing, once more there was no balm in the liberal Gilead.

To be sure here and there the liberal heart skipped a beat or so, the progressive eye brightened at the spectacle of William Randolph Hearst tilting a yellow lance at the hosts of "special privilege."

But he said to our Progressive's credit that this was but a temporary discontinuance. Hearst was a bit too much.

And then after all these set-backs, defeats and disappointments came something real. A real man, a fighter through and through, the great-hearted La Follette, who knew very well indeed the hopelessness of both old parties, the crying need for a party to stand up and fight for the wayfaring man.

For a little while our Progressive was all afire. He rushed about and sat in on campaign committees and wrote long, boring letters to everybody and sold buttons and made himself a general nuisance to his friends and relatives and made speeches too. Pretty hot speeches telling folks how crooked and corrupt both old parties were and how the only way out was a party of opposition to both old parties.

He lit into the Democrats just as he did the Republicans in these speeches. He pointed the righteous finger of scorn at Tammany and said that Tammany's Governor Al Smith was as deeply dyed in the corrupt vat as any Hall healer.

What happened? Just this: expecting an overnight victory, a short-order revolution, our Progressive went to bed the day after the 1924 election and sobbed his little heart out.

Oh, dear, oh, dear. The bad naughty mans licked us again. They scared all our nice voters away from the polls and now that we didn't win on the first shot out of the box, we just ain't going to play any more.

That was the last gasp. One touch of reality, one genuine contact with the facts of life, one scrap and out.

From that day our patient grew steadily worse. He was in the fell clutch of a bad attack of political anaemia. Not enough red corpuscles in his economic blood. A sad case.

And now he's dead, defunct, kaput, spurious, verneket.

The death rattle comes in the shape of a communication from Frank Walsh and Fred Howe at their Broadway Headquarters under the shadow of the General Motors Building saying that they are lining up the "Progressives" for Al Smith!

Forgotten all the first, fine, careless raptures, the fervid denunciation of Al and Tammany and the big trusts such as General Motors. Come and forgotten, too, the attacks on "special privilege" and the "little group of greedy men."

All, all are gone, the old familiar faces of Fred and Frank and Will Durant and J. A. H. Hopkins.

It would be gracious, but a bit too optimistic to say, "Let them rest in peace."

For it is doubtful if they will find much peace in the way that they have gone. The body may be dead, but the conscience lingers on and all of these have lively consciences.

How the ghosts of battles long ago must rise to haunt them, these Autumn nights! There is the handwriting on the walls of all their bedrooms proclaiming in letters of flame:

"Even if both Republican and Democratic conventions had adopted thorough-going, progressive platforms, the American people have learned that neither party can be trusted to keep their promises."

Whose ghostly hand traces the above? That of Robert Marion La Follette whose corpse must even now be turning in its grave at the thought of the sacrilege being committed in his honorable name.

So Progressivism walk, straight into Tammany Hall on Fourteenth street—and never comes back. Hail and farewell! You fought the good fight once but once is hardly enough. Fair weather soldiers, summer patriots, in these times that try men's souls you are found in the camp of the enemy, lined up with Open Shoppers, Tammany gunmen, hard-boiled textile employers of sweated women and children, the Westchester banking crowd, the scum of the Fundamentalist South.

Notice: Nation-wide funeral services for the above will be held at the polls on November 6th next. The text for the funeral oration will be found in the Twenty-second chapter of Jeremiah, Nineteenth verse.

McAlister Coleman.

## "This Is Norman Thomas"

8—The Liberals Fall By The Wayside

By W. E. Woodward

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

DURING this time, Thomas did yeoman work in his campaign for Governor of New York on the Socialist and La Follette ticket. Almost every night he was speaking somewhere, from the Battery to the State border-line, and always he found that his hammering away at the need for a labor party caught the warm interest of his audiences.

You do not, however, build up a political party in this country in the short months from July to November. You do not, most certainly, form a real opposition when your ranks are divided as to purpose and philosophy. Hillquit and Thomas, Victor Berger, and among the liberals, Arthur Garfield Hays and Walter Frank and others with their feet on the ground, understood this very well. They were not as were so many of the social uplifters bowled over, either by growing promises of a La Follette landslide, or the last-minute defection of such labor groups as the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York.

When the shouting and the tumult had died, and it was found that La Follette had received five million votes (though only the votes of Wisconsin were cast for him in the electoral college), the political novices at once lost hope. There was a vast shirt-tearing on the part of those who had looked for a sudden and easy victory. To the Socialists, who since 1900 had been doing this sort of thing year in and year out until finally one million Americans had cast their votes for Debs, it seemed an encouraging thing indeed that five million men and women should vote for what they had been press-agent to believe was tantamount to a political evolution in America.

Now the Socialists were ready to pick up and go on with the formation of a genuine labor party. They had preserved their revolutionary integrity throughout the campaign. They had not compromised for an instant on their fundamental principles. Often pushed to one side by the more ardent and less experienced La Follettites, they had been forced to watch a good deal of plain mismanagement and obvious blundering. But they had stuck, and they were willing to build on that foundation of five million, something of real permanence.

This was not true of the other groups. At a depressing post-mortem convention held in Chicago, the national La Follette organization went to pieces with a dull sledge. First to leave the hall were the railroad Brotherhood chieftains, who wished the assembly luck, but informed the gathering that they could no longer stray from the Republico-Democratic

fold. And then the liberals discovered a nostalgia for their old isolation, as critics in general of everything that is, including the labor movement. And the Socialists, with Gene Debs speaking to them, with his revolutionary flame still burning up, were left to carry on the work of giving the producers of this country's wealth some say as to its distribution.

At the funeral of Gene Debs Thomas went back to his desk at the L. I. D.—his hundred and one activities and the tedious job of putting heart into the too easily downcast optimists who had felt that with the nomination of La Follette there would be a new order of things in this country. "The sons of Hell have the upper hand," they told him,

as their courage dribbled away, and they sulked behind their inferiority complexes.

While Thomas agreed heartily with their doleful premises, he saw no reason for their despairing conclusions. While he is not easily irritated, the very mention of the words "tired radical" makes him sore and angry. Certainly he had seen one pet project after another go to smash. He was watching his own party split up under the desertion of the indifferentists and the attacks almost religious in their bitterness, of the Communists. Now there was none of the exaltation that comes from fighting with your back against the wall, as in the war days, and the days of terror thereafter. You went along with

people you had reason to believe were going towards the same goal sniping at you from ambush. You fell into unexpected pitfalls, stumbled over cleverly contrived barriers. But the point is that you went along that Thomas went along, and with him went a few, very few who flatly refused to admit they were licked. "It matters not how strait the gate, How charged with punishment the scroll, I am the master of my fate; I am the captain of my soul."

Then Eugene Victor Debs, writing with feeble hand but with spirit that still flamed the words of Homer's poem, "Invictus" left the fight forever. To many of us it seemed that with his passing the party which he had helped to form back in 1901 would drift off the American political map.

Thomas spoke at the funeral services in the little Terre Haute home. And a day later, at a huge meeting of workers in New York. And he spoke not of Debs dead but of the spirit of him still living, and some day triumphant. And in truth the death of Debs served rather to rally the Socialist forces than to disperse them still further.

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

SOME months ago a movement was set afoot in New York by some active Yipsels for the purpose of recreating an interest in a magazine for Radical Youth. A large meeting was called after an indication of tremendous sentiment favoring such a project. The meeting was, as is usual with first attempts, highly enthusiastic; and an organization resulted which is known now as the "Yipsel Publishing Association." Membership was open to all Yipsels in good standing, throughout the United States. The dues were a dollar a year.

The immediate plans were for the raising of a thousand dollars before the first issue of the magazine which was to be called "Free Youth." Dances, theatre parties, donations, and the like, were to be the means for procuring the necessary capital. Thus was commenced a system of monthly donations of one dollar for the period of a year, to be given by those people who could help in such manner, whether they were members or not.

The Young People's Socialist League of New York arranged a city-wide dance which netted the Association one hundred dollars. So approximately one-tenth of the distance has been covered to date.

The difficulties that are concomitant with an enterprise of this nature prompted the Board of Directors to request the New Leader to allot some space for a regular "Free Youth" section. In this way a channel was conceived for the thoughtful expression of Young Radicals, as well as a bulwark for their activity, while the real magazine was in the making.

Although the drive was started in New York, it is the intention of the Y.P.S.L. to make the proposition of national dimensions: The official organ of the Young

People's Socialist League of the United States. That means either money or advice from Yipsel Circles in various cities, and advice plus money from other sources.

One point should be borne in mind by Yipsels who read the Free youth: that the columns of this section are open to any and all members of the Young People's Socialist League of the United States and anyone is permitted to subscribe to it. If you are a member and read "Free Youth," then inquire for the special rate; if you merely read the New Leader you must pay the regular price of two dollars per year.

### Brooklyn

Circle Two has elected a Campaign Committee, with William Seidenberg as its Chairman, to assist the Socialist Party in the district with its work. A Social has been scheduled for tonight at the Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, for which a jazz band has been obtained. The following day will find the circle hiking to Hunter's Island. Other circles are invited. 9:00 a.m. at the Nevins street station.

Circle 6 at 167 Tompkins avenue has pledged two dollars a month to WEVD and is holding a Package Party, October 6th, the proceeds of which will go to the radio station. A regular meeting will be held on Sunday.

