

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

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

For President:
NORMAN THOMAS
For Vice-President:
JAMES H. MAURER

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HERBERT HOOVER—MASTER BUILDER of THE DIRTY ROAD TO POWER

THERE are stories to be told by men who went wrong because they were in a jam and couldn't help themselves. There are stories we all know of women who went wrong because of misplaced trust and affection. There is also the story of Sockless Joe Jackson, one of the boys who threw a world's series and said, "Judge, I did it for the wife and kiddies."

What they did in love we can forgive. What they did in human weakness and confusion we can condone.

This is the story of a good man who went wrong. But not out of love; not for the sake of a starving family; not out of the confusion of mind untrained to meet the world. This is the story of a man who went wrong for what there was in it for himself, and for no other purpose. This is the story of Herbert Hoover.

There is a tragedy here, let us not deny it. The man who will be the next President of the United States knows himself and his shame, and is at times silenced by it. There were better days. The little farming community in Iowa where he was born bred decent men. It is not to his credit that he goes back there to refresh himself in the memories of them. That his family has been in the country two hundred years and produced good, useful men is to his credit. He has none of the futile disillusion about the country that sometimes characterizes those who thought they were coming to Paradise when they came to America. That he offers that ancestry to the nation as a character recommendation is a minor fault in good taste. His work in California, his learning to be a mining engineer were signs of initiative, of enterprise. He went abroad, made his knowledge pay, got to be rich. To the story about the Chinese dealings, to the fact that mining wealth in three continents is still made largely from cheap native labor, we need pay no attention.

SELF-SATISFYING DAYS IN BELGIUM

Here was a competent man, a man who could make his ability pay him money, good money. In 1914 he was on the scene when the war broke out. He became food distributor in Belgium. It has been described as a hard job. Let us add that it had this saving easiness about it: everybody wanted to be friends with America, with the country that was sending in the food. Here he showed himself to be a competent man, got the reputation of being a good man, a kind man. Here he gathered around him a group of men and women who tied the emotions wrought in them by the war around him. Here, too, he became, in a way, the social workers' dream. They were busy throughout America in binding up the wounds of the industrial conflict, a dull and often thwarted business. To bind up the wounds dramatically, under the eyes of the whole world, to the thundering applause of the whole country—what one of them would not have given his immortal soul to be in Hoover's place? What one of them did not thank him for raising the social worker to a new level in his own eyes at first, later in the eyes of the Community Chests? War days.

Back to the United States. Food director. Had the housewives of the country, from California to Maine, from Florida to Washington, grown a little weary of cooking three meals a day for men toward whom they no longer felt their first love? Were girls whom young men had left to go into the Army wretched because they could do so little toward ending the agony of the war, while the men did so much? The Food Director gave a new meaning to their housekeeping, to their saving. "What you save helps feed the soldiers." It made every woman a vicarious Rose of Noman's Land. They were grateful to the man who made them feel that way. They have retained their gratitude. They will thank him by joining the other people who want very much to have him made President.

Food director. It was a big job. It is interesting to know that he came out of it without one friend among the independent and progressive men in congress. Not even Borah, who decided later that he would give up everything in return for the pleasure of knowing that it was illegal for a man to drink, was his friend then. He fixed the maximum price on wheat that caused so much trouble with the farmers, but then refused to stand up like a man and take the responsibility for it. He made a formal promise

to the hograisers, and then wretched on that, although when the Federal Commission reported that the packers were earning between 250 and 300 per cent more than before the war, he did nothing to stop them. That was too much even for Gifford Pinchot, who quit him then and there. One of the Morgan partners, the assistant secretary of the treasury, said of him, "He knows nothing about finance, about economics."

DEMOCRAT OR REPUBLICAN? AMBITION DECIDES

This big job did not keep him so occupied, however, that in 1918 he could not appeal to the country to re-elect a Democratic Congress. At that moment he had no party. It looked as though history were going to repeat itself and the war party was going to be the dominant party in the country in the post war period. It was a political move.