### Manhattan

Circle Eight at 86 Avenue C held one of the most interesting meetings in weeks. In spite of the rain there was an attendance of thirty, including a visitor from the Left. The circle organized a Yipsel Speakers' Bureau, the members of this bureau to speak at party campaign meet-

ings, and to make a vigorous appeal to those members of the audience who were of Yipsel age to join the organizations. The speakers who have volunteered are: Abe Kaufman of Circle One, Bronx; Conrad Labelson, of Circle Two, Brooklyn; Ben Goodman, Mac Eisenberg, Herbert Scheffer, and Irving Newman of Circle Eight, Manhattan. All Yipsels who can spare an evening are urged to become part of the bureau.

Comrade Winston Daniels delivered an informative and interesting talk on the Kellogg Treaty. The usual questions from the Left were asked and dealt with patiently.

The business meeting was consumed in the discussion of a plan for a leaflet devoted to the Yipsels and the campaign containing an appeal to young people who think. All circles are asked to cooperate in the formation of this leaflet. Circle Six at 62 East 106th street, announces to all members to be present at headquarters tomorrow morning at 9. Campaign literature will be distributed. The weekly meeting will take place in the evening when Dora Wolinsky will speak on "Aspects of the Class Struggle."

### Big Chicago Meeting

Friday evening, September 28, the Chicago Yipsels had their club-room filled to capacity with idealistic youth who came to hear Meyer Halushka speak on the "World We Want." The lecture was carried on by means of the question and answer method which was very stimulating. It was indeed an invigorating talk, and when the members adjourned they certainly had a definite conception of what kind of a world they wanted to strive for, and that is a world of "Peace, Freedom and Plenty."

## THE CHATTER BOX

### Rhymes For Election Times.

THERE is a little song  
We should sing the whole day long:

"Let's all be very rich . . .  
Let's all be very poor . . ."

And there shouldn't be a bum,  
And there must not be a slum;

Unless all of us are bums  
And all live in the slums.

There shouldn't be a boss  
For to scare us when he's cross;

And there shouldn't be a dubb,  
Always scared to lose his job . . .

We can easily own our jobs,  
If we pull the magic knobs . . .

By the arm and torch we mean,  
On the balloting machine.

Oh, there'd be no need for slums,  
And no need for being bums,

If we'd pull the proper knobs,  
And just vote ourselves our jobs . . .

We don't want the pauper's itch,  
Nor the bloating of the rich;

All we want is none to rob  
Us of the profits in our job.

So there is this song to sing,  
When we go out balloting:

"Let us all be very well-to-do . . .  
Let us all be very poor . . ."

Every time I see a foundation being shoveled out and poured for one of the ever-sprouting obelisks of steel and stone, I wonder whose unwritten monument will arise there. A building contractor once told me that there is not a big building in the city that has not claimed the life of one or more workmen during its construction.

Every other day or so, a two stick item in the public press tells the dull tale of another ironworker or hod carrier who tripped and fell to his terrible doom from a horrible height. A shriek of warning, a clatter, a shrill gasp of despair, a swish of a body hurtling through space, a sickening bump on the way down, then the brutal crash . . . The fallen head quivers a bit . . . Then the inertia of the end.

The fellow workmen have learned to be silent during this swift tragedy. Only a few others hurriedly given find some scampering down . . . But on the outside, on the street, a horde of pell-mells and gathers around the crushed bleeding bundle of flesh and bone. It takes at least half an hour for the futile ambulance to come, for the still more futile verdict from the doctor . . . But the crowd hangs about and grows in number. It is then that I hate the cruelty of the mob most. There must be something irrationally savage in most of us, to permit outwardly civilized folk to stand in low curiosity before the bloody grief.

Of course, if they were asked, all of them would volubly express great sorrow for the unfortunate, for his still more grievously stricken family, and all that. But it is in their tensed silences that they express to me a sort of morbid glee, that they are still alive and unhurt, while there below lies a shattered shape . . . and that is how a fellow looks who has fallen from fifteen or twenty storeys . . .

Does one of them give a moment's thought on the worker himself. Here lies the body of Tony Giacomo, \$26.09 a week, dead by fearful accident. Had he flown the Atlantic, or batted fifty home runs in big league baseball, for whole days and by oceans of ink the world would have known his life, his family, his work and his dreams.

But he was just plain Tony, living in a rear flat on First Avenue in Harlem. He had helped build the subways, repaired the sewer systems, and labored at lowly tasks in re-building a metropolis. Without him and his multitudinous kind all this sky-lined pride and grandeur would still be lying in crude huts on lonely hill-sides and in dingy villages. All the countless comforts of our day came out of his toil . . .

But by the twist of circumstance he might have sung arias in golden tones from the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House; or composed another "Aida," or he might have been a millionaire. Without him and his multitudinous kind all this sky-lined pride and grandeur would still be lying in crude huts on lonely hill-sides and in dingy villages. All the countless comforts of our day came out of his toil . . .

One might chide him for his lack of revolt against his struggle. One might scold him for the drab content that he found in still more drab reward for his endless labor . . . All that would be frail against the solid fact that he was. A worker, a builder, a maker of useful and precious stuffs, the houses, the comforts, the great needs of a civilization.

To the mob, he is just another Wop that tripped and fell. There is only one Lindbergh, or Babe Ruth, or "Peaches" Browning. There are millions like Tony Giacomo, laborer, \$26.00 a week.

And the saddest part of it all is, that the mob itself is in the main composed of hundreds of Tonys; workers I mean; Jennies, and Jimmies, and Joes and Sadies; shipping clerks, stenographers, salesmen, elevator runners, peddlars, and button-hole sewers. Within the pale of the horde, each loses his consciousness of what he really is. Each welds into a sort of composite beast, unconsciously licking its chops over a brutal feast . . . It is this same beast that can tear an empire down, or murder a god come for its salvation. The mob is the problem for all of us dreamers to solve, if ever our dreams are to become realities.

In the meantime Tony lies broken and dead. And the mob remains to stare; so let me write these

LINES FOR TONY GIACOMO

"Yes, he is quite definitely dead

As the hard walk, that couches him . . .

Please go away; you have been surfeited

With the crushed shape, the twisted limb;

Take 't home for gossip and the glories

Of telling neighbors you had really seen

Who a man looks like after he has

Fallen twenty storeys . . .

S. A. de Witt.

## JUST OUT

# The Campaign in Cartoons

By ART YOUNG

Eighteen of the memorable cartoons by Art Young which have been appearing in The New Leader printed on durable white stock . . . collected in an attractive folio . . . all cartoons 10½ by 13½ inches.

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PAIGN?

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Reduced Rates for 10 or  
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## Waldman And Coleman Visit Upstate Cities

Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for Governor and McAllister Coleman, Socialist candidate for U. S. Senator, have been making a tour of New York State, holding conferences in various cities in preparation for mass meetings to be held later in the month.

Mr. Coleman has spoken at meetings of campaign workers at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady and Glens Falls. Mr. Waldman has been at Schenectady, Albany and Buffalo.

At some of these meetings, Herman Hahn, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, has spoken. All three candidates are cheered by the reception given them. In many places, where it is said that there was no chance of reviving the party organization and that no adequate campaign could be made this year, Mr. Waldman succeeded in interesting new groups of younger people who have taken hold with enthusiasm and set an example which the older members are emulating.

Not only will mass meetings be held in practically all of the Up-State towns but there will be banners and posters and literature for the voters, indicating that the party is very much on the map in New York State this election.

Julius Gerber, New York State campaign manager, at the State Headquarters at Room 408, the Rand School, is kept busy answering applications for the speakers that come in every mail. Copies of the State Platform have now been printed in pamphlet form and may be had for distribution.

Following are the names of the Albany Committee workers:

Campaign Committee: Arthur Jacobson, 173 1st Street, Albany, chairman; Philip Lettier, 60 Sheridan Avenue, Albany, secretary and treasurer.

Sub-Committee: Frank A. Andros, 12 Caruso, Cohoes, N. Y.; Felix Catman, 7 Olmstead Street, Cohoes, N. Y.; Allan Dewey, Cohoes Road, Watervliet, N. Y.; Mrs. Isabel Stewart, 73 Broadway, Rensselaer, N. Y.; Henry Barnett, 1171 2nd Street, Rensselaer, N. Y.; Herman Kobbe, Nassau, N. Y.; Mrs. Arthur Jacobson, 173 1st Street, Albany, N. Y.; James C. Sheehan, 45 Sparkill Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Finance Committee: Sam Pissmanoff, 99 Glenwood Avenue, Albany, N. Y.; Robert Ritchey, Bilingierland, N. Y.; Arthur Jacobson, 173 1st Street, Albany, N. Y.

### The Community Church

The services on Sunday morning and Sunday evening at the Community Church, Park Avenue and 34th Street, will be in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Leo Tolstoy. At the morning services 11 a.m., the address will be delivered on "Tolstoy, The Man" by Edward Howard Griggs, L.L.D., author, lecturer and head of the Department of Philosophy Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

On Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, a Tolstoy symposium will be given by Robert Morris Lovett, Paul Jones and Harry F. Ward.

**THE GROUP**  
A Clearing House of Opinion  
meets at  
**GROUP HALL 130 WEST 43rd ST.**  
HENRY J. GOLDING  
Leader of The Society for Ethical Culture  
will give  
**IS MAN A MACHINE?**  
Tuesday, Oct. 9th, at 8:30 P. M.  
Admission 50c. Organized 1918  
Seymour A. Seligson, Director  
233 Madison Ave.

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Invites You to a

#### DINNER

to

### NORMAN THOMAS

Socialist Candidate for President

on

Monday Evening, October 15, at 6:30

at the

### ALDINE CLUB

200 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Speakers:

NORMAN THOMAS ROBERT MORRIS LOVETT

HARRIET STANTON BLACH MORRIS HILLQUIT

W. E. B. DUBOIS KIRBY PAGE

DR. JESSE H. HOLMES JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

Tickets at \$2.50 from Independent Committee for Norman Thomas, Room 931, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City (Algonquin 5865).

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Announces

### TWO COURSES OF LECTURES

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October to June, 1929

#### I. A COURSE ON UNIVERSAL LITERATURE

This course will be shown how destiny functions through history. This course will teach how to interpret literature and to enjoy its beauties.

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### MANHATTAN TRADE SCHOOL

(Lecture Room)

LEXINGTON AVE., Cor. 22nd St.

## Thomas Assails Smith On N. Y. Vote Frauds

### 3,000 at Carnegie Hall Open New York State Socialist Campaign

THE New York State Socialist campaign opened last Friday night when 3,000 men and women attended a rally in Carnegie Hall, New York City. The party's national and state candidates were in fine form and stirred the audience with timely and vigorous addresses. Though Norman Thomas presidential nominee, did not take the speakers' stand until near 11 p. m., not a half dozen members of the big audience moved out of their seats until he finished with a brilliant and eloquent short speech which electrified the audience.

More than \$800 was collected to defray expenses of the meeting, and a large quantity of literature was sold. The audience by far was composed of newcomers to the Socialist movement.

Morris Hillquit presided, opening with a short address in which he assailed the claim of the Democratic party to progressive support. Governor Smith has the support of "the same old Tammany, a little washed up, of the same old tiger," Hillquit declared.

Louis Waldman, candidate for Governor, in a forceful talk, drove home point after point against Governor Smith's water power program. His talk was along the same lines as his article in this week's New Leader. William Karlin, candidate for attorney general, assailed Governor Smith for refusing to undertake an investigation of the Socialist party's charges against Mayor Walker of New York City. He denied the Governor's contention that he had no right under the law to investigate the Socialist charges.

It was New York's first opportunity to meet the Rev. Herman Hahn, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, who hails from Buffalo. His fighting speech in which he denounced both parties as defenders of capitalist interests, drew round after round of applause. Other speakers were Robert Morris Lovett, an editor of The New Republic; McAllister Coleman, candidate for the United States Senate; August Claessens, and James H. Maurer, candidate for vice-president. Maurer was in good form and kept the audience in constant laughter with his witty observations of the political scene.

Thomas assailed Governor Smith and Tammany Hall for responsibility in New York City election frauds. He said, in part:

"This campaign, so far as the old parties are concerned, is a campaign of passion and unreason. Nevertheless, I bring you the news that America is awakening. The hysteria of the war and post war period was followed by a period of profound political apathy on the part of the masses during which big business has fortified its hold on the country and confirmed its ownership of both old parties. Now in all parts of the land I find the signs of an awakening. Not only is there a general and complete cynicism

about the old parties as parties; there is an heroic resurgence of the Socialist spirit . . .

"I suppose to these metaphysical liberals who expect to get progressive labor legislation with Raskob, tolerance with Davey, and honesty with Frank Hague of Jersey City, a little thing like one stolen election more or less doesn't matter. But in this audience are men and women who remember last election night when thousands of people along Second Avenue, some of them literally weeping, mourned Tammany's theft of Judge Panken's re-election. That night I told the story in whatever state I might speak. I have kept that promise. And I have furthermore reminded my audiences that not only has our happy Tammany warrior, Alfred E. Smith, never used one jot of his power and influence to get us honest elections but that only this winter he vetoed carefully framed laws fixing the size of voting precincts, lengthening the rope by which the Tammany election officials release the levers on the voting machines and prescribing a better check on those who give assistance to voters."

All of these laws reasonably designed to make fraud a little more difficult. Some of those things, Governor Smith said, were administrative details to be left, we presume, to the Election Board whose ancient chairman, John R. Voorhis, said the morning after Election Day last year: "The Socialists complained that the other parties were trying to do them. They were probably right, but there is nothing new in that."

### Large Committee Sponsors Dinner To Norman Thomas

Keen interest is being shown in the dinner for Norman Thomas arranged by the Independent Committee for Thomas and Maurer at the Aldine Club for Monday evening, October 15 at 6:30 p. m. A brilliant group of progressives will speak in addition to Norman Thomas who will be the main speaker. This group will include Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Community Church and one of the most eloquent ministers in the East, Morris Hillquit, International Secretary of the Socialist Party, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the famous editor of the Negro monthly, The Crisis; Professor Jesse H. Holmes, Professor of Philosophy, Swarthmore College; Kirby Page, editor of the World Tomorrow and one of the outstanding internationalists of the day and Harriet Blatch, famous suffragist.

Tickets at \$2.50 may be obtained from the Independent Committee for Thomas for President, Room 931, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Telephone, Algonquin 5865. Reservations should be made at once.

The New York Dinner and Independent Committees for Thomas and Maurer include:

Folia La Pollett  
Lucille Kohn  
Harry F. Laidler  
Caroline B. Lamonte  
Leon R. Land  
A. G. Davis  
Henry R. Linville  
John W. Berold  
Morris Berman  
Al L. Bernheim, Jr.  
Hillman Bishop  
Paul Blanchard  
Eugene C. Chaffee  
Anita C. Block  
E. Roy Block  
Eleanor D. Bowman  
Howard Brubaker  
Edmund C. Chaffee  
Glenn C. Clement  
McAllister Coleman  
George L. Collins  
Anna M. Davis  
Horace B. Davis  
A. G. Dill  
Julian Duncan  
Charles W. Ervin  
Edwin Fairley  
Alex. Finchandler  
Frederick V. Field  
Helen Hamilton Finke  
William F. Fisher  
Margaret E. Forsyth  
Roland A. Gibson  
H. T. Glittenkamp  
Norman Goodman  
Amy Blanche Greene  
Cameron P. Hall  
Alfred Hayes  
Earl C. Heck  
Carroll Hollister  
Clarence V. Howell  
B. W. Huebsch  
Jennie W. Huggan  
B. A. Javits  
Paul Jones  
William Karlin  
Freda Kirchnay  
and others

### Mayor Hoan to Speak At Three Meetings In N. Y. C. October 10

The Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee, Comrade Daniel W. Hoan, will speak in New York City, on Wednesday, Oct. 10th, at the following meetings: Bronx County, Ambassador Hall, on Third Avenue, near Claremont Parkway. Besides Comrade Hoan another guest of honor will be Judge Jacob Panken. The other speakers at this meeting will be Morris Gismet, candidate for Congress, 23rd Congressional District; Samuel Orr, candidate for State Senator, 22nd District; George Dobeavage, candidate for Assembly, 4th District; Israel Feinberg, and Pauline Newman.

The other meetings that Comrade Hoan will address will be large-out-door rallies. Early in the evening at Havermyer and South 4th Street, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, and at around 11 p. m. in the 2nd Judicial District, New York County.

## AMUSEMENTS

### The Week On Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

#### YOU KNOW ME, AL

THE Ring Lardner stories make only part of the value of "Elmer the Great," at the Lyceum. The rest of the merits lies in Walter Huston. He is, and always has been, Elmer. The part, with its mixture of clayey, straw-chewing American country type and a cocksureness to which Huston is to recognize, sits upon Huston as a scarecrow dominates a field. When a really good play is written around Abraham Lincoln (Drinkwater's is too episodic), I want to see Walter Huston in the role.

But Ring Lardner gives the actor all the rope he needs for rich pasturage. This baseball player, in spite of the fact that he is involved in all the usual rignarole of apparently selling the team to get money to marry the girl, is such a veritable Colossus of concrete, such an innocent lad in his opinion of his pitching powers, that he comes back to us by completing the circle, what in slight degree would alternate us, wins, in its extreme, our fullest sympathy. Slim Nan Sunderland as Elmer's boss (first in the store, but it is easy to see she later will guide him elsewhere), and Kate Morgan as the old family servant, do good work, among a large, competent cast, carrying along the action. The "microphone" radio talk Elmer makes is one of the many incidents where laughter at the gawky lad blends with liking; but what the audience undoubtedly envies most is not his phenomenal pitching ability, but his capacity for sleeping and eating . . . unendingly. Walter Huston will be stuffing down pancakes and doughnuts on the Lyceum stage.

AT THAT  
THE Casino Theatre is offering another of those musical comedies so obligingly turned out by the French, in which a fair bit of a story is blended with comedy, music, and other appearances of sex, in a melange that is pleasant and, if mild, satisfying to the casual taste. The story of "Luckee Girl," indeed, is rather coherent for a musical comedy, building up to complications that suggest an original that did not depend upon music and costumes (or their lack); but the central idea, that of a wealthy young law student whose wealth, being still his father's, depends upon his abandoning his true love to marry the little country girl (who will have none of him, so that he gets his true love after all) is truly a musical comedy theme.