Ambition began to work inside of him like compound cathartic. He was prominent. Women, social workers, began to mention him for the Presidency. The year 1920 came. There was to be the first Presidential election after the war. The Democrats expected to carry the country by a huge vote. Every party that had been in power during a war had always been swept back for another four years. He was an intelligent man. He knew that the difference between the two parties was so slight that it was almost entirely a matter of name. In 1920 the Democrats wanted the League of Nations, the Republicans did not. Hoover favored the League. He hesitated. As a matter of principle he should have gone in with the Democrats. He hesitated. Friends reminded him that it was a normally Republican country.

In Michigan they put his name on the Democratic primaries. Still he hesitated. It became finally clear that there was going to be a Republican landslide. Then he had his name taken off the Democratic ballot. For a man who wanted election to the Presidency the Republicans were

"If Progressives Are In Earnest,—"

McAllister Coleman, Socialist candidate for U. S. Senator in New York State, speaking at a debate between Republicans, Democrats and Socialists at the Rockaway Forum, Rockaway Park, said:

"If progressives are in earnest in their demand for a real party of opposition to the two old capitalist parties, they will make a start towards the formation of such a party by voting the Socialist ticket this year. Let the old parties row about liquor and religion and their Mrs. Willebrandts. Come with the Socialists this year on a research magnificent into a better and finer way of collective living. No 'Good Man,' no political Messiah will give us the world of peace, freedom and plenty for which the Socialists are striving under the courageous leadership of Norman Thomas. We can only have cooperation in place of competition, peace in place of imperialism and war if we start now to form our own party—the party of the hand and brain workers of the country, who create rather than own."

the best bet, the choice of an ambitious man. The party of his choice found that the conduct of the war had made so many enemies for the Democrats that they could have nominated a little yellow dog and won. They nominated Harding of Ohio. He won. Thirty-one prominent Republicans signed a statement to the country that they thought Harding would favor the League. Hoover was one of them. It was pleasant for Hoover to think that. It was a little bandage for the little strain of throwing up his principles for his ambition.

He entered a cabinet that was to become the most famous one in the history of the country. It was, even on the first look at it, a messy crowd of political wardheelers, such as Hays, Daugherty and Fall, and fat-cats such as Mellon. Hoover and Hughes were put there to make it palatable to the country. People who started gagging and vomiting all over the streets of all the cities of the country at the sight of it were patted on the back by friendly editors. "Hughes and Hoover are our guarantee that the others will keep straight. They're wise boys. They've been around. You can trust them." People throughout the country put their faith in Hoover.

WHAT HOOVER'S CABINET DID

The boys were back from the war. They had risked a lot for their country. They had thought that people back home were doing their bit, too. They thought the men they had elected to office would give them a government, a country to be proud of. They were glad Hoover was in the cabinet. He had been across. He knew what the boys had gone through. They thought he, at least, would play straight with them.

In the cabinet Hoover represented some of the highest hopes of the people. There were

so few good men there. So he became one of the two on whom they pinned their hopes. Week after week he sat in the cabinet meetings, taking part in its deliberations.

The record of that party cabinet, under Harding and Coolidge, is known:

1. It tossed out the League of Nations. There went Hoover's pledge.
2. It fought the proposition to give the underpaid soldiers any form of economic security. That makes his present talk about 'not only being just but generous to the veterans' sheer hypocrisy.
3. It fought, through its party leaders in Congress, any and every effort to bring the coal industry under control. When Borah forced them into the open on that, a Commission was appointed of men who wanted to do nothing about the industry, and it did. In 1924 a national strike of mines threatened. The A. F. of L. and other labor groups were going for LaFollette. It was desired to keep the miners' leaders regular and Republican. Hoover was the man who fixed them up with a renewal of their wage agreement. The miners' leaders stayed regular and Republican. There was no strike in the Presidential year. Hoover took the credit for fixing up the coal industry. He was hailed and acclaimed for it. He never did another thing about it. In 1928 the union is broken and defeated.

4. It led the movement to repeal the excess profits taxes and did repeal them.
5. It lowered taxes on big incomes out of all proportion to other incomes. It tried to have the inheritance tax repealed.
6. It sterilized all efforts at farm relief.