Irene Dunne and Irving Fisher are these two, competently enough though Doris Vinton as the flapper country girl who learned her onions in the convent is livelier fodder; Billy House (and, lo! if you look at him!) works a little harder than he need, and spoils some of his genuinely funny moments by that added sense of strain, but his Hercules, both as waiter and as lover, is a competent bit of clowning, with the sprinkling laughs through the lullies of the evening.

WHAT PRICE MUSIC?  
IN "The War Song," which he and the Spewacks have written, and which is on for a run at the National, George Jessel has stepped forward a pace from his work in "The Jazz Singer." The play gives him greater—less sentimental—opportunities, and he gives a correspondingly sounder performance. Just why he should have been drawn into the war is something Eddie Rosen, song writer, could not (like so many others of his time) quite understand. But there he was, drafted, dressed in uniform, drilled, and driven to the front. Under the circumstances, what would you do? Of course, the Russians . . . and the Germans . . . but this is a land of the free, even if they are no longer brave. Therefore Eddie did his bit.

The scenes in the orderly room at Camp Upton, in the Entertainment hut behind the lines, in the shell hole the Germans know as intimately as the Yanks are, because of the impelling character of the play, less jingoistic than some might desire; but the average Jewish family is perhaps truly caught and interestingly presented as on the American stage; and the play moves its way through competent action into a pleasant memory.

FUNNY OLD GENT  
"By Request," which J. C. Nugent and his son Eldott have written, and are acting at the Hudson Theatre, carries George M. Cohan's productions of the season higher than the level just peaked in "Elmer the Great." J. C. plays a smaller part in the invariably deft performance, but receives equal honors for the writing of one of the funniest and funniest farces of situation several seasons have shown. The lines are not always as swift as the moments demand; there are several occasions where any speedy worker in the audience could dictate the next words to the actor; but the efforts of the young newspaper man from Ohio to be respectable, faithful to the wife he loves, while acquiring a measure of city sophistication, lead to as amusing complications as one might desire . . . down to the unexpected peep of the "cuckoo" from the upper berth.

Wild and Woolly  
Just whether the authors intend to present a moral in the shape of the thought that a small town mind is best on Main Street and narrow spirits should avoid Broadway, is a question no one ought to raise. Better to watch the deft caricatures, in the pictures—swiftly executed—of the musician, of the radio-announcer . . . arranger, of the New Yorker who breathes poison save in Europe, of the lady who will and the lady who does; of the varied and sufficiently familiar figures boldly but effectively outlined, and excellently acted, and drawn into the maelstrom of life as it may (or may not) be led by artistic New Yorkers. And Oh, the Bar Harbor Express!

WEVD Announces Talks By Dance Critic  
Station WEVD has added to its program weekly talks on the subject of the New Dance Movement. The series is to be given by Lucille Marsh, well known authority on the dance, and will begin on Wednesday, Oct. 10, at 12:30 P. M., with a talk on "The New Dance." Each week there will be an informative discussion of some phases of the dance and a review of current dance events. Lucille Marsh, A. B., A. M., speaks with authority on the dance not only as a writer and teacher on the subject but also as a professional dancer and director. Miss Marsh is famed as a pioneer in matters of the dance. She was the first to introduce the study of the dance at Smith College and a number of other leading universities. She is at present on the faculty of Columbia University and New York University. She was also the first to edit a dance department in the New York newspapers and started a precedent in journalism by her "Dance World" column. She is now the first to review the dance over the air. Miss Marsh is the author of several authoritative books on the dance and numerous articles on its present-day phases.

### The Bronx Free Fellowship

"Where Freen Men Walk" will be the subject of Rev. Dr. Leon Rosser Land's address at the 8 o'clock Fellowship service at the Bronx Free Fellowship in its new quarters, Masonic Temple, 1591 Boston Road, Sunday evening, Oct. 7th. At the 9 o'clock open forum, Dr. Charles Francis Potter will speak on "Religion and Religions." An open forum will follow.

### LABOR TEMPLE

Sunday, Oct. 7

DR. G. F. BECK speaks at 5:00 on Paraffin

Admission 25c.

7:15: LABOR TEMPLE NIGHT

Special Program

DR. G. F. BECK

DR. EDMUND B. CHAFFEE

DR. SAMUEL D. SCHMALHAUSEN

and others

Music : : Admission Free

### THE BRONX FREE FELLOWSHIP

announces its first meeting

at its new location

AZURE MASONIC TEMPLE

(2 blocks south of 174th St. Station, Bronx Park subway)

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7TH, 1928

8 P. M.—"Where Freen Men Walk"

Rev. Leon Rosser Land

9 P. M.—"Religion and Religions"

Rev. Charles Francis Potter

Music — Open Discussion — Admission Free

Mail all communications to Mr. Land at 1342 Prospect Ave.

## THEATRES

A PLAY FOR EVERY MOTHER AND EVERY MOTHER'S SON

GEORGE JESSEL

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"The WAR SONG"

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NATIONAL THEATRE 47th Ave. & 7th Ave. SAT. MAT. Best Seats — \$1.50

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Weekdays (incl. Sat.) \$



# Thomas In New Jersey Gets Ovation

The chief event in the Socialist life of the state to report this week is the trip of our good comrade, Norman Thomas, on Sunday.

Picked up by Mrs. Charlotte Bohlin, our candidate for U. S. Senator, our presidential nominee was joined in Newark by several comrades with their cars displaying signs and banners. The first stop was in Elizabeth, where, on the Court House steps, in spite of the rain and cold, a well received talk was made. Then going on, the second stop was at the depot in New Brunswick, where the sun came out, and the crowd was larger and enthusiastic. Considerable literature was sold. Some more names were secured for the newly formed branch there.

At Princeton, before the battle monument, to the students of the University from which he had graduated, Comrade Thomas delivered a splendid address, and a very attentive audience stayed a long time taking questions.

After a dinner to the party given by one of the Trenton comrades, Paul Urkin, the auto cavalcade, now swelled to forty or fifty cars, proceeded to the Labor Lyceum in Trenton and a crowded meeting was held, and literature sold, and a collection amounting to \$109.19 was made.

The next stop was in Beverly for a meeting in the local movie theatre, arranged by Comrade James J. Carr, a blind man, who acted as chairman, and entertained the party.

The last meeting of the day was held in the Victoria Theatre in Camden, and a large turnout enthusiastically greeted the speaker, who throughout the day appeared in excellent form. The collection amounted to \$156.60, and all literature was sold out.

We are to be congratulated in having a candidate who not only delivers wonderfully inspiring and instructive speeches, but who so well knows the ropes and manages to be interviewed by so many newspaper men, even on such a busy day as Sunday was for him. The newspapers all down the line gave very full write-ups of the trip and the speeches, and the local comrades regret that there are not a few more days available of the time of our candidate, that other New Jersey cities could be visited in the same way.

Arrangements are being completed for a trip to as many places in the state as possible during the week that George R. Kirkpatrick will be here.

Open air meetings continue to increase in number, and the attendance at all of them is well maintained.

All readers of the New Leader who may not be approached otherwise in connection with the selling of tickets, etc., for the mass meeting in Newark on Friday, Nov. 2nd, and on the same night in Jersey City, at the Dickinson High School, are requested to get in touch with party headquarters as soon as possible, and also to help as waiters at the poll, and for the detail work of distributing literature previous to that time. If some comrades would help but are too busy otherwise, perhaps they can send their relatives or friends around. The sending out of the literature on hand necessitates lots of help, and volunteers are here called for to share the privilege of working for as large a vote this year as possible, that we may go ahead with reorganization work to be undertaken immediately after election looking forward to many more Milwaukee and Readings in the country at the next Presidential election opportunity.

**PARK PALACE**  
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# SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

## New York City

### Register Next Week!

Monday, October 8, to and including Saturday, October 13 are days for registration of voters. **UNLESS YOU REGISTER YOU CANNOT VOTE.** The hours of registration are as follows: Monday, October 8, to and including Friday, October 12, from 5 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. On Saturday, October 13, from 7 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. Watch daily papers for full particulars!

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

During the last few weeks about 25,000 letters have been sent out of the city office to enrolled Socialist voters, party members and sympathetic people. The following branches have responded:—  
18th A.D. Kings, \$25.00; 3-5-10th A.D. New York, \$15.00; Brighton Beach Branch, \$3.50; 1-18-20th A.D. New York, \$5.00; Bronx County Committee, \$50.00; 20th State, New York, \$5.00; Branch Seven, Bronx, \$25.00; Harlem Branch, \$10.00; Jewish Branch, Bronx, No. 1, \$5.00; Collection at General Party meeting, \$179.75; 2nd A.D. Branch No. 3, \$5.00; German Branch, \$15.00; Finnish Branch, New York, \$50.00. The generous contributions noted above helped considerably to facilitate the work of the office. A list of individual contributions made to the City, State and National Campaign through the City Office will be made public later.

**GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK**  
George R. Kirkpatrick, noted writer, lecturer and candidate for vice-president of the Socialist ticket, will speak in 1916 on the Socialist ticket in and around New York City beginning Oct. 15th to October 21st inclusive. All branches desiring a date are requested to get in touch with the City Office without delay.

**CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**  
The City Executive Committee will meet on Wednesday evening, Oct. 10th in room 505, Peoples House, 7 East 15th Street.

### MANHATTAN

The campaign in the 1 and 2 Assembly District is living up. The number of street meetings have been increased. Arrangements are being made for several public school meetings before election day.

This branch held a very enthusiastic meeting on Tuesday, Oct. 2nd. A series of talks on the Drama will be given on the 16th and 23rd of October and another on the 30th. The 14th Congress will be discussed. Various plans were discussed and committees elected to carry on the campaign in the 3-5-10 Districts and also to co-operate with the 14th Congressional District. Excellent street meetings are being held every week. The Branch has decided to contribute \$20.00 towards the purchase of a large banner to hang over the street in front of the Rand School Building.

### FOURTH A.D.

At the last meeting of the 4th A.D. it was decided to co-operate with the 1-2 A.D. in reference to open air meetings which will be held every night throughout the district so that a huge vote will be cast not only for our local candidates but for Margaret F. Karlin, candidate for Judge, 2nd Municipal Court District, August Claessens, candidate for Congress in the 14th District, and for Abraham N. Weinberg, candidate for Assembly in the 14th District. The campaign in the 4th A.D. is gathering momentum. Comrade Morris Stamen campaign manager has matters well in hand and is planning hall meetings as well as large street rallies. The number of regular street meetings is increasing.

### EAST HARLEM

The campaign in the 20th Congressional District will be opened with a mass meeting in the Harlem Socialist Educational Center on Friday, October 12th. Speakers will be Pauline Newman, candidate for Assembly, 17th District, Frank Crosswaite, candidate for Congress in the 20th District, and Louis Weil, candidate for State Senate, 17th District and August Claessens. Morris Extract will be chairmen of the district. Meetings throughout the district have been increased and hall meetings will be held at the Harlem C-ater every Friday evening.

A regular voting machine is being installed and all citizens are invited to come and get instructions how to vote. Volunteers are also needed for addressing and other campaign work. Murray Gross is the campaign manager of the 3rd District where Esther Friedman is the candidate for Assembly and Samuel Orr, candidate for Senator. Voting machines are also at the County headquarters, 1167 Boston road and at the Workmen's Circle Center and Jewish Branch on Washington avenue near Claremont Parkway, one flight up.

**HOAN AND PANKEN IN BRONX**  
On Wednesday evening, October 10th, Daniel W. Hoan and Jacob Panken will lend their assistance to the Bronx County campaign and will speak at a mass meeting arranged at the Ambassador Hall, Third Avenue near Claremont Parkway. The other speakers at this meeting will be Samuel Orr, candidate for State Senator, 22nd District, Morris Gismet candidate for Congress 2nd District, I. George Dobson, candidate for Assembly, 4th District, Pauline Newman and Israel Feinberg.

### NEW BRANCHES

Work is now in progress for the organization of another branch in Bronx County. This new branch will be organized in the Williamsbridge section of the 6th District. Indications show that other branches in the same Assembly District will be organized sometime after election among the influx of Socialists in the Sound View and Castle Hill sections.

### THIRD A.D.

This branch meets this Friday evening at the Campaign Headquarters, 850 Westchester Avenue, 12th Street near Station. Literature, voting machine, and other campaign material is at hand. Esther Friedman, candidate for Assembly will be present at the meeting.

### BROOKLYN

The comrades in this congressional district are conducting a lively campaign. Successful street meetings are being held every night, literature is being distributed, thousands of our national platform and congressional reprint are being mailed to the registered voters. The following in-

door meetings have been arranged: October 6th, P. S. 174 Dumont between Alabama and Williams avenues, October 17 and November 4th, Pythian Temple, Cooney Island, November 2nd, New Utrecht and James Madison High Schools. Other meetings including two debates are being arranged. Four large signs have been put up over our campaign headquarters at 420 Hindsdale street in the 2nd A.D., at the Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 42nd street and 14th Avenue in the 9th A.D., at 7316-20th Avenue, Bensonhurst, and at 2828 Mermald Avenue Coney Island in the 16th A.D. This district is promising a substantial increase in our vote and it is the intention of the campaign committee to get every vote out for our Party. A drive is being made for \$3,000 for a map to all registered voters. A generous response is being received from enrolled Socialists. A get-together, social evening, was held at the headquarters of the 2nd A.D. Saturday, September 29th. Unusual enthusiasm was displayed by all present. \$70 was raised to swell the campaign fund.

### 18th A.D.

The first meeting of the new meeting night, Thursday, was quite successful. There are still a few tickets left for the Theatre Benefit in the new million dollar house, the Roland Theatre 8th Avenue, 2nd. Kindly communicate with Comrade J. N. Cohen, if anybody desires a few choice seats.

### 18-21 A.D.

A mass meeting will be arranged in this section of Flatbush with some of our State candidates as the speakers in the very near future at the Workmen's Circle Center, 3510 Church Avenue.

### 22 A.D.

The 22nd A.D. Kings stands out this year as one of the banner districts of the Socialist Party of New York City. With all the branches co-operating there has been such a burst of enthusiasm and activities as is seldom witnessed in this district. To celebrate the good work done and at the same time to pay respect to the oldest and most loyal comrades in this district, namely Charles Schouhan and Wilhelmus B. Robinson; the 22nd A.D. will hold a banquet Saturday, October 13 in 394 Hendrix street, Brooklyn. In addition to the wonderful meal that our caterer, Mr. Kessler, knows so well how to serve, we will also be honored by the presence of Comrade B. Cherney Viadeck and A. I. Shipiloff and other well-known personalities of the Socialist and Labor Movement. There will be a collegiate band to provide the music.

### SEA GATE

A campaign meeting will be held in this section of Coney Island on Friday evening, October 12th at the home of Dr. E. H. 1740 Ocean Avenue. Speakers, William M. Feigenbaum, candidate for Congress in the 8th Congressional District, will be the speaker.

### BROWNVELL

The campaign in the 23rd A.D. is in full swing. The indoor meetings held so far have been very successful. On Friday evening, October 12th, another mass meeting will be held in P. S. 63, Williams Karlin, Coleman, Solomon, Shipiloff, Goldberg and Friedman will be the speakers. Frank Crosswaite is speaking every Saturday night in the Negro district. Italian meetings are being held in the neighborhood of that nationality also every Saturday night. Canvassers are now covering the district.

### RICHMOND

Two meetings per week are now being held in Staten Island. Saturday night meetings at corner Beach and Water streets, Staten Island, have been held for the last couple of months and will continue. Additional street meetings are being held atarrison and Richmond avenues. The first meeting was held there, September 29th, with speakers Frances Parr and Victor Antonson.

### Street Meetings

#### MANHATTAN

Friday, October 5th, 8.30 p.m.—Various corners. Speakers report at headquarters, 8th Avenue C. Speakers, William Karlin, August Claessens, Rachel Panken, Margaret F. Karlin, Mrs. Weingart, A. N. Weinberg.  
Friday, October 5th, 8.30 p.m.—Rivington and Pitt street. Speakers, Ben Goodman, S. P. Ulanoff, Louis Lieberman, J. K. L. G. W. U.  
Saturday, October 6th, 8.30 p.m.—Various corners. All speakers, report to 96 Avenue C. Speakers, August Claessens, Margaret F. Karlin, A. N. Weinberg, Algonquin Lee, Melly Weingart.

#### DOWNTOWN, 1st-2nd-4th A.D.

Monday, October 8th, 8.30 p.m.—Various corners. Speakers report at 20th Avenue C. Speakers, William Karlin, M. F. Karlin, Louis D. Lieberman, Julius Green.  
Friday, October 9th, 8.30 p.m.—Various corners. Speakers report at 204 E. Broadway. Speakers, Ethelred Brown, Samuel P. Ulanoff, Joseph Levendal.  
Wednesday, October 10th, 8.30 p.m.—Various corners. Speakers report at 204 E. Broadway. Speakers, Margaret F. Karlin, Louis D. Lieberman, M. Goldowsky, Isidore Laderman.  
Thursday, October 11, 8.30 p.m.—Various corners. Speakers report at 204 E. Broadway. Speakers, Margaret F. Karlin, Louis D. Lieberman, S. P. Ulanoff, Julius Green.

#### BRONX

Monday, October 8th, 8.30 p.m.—Various corners. Speakers report at 204 E. Broadway. Speakers, Margaret F. Karlin, Louis D. Lieberman, S. P. Ulanoff, Julius Green.  
Saturday, October 13, 8.30 p.m.—Various corners. Speakers report at 204 E. Broadway. Speakers, Samuel E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, Isidore Laderman.

#### 14th CONGRESSIONAL

Monday, October 8th, 8.30 p.m.—Various corners. Speakers report at 96 Avenue C. Speakers, Frank Crosswaite, N. Weinberg, M. Stamen, Rachel Panken, Molly Weingart.  
Tuesday, October 9th, 8.30 p.m.—Various corners. Speakers report at 96 Avenue C. Speakers, August Claessens, Margaret F. Karlin, A. N. Weinberg, M. Stamen, Molly Weingart.  
Wednesday, October 10th, 8.30 p.m.—Various corners. Speakers report at 96 Avenue C. Speakers, Daniel W. Hoan, Mayor of Milwaukee, August Claessens, McAllister Coleman, Rachel Panken, A. N. Weinberg, Jessie Wallace Hughan, Ben Goodman, M. Stamen.

#### THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11th, 8.30 p.m.

Various corners. Speakers report at 96 Avenue C. Speakers, Esther Friedman, Margaret F. Karlin, August Claessens, A. N. Weinberg, Morris Stamen.

#### FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12th, 8.30 p.m.

Various corners. Speakers report at 96 Avenue C. Speakers, Ethelred Brown, August Claessens, Algonquin Lee, Isidore Laderman, Ben Goodman.

#### EAST HARLEM

Monday, October 8, 8.30 p.m.—Various corners. Speakers report at 92 E. 106th street. Speakers, Ethelred Brown, Louis E. Weil, Morris Extract, Barnett Schub.  
Tuesday, Oct. 9th, 8.30 p.m.—Various corners. Speakers report at 92 E. 106th street. Speakers, McAllister Coleman, Louis E. Weil, Morris Extract, Barnett Schub.  
Wednesday, October 10th, 8.30 p.m.—Various corners. Speakers report at 62 East 106th street. Speakers, William Karlin, Louis E. Weil, Morris Extract, Barnett Schub.  
Thursday, October 11, 8.30 p.m.—Various corners. Speakers report at 62 East 106th street. Speakers, William Karlin, Louis E. Weil, Morris Extract, Barnett Schub.  
Wednesday, October 10th, 8.30 p.m.—

## THE LABOR SECRETARIAT

### NEW YORK CITY

A Cooperative Organization of Labor Unions to Protect the Legal Rights of the Unions and Their Members.  
Office: 308 W. 14th St. of T. Local 594 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 210 East Fifth Street.  
CHAS. HOFER, Pres. & Business Agent.  
MAX LIEBER, Sec'y-Treas.

### Neckwear Cutters'

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.  
7 East 15th Street  
Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 163 East 23rd Street  
Fred Passalunas, Sec. Sec'y.  
A. Weitzer, Pres. Sec'y.  
Wm. E. Chilling, Business Agent

### PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

OF GREATER NEW YORK  
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America  
Office: 135 E. 2nd Ave.  
Board meets every Tuesday evening at 8 P. M.  
AN LOCAL MEET every Wednesday Night 8 P. M. Sec'y-Treas.  
HYMAN MOYDOON, Sec'y-Treas.

### 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.  
Rec. Sec'y.

### Joint Executive Committee OF THE VEST MAKERS' UNION

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America  
Regular Meetings Every Tuesday at 8 P. M.  
PETER MONAT, Manager  
Office 175 East Broadway  
Phone Orchard 6338  
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening

### United Neckwear Makers' Union

LOCAL 11916, A. F. of L.  
7 East 15th St. Phone: STUYVESANT 1928  
11-27 Arion Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Night at 7:30 o'clock, in the office  
LOUIS FELDHEIM, President  
ED. WEINER, Sec'y-Treas.  
L. D. BERGER, Manager  
LOUIS FUCHS, Bus. Agent

### Bonnaz Embroiderers'

UNION, LOCAL 68, I. L. G. W. U.  
7 East 15th Street, STUYVESANT 857  
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night 8 P. M.  
N. L. FREEDMAN, President  
LEON HATTAB, NATHAN REISSEL, Manager Secretary-Treasurer

### WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION

Local 62 of I. L. G. W. U.  
Office and Headquarters:  
LABOR TEMPLE, 243 East 84th St.  
TELEPHONE ORCHARD 7106-7  
A. SNYDER, Manager

### Hebrew Actor's Union

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

### INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION MECHANIC WELDERS

General Secretary: A. F. MORTON  
Executive Headquarters  
3803 SNYDER AVE., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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

180 East 84th St. Phone: STUYVESANT 1924  
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M.  
D. GINGOLD, MAYER POLINSKY, Sec'y-Treas.

### Embroidery Workers'

UNION, LOCAL 6, I. L. G. W. U.  
Office and Headquarters:  
LABOR TEMPLE, 243 East 84th St.  
TELEPHONE ORCHARD 7106-7  
A. SNYDER, Manager

### German Painters' Union

LOCAL 99, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS & PAVERHANGERS  
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday Eve. at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St.  
FRANK WOLLINSOCK, Fin-Sec'y.  
N. L. FREEDMAN, President  
ALVIN BOETTNER, Secretary  
124 Ave. A, N. Y. C.  
243 E. 84th St., N. Y. C.

### United Hebrew Trades

175 EAST BROADWAY  
Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M.  
Executive Board same day, 8:30 P. M.  
M. TIGEL, Chairman  
W. WOLPERT, Vice-President  
HYMAN KOLMIKOFF, Bus. Agent

### FUR DRESSERS' UNION

Local 2, Int'l Fur Workers' Union  
Office and Headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, PULASKI 0798  
Reg. Meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays  
M. REISS, President  
JOSEPH KARASS, Vice-President  
SAMUEL MINDEL, Sec. Sec'y.  
ALBERT HILL, Fin. Sec'y.  
HYMAN KOLMIKOFF, Bus. Agent

### N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAP MAKERS

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers  
International Union  
OFFICE: 135 SECOND AVE.  
The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday  
S. HERSHKOWITZ, Sec'y-Treas.  
OPERATORS, LOCAL 7  
Regular Meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday  
Executive Board meets every Monday  
All Meetings are held at 133 SECOND AVENUE.

### WORKERS! Eat Only in Restaurants that Employ Union Workers

Always Look WAITERS' Union For This LABEL  
LOCAL 1  
162 E. 23rd Street  
Tel. Gramercy 8543  
LOUIS RIFKIN, President.  
LOUIS RUBINFELD, Sec'y-Treasurer.  
Regular meeting every 2nd and 4th Thursday Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th St.

### When You Buy Cloth Hats and Caps

Always Look for This Label

### WHEN YOU BUY Felt or Wool Hats

ALWAYS LOOK FOR THIS LABEL

# UNION DIRECTORY

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Regular Meetings Every Wednesday Eve



# 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, Algonson Lee, Harry W. Laddler, Norman Thomas, Joseph E. Cohen, Clement Wood, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, John M. Work, McAlister, Coleman, Joseph T. Shipley, Cameron H. King.



Six Months ..... \$1.00  
One Year ..... 2.00

The New Leader, an official publication of the Socialist Party, supports the program of the party. It is not a party organ. It is a newspaper. It is not a party organ. It is a newspaper. It is not a party organ. It is a newspaper.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1928

## Party Stagnation

JUST what the present status of American political parties is we are unable to tell because we are too close to events but there is certain evidence of decay. There is not one first-rate man in either party. Even Senator Borah, who is often pointed to as a type of the old scholar engages in the same fustian and bombast that is typical of the dull professionals. The twaddle now heard about rum and religion on both sides is further evidence of the decay of the parties.

If we turn to Congress the same decline is evident. The only time that the voters become interested in that body is when something like the oil investigation is being staged. The Congressional Record is not read. Debates are not followed because there are no debates. There can be no informing discussions unless there are issues and there are no issues between the parties. When a vote is taken at Washington on what is regarded as a party measure the alleged party division is shot to pieces.

Not only is there no interest in the country at large in what the professionals do at Washington. The professionals themselves have no interest in their job. One may often look in on the Senate and observe a statesman orating to empty chairs. Perhaps two of his colleagues may be found chatting, another reading a paper, and still another musingly snoring with the orator's speech. The rest of the members of the upper diet will be found elsewhere enjoying a smoke or discussing Babe Ruth's batting average for the season. In the House the situation there is a little better. If debate is unlimited in the Senate and nobody listens, in the House it is practically gagged and dummy voting to the order of a handful of corporation poodles is the rule.

Hoover and Smith and their respective associates are doing their best to put on a good show but it is all too evident that the audience is bored. The actors are considered hamlets, including the two chief comedians. Both party organizations have their "Fat Cats" who are generous with money and huge sums are being spent to float the two shows. Half the voters in recent years remain away from the polls and it is not probable that many more will vote this election. The parties of capitalism never reached a more dull level than they have this year.

This vegetation in stupidity cannot last forever. Change is inevitable and when it comes there are thousands of the professionals in both parties who will find no difficulty in sleeping in the same bunk. Their fight even now is a caressing game with soft pillows as weapons. A revolution in politics followed a similar stagnation a few years before the Civil War. Another one is now due.

## A Bowl of Chop Suey

WE call the attention of our readers to the statement by Walter Lippmann of the *New York World* on another page regarding the groups which the "new" Democratic Party will represent. From the highest source we have an official pronouncement that is worth careful attention. Lippmann declares that the party is to represent the farmers who export, manufacturers who favor a lower tariff, exporting and importing capitalists, bankers who finance foreign trade, and lesser capitalists threatened with extinction by the greater capitalists.

The wage workers in the great industries are not considered as worthy of mention! We pass this pronouncement on to the "labor leaders" who are employed by Raskob.

Of course, the farmers are given special mention, those who "depend upon exporting their product." For the rest we have an enumeration of investing groups which gives the party an admitted capitalist character, an admission that is rare in American politics.