HOOVER SOUGHT FALL'S GUIDANCE

7. It fought the Norris Muscle Shoals Bill, the Johnson Boulder Dam Bill with all its power and prestige. Never has Hoover spoken one good word for them. In 1927-28 it starved the Federal Power Commission to the point it had to quit one of its most important functions.

8. The Attorney General, Daugherty, sold the favors of his office for money.
9. Beds and sheets for the wounded veterans were sold out from under them.
10. After repeated sessions of the cabinet during which the oil leases were discussed, Secretary Fall gave property worth one hundred million dollars away to his friends and paymasters Sinclair and Doheny. Hoover attended those meetings of the cabinet. One of the other oil companies protested, directly to Hoover, thinking here was one honest man in the gyp joint. Hoover passed the letter on to his colleague Fall, saying, "You answer it, old man. What you say goes with me. I'm not telling the world a thing."

11. The Postmaster General, Hays, campaign manager, paid the 1924 campaign bills with dirty oil money, coming from the graft. When he was asked about it, he lied by silence. Later, when forced to admit, whined "They didn't ask me that."
12. Mellon knew where the dirty money went, what it was being used for. He never admitted it during long months while Senator Walsh, even detectives of his own department, were trying to trace it. He allowed himself the luxury of a \$10,000 silence at government expense until they had the evidence to pin it on him. Then he admitted.

13. It conducted the illegal war into Nicaragua.

WHO? WHO? WHO? BUT HOOVER?

During all this time who kept his warm seat in the cabinet? Who did not let out a peep of protest? Who stayed in right with the party politicians who had shovled time and again that they alone had the power to nominate a President?

Who stood between the Ohio gang and the public with a Sunday School face? Who stifled any sense of common decency that was in him? Who lent his sheltering prestige to the crooks? WHO, WHO, WHO BUT HOOVER?

During these seven and a half years there has been a mighty falling off of integrity. So much has fallen that very little is left.

(Continued on Page 4)

First Socialist Invasion of The South in Years Brings Large and Enthusiastic Rallies to Thomas

Socialists on Alert to Build Strong Organization— Poverty Found Everywhere

By Charles Solomon

NORMAN THOMAS and I have just completed a tour of several Southern states as a result of which I am more persuaded than ever before that with financial and human resources we could build in this country a powerful party of labor and Socialism. Wherever we went we met Socialists full of enthusiasm and determination, literally pleading for co-operation in the exploitation of an extraordinary opportunity to build for Socialism.

Not a single discordant or pessimistic note did I hear anywhere. From beginning to end it was a perfect symphony of optimism and promise. And please remember that all of this occurred under circumstances not the most favorable and in sections of the country regarded as far from ideal from the standpoint of socialist party organization and socialist propaganda generally.

In all my experience in the movement, I never met comrades more loyal and inspiring, and nowhere have I been privileged to see efforts more unremitting and cheerful in behalf of our cause.

Nine Meetings Held

We addressed meetings, Thomas and I, in Atlanta, Georgia, Jacksonville, Florida, Charleston, South Carolina, Richmond, Virginia, and Washington, D. C. I addressed an afternoon meeting of the Washington Open Forum while Thomas was speaking at a record breaking gathering in the Hippodrome Theater at Baltimore, Maryland. We wound up the tour with a literally extraordinary rally in the auditorium of the National Press Club in the capital of the nation. The audience, more than eight hundred persons, jammed the inadequately sized hall to actual overflowing. Throughout the entire tour, the persons who came to hear us were a fine, clean, intelligent looking lot, consisting of industrial workers, office and other

Hoover Relies on Religious Bigotry, Smith on Racial, Thomas Finds in Tour of the South

On returning from his trip to Southern states, Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, said:

"I have just returned from a trip which took me to North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida as well as to Baltimore and Washington. I was grateful for the courtesy of my reception and delighted with my audiences and with the general fairness of the newspapers. I was, however, seriously disquieted by the nature of the old parties' campaign. Whether Mr. Hoover likes it or not, his campaign is being pushed in a spirit of religious bigotry. On the other hand, the Democratic campaign rests almost wholly on racial bigotry. One would think that Hoover had proposed to restore the Force Law, whereas all he ever did was to end segregation of civil service employees in his department. Both Democrats and Republicans fight fire instead of appealing to higher motives. Catholics are solid for Smith and the Hoover supporters share the racial bigotry by trying to accuse Smith of friendliness to Negroes. Even more than in other sections politicians talk dry and vote wet. Most people who talk wet or dry are thinking race and religion."