One classification has its rich humor. This includes the "smaller independent business men who are being exterminated by the growth of gigantic industrial combinations." Now it is the Owens, Raskob, duPonts, Lehmanns and "bankers concerned with the financing of foreign trade" who represent "gigantic industrial combinations." The lesser capitalists who are being "exterminated" by the big ones are invited to associate with the big ones to check their own extermination! If that is not genuine humor, we do not know what it is.

This isn't a party. It's a bowl of chop suey.

## Answering the Cynics

SOME heavy artillery has been firing on the cult whose creed is that the great masses are impossible dolts who subscribe to all sorts of quackery. In his recent book, "The Stammering Century," Gilbert Seldes points out that every quackery in our history since the Salem witchcraft had its origin first in the upper classes and then seeped down to the masses and he amply demonstrates his thesis.

Henry Sydnor Harrison in the Autumn number of *The Yale Review* also considers the current literary fad of sneering at humble folk as hopeless bores. "So far as I can see," writes Harrison, "the earth-shaking pronouncement comes down just to this: that commonplace Americans act in a commonplace way." He goes on to ask how "do our writers expect commonplace people to act, and why?" There is nothing striking about commonplace actions and beliefs except that some wise writers have recently discovered that there are such actions and beliefs.

Nor is it true that the American people are peculiar in subscribing to quacks and quackeries. They may be found in all countries. With delightful satire Harrison declares that the new criticism has "powerfully appealed to all Americans of intellectual or artistic leanings who somehow haven't done very well with their talents. . . . The movement has shown each frustrate soul how to believe, and mention to every bystander throughout his days, that he would have had a very brilliant life indeed, if only Omaha had been more like Paris." In other words, the new creed is a sort of defense complex for "frustrate souls." They seek compensation for failure in verbal lashing of the underlying population.

The heavy shots fired by Seldes and Harrison is evidence of a healthy reaction against a view that has become a fad. Despite the fact that quackeries having their origin almost without exception in the "superior classes" and then to become a part of American folkways, we have made progress and there is reason for believing that we will make more. The debtors' prisons, universal suffrage, trade unions, public schools, indentured bondage, slavery and many other former issues show that progress is possible even with a lower level of general culture than we have now. Other problems face us and they will be solved despite the cynicism of "superior persons."

## The Dollar That Counts

IF the Socialist Party had a tiny fraction of the funds that are at the disposal of the Hoover and Smith parties in a single doubtful state there is little doubt that it would roll up a tremendous vote. One does not have to argue today that the two parties are kept by the same interests. Every normal man and woman knows this. Boodle is flowing like water in both camps.

The Socialist campaign is absolutely clean. No dollar sweated from exploited labor will find its way into the Socialist campaign chest. Every dollar comes from men and women or organizations that honor any cause by their support. There are many thousands who are now for the first time being approached to help the campaign and we hope that every man and woman who receive the request will respond.

If you can spare a dollar, or five dollars, or more, by all means contribute it without delay. Do not permit this notable political struggle to pass without your doing your bit. Four weeks remain of the campaign. Your contribution now will do more than it will three weeks later. Address the Socialist Campaign Committee, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

## The "Anti-Bunk Party"

WE regard the publicity given Will Rogers as the Presidential candidate of the "Anti-Bunk Party" as something more than a venture in humor. Life is doing its stint for Rogers and the radio broadcasts his candidacy, but with the fun one detects a genuine contempt for the bourgeois politicians. It is the first time in our history that the pompous brokers have been lampooned on such a large scale. When we begin to laugh at them their prestige is on the decline.

Here is a group of comedians broadcasting to a radio audience their reasons for supporting Rogers. One declares that if he is successful Rogers will appoint a Cabinet of comedians and give us a real show. Another declares that Rogers "can wear a cowboy hat without looking pathetic" and that he has the advantage of having "read a book," which is certainly two deadly shots at Coolidge and Smith. Raymond Hitchcock explains anti-bunk principles by declaring that Republicans and Democrats sleep in the same bunk. Another says that, as Rogers is a professional humorist, as President he will "be consciously funny."

It is all good stuff. A rotting regime is first pilloried by laughsmiths before it is carted to the dump. Rogers and the "Anti-Bunk Party" have a serious as well as a comic role in American politics.

## Vision of the Future

When the schemes and all the systems,  
Kingdoms and Republics fall,  
Something kindlier, higher, holier—  
All for each and each for all.

All the full brain, half brain races,  
Led by Justice, Love and Truth;  
All the millions one at length,  
With all Visions of one's youth.

All diseases quenched by Science,  
No man halt, or deaf, or blind;  
Stronger ever born of weaker,  
Lustier body, larger mind.

Earth at last a warless world,  
A single race, a single tongue—  
We have seen her far away—  
For is not Earth as yet so young?

Every tiger madness muzzled,  
Every serpent passion kill'd,  
Every grim ravine or garden,  
Every blazing desert till'd.

Universal ocean softly  
Up to either pole she smiles,  
Robed in universal harvest  
Washing all her warless Isles.

—Tennyson.

## TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from Page 1)  
by in Texas which excludes all Negroes from its primaries by a law recently held to be constitutional. And what do my liberal friends who expect to vote for Smith—which means for the Democratic Party—think of the disgraceful fact that the Texas Grand Jury and legal authorities have let the lynchers who celebrated the opening of the Houston convention by hanging a Negro go completely unpunished.

It would appear from his speeches and answers to questions that Gov. Smith thinks prohibition is a paramount issue in Milwaukee but not in Omaha. According to the friendly St. Louis Post Dispatch of September 23rd, Gov. Smith is not to speak in St. Louis where someone might heckle him on prohibition but in the little town of Saddle, Mo. You see, the Democrats of Missouri have nominated Hay, dry, for the Senate and it would never do for the Governor to go to a wet city in a dry state to explain what's wrong with Brother Hay. Meanwhile Brother Hoover has added nothing to his few fleeting words in discussion of what he called "the noble experiment" of prohibition. I am sorry for both candidates. The plain truth is that Herbert Hoover cannot make the Republican Party honestly dry or Al Smith the Democratic Party politically wet. Smith's program will put the liquor issue into partisan politics for a generation, to the hurt of all other issues and causes and to the delight of the bootleggers. Every day's experience convinces me that there is only one half-way hopeful road out of the mess, and that is the agreement of the parties to give legal efficacy to a national referendum on the subject.

Mayor Walker and Tammany Hall are up to their old tricks of trying to fool the people without hurting the transit interests. Walker wants to appear before the Supreme Court in behalf of the city in the seven-cent fare case, though it is a safe bet our Prince of Wise-crackers has never read through any brief on the question. Meanwhile he and his Board of Estimate have put off action on the Untermeyer plan until November, that is, till after election. Whatever the Supreme Court may decide, every day the city delays to give notice of recapture and to put into effect some intelligent plan for the subways not only costs the city thousands of dollars but makes the hope of any decent settlement grow fainter. Walker's conduct makes it clearer than ever that Tammany is quite willing to have the transit interests win. According to fairly well established rumor Tammany's friends and Governor Smith's are among those who may profit by the seven or ten cent fare. What has that champion of party responsibility, Alfred E. Smith, who gave us New Yorkers both Mayor Walker and our blundering Transit Commission, to say on this situation.

The big New York power merger, approved by Gov. Smith's Public Service Commission, is making a hypocritical appeal for public favor by announcing that the first fruits of the merger are a four and a half million dollar cut in rates. This is a plain unadorned falsehood. What the company has done is to give up a small extra charge for coal permitted by the Public Service Commission last winter when coal was dear. They ought to have given up this charge long ago and a complaint had been filed against them or was about to be filed against them for not giving it up. Hence they make a virtue of necessity and claim credit for economy as a result of merger. As I have previously argued, the merger should never have been permitted, except on the assurance of at least a two cent reduction in rates, from 7 cents per kilowatt hour to five cents. Mr. Morris Ernst of New York is to be congratulated on keeping up the fight and showing up this hypocrisy.

## Rum Not Big Issue, Thomas to Churches

(Continued from Page 1)  
churches do well in providing a forum for a discussion of issues of social ethics. Mayor Walker's impudent proposal to discriminate against churches which run forums or which discuss what he calls politics is worthy of his record and typical of Tammany's dislike of certain types of publicity. There are arguments for the taxation of church property. There are no arguments for discrimination between churches. However, I do not write this letter to discuss this general issue but rather to do three things:

1. "To warn you that your support of the Republican Party on the prohibition issue, a support which many of your leaders give not personally but quasi-officially, is being widely and dangerously construed, or misconstrued, as a direct interference of church with state based, at least partially, on religious prejudice."

2. "To urge that if in your opinion prohibition is a moral issue on which the churches must speak—a question on which I shall not here pass judgment—they should take more pains than they have yet done to rebuke the unblinking hypocrisy and corruption of many of their political bedfellows and should show more constructive zeal in making this 'noble experiment' rest upon popular support rather than an army of spies."

3. "Finally may I ask why prohibition is a great moral issue on which church leaders may quasi-officially give their support to a political party while they keep silence on imperialism, armament, the coal tragedy, the power lobby and civil liberty? The Bible, if memory serves me, contains no Volstead Act, but it is fairly explicit on matters of the exploitation of the poor. I doubt if the prophets and apostles would feel as much at home with the Republican party—or the Democratic either—as some of our modern churchmen."