"Only the Socialist Party is injecting a frank discussion of the issues that matter, and the response at my meetings shows that even in the midst of this intolerance such frank discussion of legitimate issues is appreciated."

white collar employees, and middle class people.

Here and there an old party celebrity was in the audience. At Jacksonville, we had in the crowd a former Republican candidate for the United States Senate who, insisting he could not agree with us, nevertheless warmly congratulated us on the meeting and the message. And while I am on this Jacksonville meeting, it is interesting to note that the chairman, A. M. Jackson, is a genuine veteran in the cause. Notwithstanding his more than eighty years he was with the welcoming party at the railroad station and stuck it out, as it were, to the very end. Much of the credit for the success of this meeting is due to Harry Feldman, formerly of the 3rd Assembly district in the Bronx, N.Y. Let me say right here that he was not the least of the inspirations we encountered in the tour.

Thomas and I, with no experience of weather conditions in the far Southland, were dressed in early winter clothes, and loaded down with top-coats. You can picture our discomfort when I tell you that the audience at Jacksonville was dressed in palm beach and o-bet light summer clothing, and liberally used fans throughout the meeting. Relief began to come when we reached Richmond.

Atlanta Meeting Jammed to Doors

The Atlanta meeting was held in the Labor Temple and—I mean every word of it—was packed to the walls. When you stop to consider that in each instance,

the cities we visited had not seen a Socialist meeting in eighteen to twenty years, with all of the implications of such a situation, reader you may begin to appreciate the almost miraculous success of the tour.

I regret very much we were compelled to keep going continuously. It would have been much better if we had been able to spend more time in each of the cities visited to help lay the foundation stronger for party organization work. And in this connection, at each of the meetings not only did we and the local Socialists meet the so-called old-timers, who in many instances, are not so old at that, but many others who gave their names and addresses for membership in the party. It is a fact that some of the former party members had not heard of party activities in their sections of the country in years. Since the war, as a matter of fact.

The Jacksonville meeting took place in the beautiful auditorium of the New Chamber of Commerce Building. The audience was large, generous and attentive. The meeting at Charleston, in the very old and historic Gorman Artillery Hall, was likewise successful. In Richmond, we had our meeting in the fine auditorium of the John Marshall High School, adjoining the one time home of the famous chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. A splendid audience in every sense of the word and surprisingly generous in its campaign con-

tribution, although less so than the audiences in other cities. And while I am dwelling on this matter of contributions, they were remarkable, all things considered. You old timers in the work of taking collections, what say you to eighty dollars out of the meeting in Atlanta? And close to three hundred dollars at Washington?

Since I was speaking in Washington when Thomas was in Baltimore I shall have to leave it to him to tell about this meeting elsewhere in these columns. He told me it was a "knockout."

Washington A Revelation

The meeting in Washington was a genuine revelation. In the first place, Washington, D. C., is not the best kind of a place for any kind of a political meeting, which means that it is especially so for Socialist meetings. In the next place, there is little party organization in the District of Columbia and the meeting was in charge almost entirely of the local Workers' Club organization. Furthermore, the Press Club auditorium is located thirteen floors up and at the end of a long winding corridors. Also, the weather was not less than very warm. Notwithstanding all this, everything considered, the Washington meeting was probably the outstanding success of the tour.

I mustn't forget to say that the newspapers were uniformly kind and generous. Lots of advance publicity and generous space, editorially, in some instances, in reporting the meetings.

Everywhere, Thomas fascinated and completely captured his audiences. We couldn't have named a more perfect standard bearer. He hits these typical American audiences right square in the center. You are all familiar with his speeches in this campaign so I will say nothing on this score except to add that they were especially clear, eloquent, pertinent and persuasive. The handshaking parties after each meeting gave testimony of the reaction of the auditors.

Loyal Comrades Everywhere

I should say something about the Comrades, individually who, in their respective cities, labored heroically against odds ordinarily overwhelming, and sorely handicapped, to put these meetings over. If I fail to record any names, I hope the Comrades who read this account in the places we have just left will put it down to the fact that we were rushed and that as chairman, on occasion, book seller everywhere, collection taker and generally handy man, I just had to slip up on

(Continued on Page 3)

Thomas On
23 Radio
Stations!

RADIO audiences will have an opportunity to hear Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, Thursday evening, October 18th, over a nation-wide network of 23 stations. Thomas will broadcast from 10:30 to 11 p. m. from the studios of WJZ in New York City. His talk, which will be a discussion of the current political issues, will be carried by

the blue network, supplemented by a number of other stations.

The stations which will carry Thomas' address will include:

WJZ, New York City;
WBZ, Springfield, Mass.;
WBZA, Boston, Mass.;
WBAL, Baltimore, Md.;
WHAM, Rochester, N. Y.;
WDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa.;
DLW, Cincinnati, Ohio;
WJR, Detroit, Mich.;

JYW, Chicago, Ill.;
KWK, St. Louis, Mo.;
WREN, Kansas City, Mo.;
KOA, Denver, Colo.;
WTMJ, Milwaukee, Wis.;
WCCO, Minneapolis, Minn.;

WVOO, Tulsa, Okla.;
WFAA, Dallas, Tex.;
KPRC, Houston, Tex.;
WOAL, San Antonio, Tex.;
WHAS, Louisville, Ky.;
WSM, Nashville, Tenn.;
WMC, Memphis, Tenn.;
WSB, Atlanta, Ga.;

WBT, Charlotte, N. C.;
Socialist National Campaign headquarters makes the boast that Thomas possesses the best radio voice of any of the Presidential candidates.

Socialists within reach of these 23 high-powered stations should leave no stone unturned to have their friends tune in on Thomas. The best system is to arrange house parties, if you have a radio, and invite your

non-Socialist acquaintances to hear Thomas. The radio is the best way to reach the largest number of people. It is also the most expensive. Therefore it is up to New Leader readers to make the fullest use of this hook-up. Remember the date and time: Thursday evening, October 18, at 10:30 to 11 p. m. Write us and let us know how the speech comes over.

Thurs. Eve.
Oct. 18th
10:30 p.m.

CAMPAIGN LITER, IN NEW YORK OCT. 26

Thomas Speaks This Tuesday In Philadelphia

Socialists of City Schedule Vigorous Campaign for Next Few Weeks

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA—Norman Thomas, Socialist nominee for President, will speak in Philadelphia Tuesday evening, Oct. 16, at the Philadelphia Labor Institute. At 4 p. m. Thomas will speak in Swarthmore College. The Socialist Party had engaged the Academy of Music, but after a deposit had been paid, they were informed that a mistake was made and there were no available dates for October. Through another organization it was learned that not only was October 16 open—but five other dates in that month as well.

This has naturally put every Socialist on his mettle to make this as big a meeting as it would have been in the Academy of Music. Five thousand tickets are circulated, and ten thousand throw away cards, advertising the meeting.

The Campaign Committee have completed plans for handling over 100 meetings. Beside the main auditorium, which seats nearly two thousand, they have engaged the banquet hall, and two other large rooms. Dr. Jesse Holmes, of Swarthmore College will preside.

House to house distribution of literature, as well as mailing over 50,000 of the Campaign Committee.

There will be seven campaign rallies following our Thomas meeting in various sections of the city. These will follow the literature distribution.

Plans are as follows: Oct. 16, Labor Institute, 808 Locust street. Speakers: Norman Thomas, August Claessens, Dr. Jesse Holmes.