## La Follette's Advice:

"Even if both Republican and Democratic conventions had adopted thorough-going progressive platforms, the American people have learned that neither party can be trusted to keep their promises."

ONE of the curious freaks of this national campaign is the letter of Frank P. Walsh and Frederic C. Howe to the LaFollette supporters of four years ago in behalf of the "Progressive League for Alfred E. Smith." The assumption is that the Tammany Sachem is the heir of the late Senator LaFollette and his views. That is a matter that cannot be settled by a mere assertion. It can only be determined by the record and the record is available.

LaFollette and Congressman Berger were the two men in Congress who did not accept the Democratic version of the war. LaFollette came near being expelled and Berger was twice expelled from Congress.

Where was the Tammany Sachem who is now supported by Walsh and Howe? He was with the enemies of LaFollette. Smith never said anything against the terror.

Four years ago LaFollette in announcing his candidacy for President paid his respects to Smith's party. Here is what he said:

"In the last years of the Democratic administration, under the notorious regime of Attorney-General Palmer, monopoly was recognized as beyond the reach of the law, WHILE LABOR UNIONS, FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS DARING TO ASSERT THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AGAINST THIS TYRANNICAL POWER WERE SINGLED OUT FOR ATTACK AND DESTRUCTION."

Did Wilson remove Palmer for his conduct? No. Did Smith ever raise his voice against it? No. Has the Democratic attitude changed on this matter now that the open shop Raskobs, Owens and duPonts are financing Smith?

## THE DIFFERENCE ON INJUNCTIONS

Walsh and Howe in their letter state that Smith favors legislation "to curb unwarranted use of injunctions." How daring! How does his platform differ from that of Hoover on this issue? The Democrats say that there has been "grave abuse" and the Republicans that injunctions have been "abused." The difference between the Smith and Hoover platforms on this use of the judicial club is a letter "d."

What was the declaration of the LaFollette platform four years ago? Not a watery statement that injunctions had been abused. Everybody knows of this abuse. It was a positive declaration of the action to be taken. The LaFollette platform clearly stated:

"We favor abolition of the use of injunctions in labor disputes." There is no equivocation. The Socialist Party alone has repeated this frank declaration and on this one issue it is entitled to every vote cast for LaFollette four years ago.

What does Smith and his platform say about child labor in industry? Not a word! What did the LaFollette platform say about it four years ago? Here again there is clearness. Moreover, there is consideration for the child slaves. Here is the platform declaration of the LaFollette-Wheeler ticket:

"We favor prompt ratification of the child labor amendment, and subsequent enactment of a Federal law to protect children in industry."

Why is Smith and his platform silent on child slavery? Because the Democrats cannot invite the condemnation of the Democratic southern millowners who exploit childhood in their plants. The "fearless" Smith needs campaign funds from these textile masters. LaFollette cared more for the children than he did for campaign funds.

On this crying issue, will Mr. Walsh and Mr. Howe please state why Smith has inherited the support of those voters who voted LaFollette?

## LaFOLLETTE'S ISSUE AND SMITH'S

Railroads have been influential in running the government since the Civil War. The LaFollette platform declared for public ownership of the railroads. What does Smith and his platform say about it? The Democratic platform favors "efficient" and economical transportation. Nothing more. Is Smith entitled to LaFollette support on this question and if so, why?

In 1924 LaFollette declared that one of the fundamental issues of American politics was "to break the combined power of the private monopoly system over the political and economic life of the American people." Walsh and Howe approved this view four years ago.

What does Smith and his platform say? They favor "legitimate business" and add that "honest business, no matter its size, need have no fear of a Democratic administration." When is business "legitimate" and when is it "honest?" When it contributes to Democratic campaign funds? Are the Democratic Raskobs, Owens and duPonts legitimate and the Republican Mellons, Butlers and their kind illegitimate?

On this question also we would like to hear from Walsh and Howe as to why they think that Smith and his platform are the heirs of LaFollette and his platform.

But suppose by some tortuous reasoning Mr. Walsh and Mr. Howe insist that there is no contradiction between LaFollette and his program and Smith and his program. Still they must admit that LaFollette had no use whatever for the two capitalist parties and all their platforms. Here is what he said four years ago:

"BOTH PARTIES WITHIN THE LAST QUARTER OF A CENTURY HAVE REGARDED THEIR PLATFORMS, AS THEY REGARD THEM TODAY, NOT AS A CONTRACT WITH THE PEOPLE AND A PROGRAM OF ACTION, BUT AS DEVICES TO CATCH VOTES AND TO GAIN POLITICAL OFFICE."

That is a very positive view of the late Senator LaFollette based upon many years of experience. Now another question, Mr. Walsh and Mr. Howe. If, as you insist, Smith is the heir of LaFollette, does Smith also inherit this conception of the parties of pelf and plunder? It is a rather hard question, but we are considering hard facts and it is for you to answer.

## LaFOLLETTE ON THE PLATFORMS

Perhaps you say that the Democratic party is "progressive" this year and if LaFollette had lived he would be sup-

## From the NEW LEADER MAILBAG

Editor The New Leader:

I could wish that Archibald Craig had understood me better and praised me less. He seems to think that I reject the Marxian theory of value, and the corollary that it is possible for the working class to benefit by increase of wages. On the contrary, I hold that Marx was right on these points. Either I expressed myself badly or Mr. Craig misread my article. On reading it over, I am compelled to say that I think the fault is his and not mine.

If it were true that increase of wages enables the capitalist to charge a higher price for his goods, employers would not spend millions of money and stain their souls with blood, as they so often do, in resisting the workers' demands for higher wages. If it were true that increase of wages does not reduce profits, it would likewise be true that reduction of wages does not increase profits. Indeed, if this were true, the workers might as well consent to work for no wages at all, for then they could get back their product for nothing.

Mr. Craig is correct in one thing only—that is, in thinking that such theoretical questions as his are of practical importance. The actions of our movement are at least very largely guided by its theories. If Socialists are mistaken or confused on vital points of economic theory, their actions are likely to be ineffective. If, as a matter of theory, we hold that real wages cannot be increased, that every increase in money wages results in an equal or proportionate increase of the workers' cost of living, then we cannot whole-heartedly co-operate with the labor organizations in what they hold to be the most important part of their activities. And as a matter of historic fact, the prevalence among American Socialists of the obsolete theory which Mr. Craig advocates, and which he erroneously imputes to me, has, on several occasions, done much to prevent the growth of a good understanding between our party and the trade unions.

Along with Mr. Craig's letter The New Leader prints one from H. O. Russell of Nova Scotia, who raises the question of distribution in the co-operative commonwealth.

From a certain passage in my article, Mr. Russell implies that I accept Bernard Shaw's view that equality of income should, must, and will prevail. I did not mean to convey this impression—as, indeed, I did not mean to express any opinion on the subject—but I can quite well see how Mr. Russell could draw such an inference. As a matter of fact, I do not agree with Shaw.

Mr. Russell asks whether Marx ever definitely "subscribed to the idea of equality as a principle of Socialism." The answer is that he did not.

In his more widely known works, Marx hardly mentions the subject. But in the letter which he addressed to the German Social Democracy, criticizing the program or platform adopted at the Gotha Congress, he does take it up. He there declares quite categorically that, at least during an indefinitely long transitional stage, the return which each producer will receive will be proportionate to the work he performs. Beyond that transitional period, he seems to have seen the probability, not of "equality of income," but rather of the realization of the old communistic formula, "For each according to his capacities, to each according to his needs"—which in effect means the disappearance of the problem of distribution through such an increase in the power of production as will assure abundance for all and such a transformation of folk-ways under the influence of the new social environment as will make it a matter of indifference to A whether B gets more than he does, so long as A gets all he cares for.

Speaking as a Marxian, let me add that the mere fact that Marx has said this does not impose it upon me. An article of faith. The important thing is not just to know what Marx said, but to understand why he said it. If we then see that he was right, well and good—his conclusions become ours; and if not, then it is our business to correct his error, as he was obliged to correct his own errors when he discovered them.

ALGERNON LEE

New York, Sept. 30.

## Minor Parties in Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—That the Socialist Party is a factor in politics is illustrated by the anxiety of the chairman of the Republican State Committee, A. J. Russell, to secure the cooperation of the Socialist Party in bringing about the reform in the electoral law so that minority parties can be represented in fact as well as in theory on election commissions.

porting your beloved Tammany brave. Very well. We will consider that contention also.

It so happens that LaFollette four years ago considered this very question. Not that we accept your view that when the Democratic party has been haphazard with the oodles of cash contributed by the Raskobs, Owens, Lehmanns and duPonts that it has become "progressive." Not at all. But we will assume that it has become what you say it is. In that event what did LaFollette think? Here are his words:

"BUT EVEN IF BOTH REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS HAD ADOPTED THOROUGH-GOING PROGRESSIVE PLATFORMS, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE LEARNED THAT NEITHER PARTY CAN BE TRUSTED TO KEEP ITS PROMISES."

That is also the Socialist position. It does not leave you anything upon which to lean. You have crawled back into the rotten politics which LaFollette always fought. He is dead. Do not try to disgrace his name. It is not fair to the dead. Burn incense at the Tammany shrine and its prize exhibit if you will, but at least have respect for the man who cannot answer your apostasy.