Oct. 17, Distribution of literature—Strawberry Mansion.

Oct. 18, Comrades meet at 2529 N. Stanley St. 7:30 p. m.

Oct. 19, meeting, Strawberry Mansion. Speakers: Pauline Newman, Mary Berger, Chas. Sehl, Dr. Getzow, Morris Rosen.

Oct. 22, distribution of literature, 80 Philadelphia, 7:30 p. m. Comrades will meet at 7th and Snyder avenues.

Oct. 23, meeting, 711 Snyder avenue. Speakers: M. Polin, A. I. Shipiloff, Dr. Chas. Mazer.

Oct. 24, distribution of literature, Kensington. Comrades meet corner 2nd and Allegheny ave., 7:30 p. m.

Oct. 25, Kensington Labor Lyceum, 2nd and Cambria sts. Speakers: Pauline Newman, Fred Kreckmann, Fred Hodgson, Charles Sehl, Dr. Jesse Holmes.

Oct. 28, Labor Institute, 808 Locust st. Speakers: Morris Hillquit, Wm. M. Peckbaum, Dr. Jesse Holmes, Harry Berger.

Oct. 29, distribution of literature, Comrades meet Feldman's Drug Store, Franklin and Columbia, 7:30 p. m.

Oct. 30, Traymore Hill, Franklin and Columbia ave. Speakers: Esther Friedman, M. Polin, Chas. Sehl, Dr. Chas. Mazer, Fred Hodgson.

Nov. 2, distribution of literature, West Philadelphia. Comrades meet at 52nd and Market sts., S. E. cor., 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 3, distribution of literature, South Philadelphia. Comrades meet at 7th and Snyder avenue, 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 4, meeting, West Philadelphia. (all to be announced). Speakers: Chas. W. Ervin, Dr. Jesse Holmes, Chas. Sehl, Louis Schorpp.

Nov. 5, meeting, 7th and Snyder avenue. Speakers: Dr. Chas. Mazer, M. Polin, F. Hodgson, Harry N. Berger, Charles Sehl.

All comrades who wish to help distribute literature will please send in names to Socialist Party office, 808 Locust st., and note sections of city where you can best help.

Thomas Speaks Monday At Independents Dinner

One of the most interesting meetings during the presidential campaign in and around New York will be the dinner given by the Independent Committee for Norman Thomas for President on next Monday evening, October 15 at the Aldine Club. Norman Thomas, presidential candidate, will be the principal speaker of the evening and will discuss the issues of the campaign and report on his several trips in all parts of the country. Brief talks will be given by Upton Sinclair, who is in New York for a few days preparing his book on Boston for the printer; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis, and one of the leading Negroes of the United States; Morris Hillquit, John Haynes Holmes, Jesse H. Holmes, Kirby Page and Robert Morris Lovett.

Tickets may be secured at \$2.50 from the Independent Committee for Thomas for President, Room 931, 70 Fifth avenue, New York City. Telephone ALgonquin 8865-6. Reservations should be made at once.

A THIRD PARTY

THE ARBITRATOR is a third party among magazines—for the under-dog and snappy. Don't throw your subscription away on a paper which will always say what you wish to hear. Read dangerously! Examine the world as it is presented each month free from preconceived opinions or established customs. Have faith in attaining the unattainable—the real outlawry of war, abolition of poverty, unveiling of superstition and securing of justice—by political means.

The Arbitrator has supported La Follette and now urges a vote for Norman Thomas. It exposed the Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up, and requests the release of Mooney, still in prison after a fraudulent conviction. It has urged an all-inclusive arbitration treaty and federal laws controlling power, regulating child labor and lynching, limiting profits, establishing minimum wage laws, unemployment insurance and old age pensions. It supports Spiritual Evolution as a substitute for theology. The September issue contains a remarkable revelation of finger-printing by "Margery," and in October there is an analysis of how Jesus would vote.

Send a dollar to cover a year's subscription for yourself and some timid conservative, who will be notified that it comes from "a mutual friend."

WILLIAM FLOYD, Editor.

114 East 31st Street New York City

Socialists Of Nation Urged To Be Present

A National Socialist Campaign banquet surpassing even that of early this year is announced for Friday evening, October 26. It will take place at Park View Palace, 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Although most of those who will be able to attend the banquet will come largely from New York City and vicinity, the event will, nevertheless, be a national one from many points of view. Several hundred prominent Socialists from all over the country will be present to participate in the festivities. The banquet will in a sense be a culmination of the extensive national campaign that the Socialist Party has been conducting this year. Reports will be heard from all parts of the United States on the progress of the Socialist movement.

Hundreds of reservations are coming in. If the national banquet last May can be taken as a criterion, many persons will be turned away. On that occasion, 1,100 were accommodated, while 800 were unfortunate enough to make their reservations too late.

The chairman of the National Banquet Committee is A. I. Shipiloff, and the secretary G. August Gerber. All reservations must be sent to the National Campaign Committee of the Socialist Party, 15 East 40th Street. The price is \$2.50 per plate. Tables consist of ten.

All Socialists and labor organizations are requested not to arrange affairs for the evening of October 26, so that no disagreeable conflicts will result.

One of the chief reasons for the dinner will be to raise campaign funds. If you cannot attend personally, be with us in spirit. Send a contribution, no matter how small, and it will be announced at the dinner as a token that you are with us. Send your contributions or reservations to the Dinner Committee, Socialist Campaign Committee, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

National Headquarters News

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

National

NATIONAL REFERENDUM
Local Branches and Members at large, please take notice: The ballots for a vote on the new constitution have been sent out and the vote is now open. If any member has not received a ballot, please advise the National Office.

AND THERE'S MILWAUKEE!
And there's Milwaukee, the city where Socialism never forgets to show itself in an election. This time we have an excellent chance to elect more men and women on the Socialist ticket than at any time in the history of the party.

There is a good chance to send not only the true and tried Victor L. Berger to Congress, but also a partner to help him in his courageous work—our nominee in the adjoining district. Berger must be sent back and he should have DAMEDE-ATE support from our comrades—yes, financial support. Send your mite—either to the National Office or direct to the Milwaukee Headquarters. Make sure of the victory we can and must have. Elect Berger again and give him a helper from the true and tried Victor L. Berger.

LITERATURE AND ORGANIZATION
The National Office is pushing the work of organization and distribution of literature everywhere. While our force is small and our finances low, we are sending organization letters with suggestions to our comrades and sympathizers throughout the nation. We are sending out leaflets and books by the thousands every day. A second letter to our members, urging them to double the party membership, has just left the office. Do not let us be delayed in the future. We are urging our friends to help the call for action and to double their efforts on the two important points—"Educate and Organize."

Indiana

Indiana Socialists are making progress in building up the party membership. The Kirkpatrick meeting was attended by a big crowd and preparations are under way for a big meeting when Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee hits Indianapolis. This meeting is to be held on Oct. 14, 2:30 p. m. in the K. of P. Grand Lodge hall. A new local is being organized at Peru. Local Indianapolis has a committee on organization that is planning for a big increase in membership. All along the line there is new enthusiasm in Indiana, says the State Secretary.

Texas

The Texas Socialists report that their state ticket has been filed and accepted. They expect their party vote this fall to be sufficient to make the party an official one again after election day.

Tennessee

G. J. Braun, State Secretary, writes that he is doing everything possible to build up the membership. He has sent out a call for financial help and he hopes the comrades and friends in his locality will respond liberally. Comrade Kaye, one of the speakers in the state, is busy on the job and Comrade Braun is taking care of arranging meetings for him.

West Virginia

A big meeting was held in Morgantown with J. H. Snider, our nominee for Governor, and John Brown, of Maine, as the speakers. The crowd was large and enthusiastic and the local press gave good publicity.

Old party politicians are complaining that the Socialists are getting more space than they are. The Snider meetings are very successful and the state office is receiving many calls for literature.

New Mexico

Comrade Richardson sends word that they are on the ballot with a full ticket and that they have a speaker in the field in the person of Comrade Wickham. The state publication, The Progress-Building, is a fine publication and Richardson is a busy man.

Wyoming

W. Roy Nicodemus, State Secretary, informs the National Office that our campaign in his state is going ahead in good shape. Comrade Wolfe, our nominee for the U. S. Senate is preparing to make a tour over the state. He is a good speaker and will build for party membership. They have hopes for a big vote this year—a vote sufficient to make the party an official one.

Presidential electors: Dick Rosena, farmer, of Slater; Lee Krueger, farmer, of Elbert; Blanche Kaufman, of Cheyenne. U. S. Senator, W. W. Wolfe, farmer, of Wheatland. U. S. Congress, W. Roy Nicodemus, accounting clerk of Cheyenne.

Ohio

Less than four weeks are left for the election. Prior list of literature, campaign buttons, posters of Thomas and Maurer, and auto plates have been mailed to locals and sympathizers. There should be no delay in getting. Do not forget the "Intelligent Voters Guide," a splendid book of 310 pages and campaign contributions will be a big help. Address all communications to the State Secretary, Henry Kulmann, 13,004 Austin Ave., Cleveland.

Maine

Secretary Farrington is busy supplying newspapers with all the facts about the Platform and the Party that he has time to write. He is also busy with the campaign we challenge our right to adequate space in the papers. Comrade Jene Step does speak in Biddeford, Oct. 11th, Portland, Oct. 12th and Lewiston (City Hall) Oct. 13th. More speakers are needed. Many Maine people are becoming interested by hearing Socialist ideas over the radio.

Connecticut

The Socialists of the 3d Congressional district held a convention at 12:30 p. m. Saturday, Oct. 6, and nominated Walter E. Davis of Hamden as the candidate. Mr. Davis is a member at large of the State Executive Committee.

The following Socialists of Local New Haven were nominated as candidates for State Senators in the 8th, 9th and 10th districts.

Hamden
A caucus was held Friday, Oct. 4, and Sven Ottoson, a member of the State Executive Committee, was nominated for State Senator in the 12th district. Guy Berquist and Ernest Castiglioni were nominated for Representatives in the State Legislature from the town of Hamden. The Socialists of Hamden are mailing a large number of the Berger Platform to the voters of the town.

Wm. E. White of Cheshire was nominated for State Senator to represent the 14th Senatorial district.

Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport will address a County meeting of the League of Women Voters Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 2:30 p. m. Representatives of the Republican and Democratic parties will also address the meeting.

McLevy will address meetings at Wallingford Thursday; Milford, Friday, and Danbury, Saturday.

West Haven
Jasper McLevy, candidate for Governor, spoke at a large mass meeting Friday evening, Oct. 4, on the Central Green of West Haven. Frederick Cederholm of Bridgeport also gave a short talk. This was the first meeting held in this town in a number of years. It is expected that a good state vote will be cast for the party ticket here in November.

Norman Thomas will speak in Hartford Sunday evening, Oct. 14, at 8:30 p. m. Thomas will speak under the auspices of the New Haven Grand Council in Hyperion Theatre. Eugene Dunnigan will speak for the Republican Party and Augustine Longenecker for the Democratic Party.

Kirkpatrick in Passaic
George R. Kirkpatrick will address weekly open air meetings in Passaic, N. J. Saturday, October 13, at 8 p. m., at the corner of Main and Passaic Avenues.

On Friday evening, October 12, the Workmen's Circle Branches of the city will conduct a Ratification Meeting for the Socialist Party candidates. Beside the county and state candidates a prominent speaker (Jewish) will address the audience in the Workmen's Circle Building, 50 Howe Avenue.

Where Thomas And Maurer Can Be Heard

NORMAN THOMAS DATES

Saturday, Oct. 13th—City Club, Cleveland, Ohio.

Sunday, Oct. 14th—Hyperion Theatre, New Haven, 2 p. m.

Monday, Oct. 15th—Dinner by Independent Committee for Norman Thomas, at the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth avenue, NEW YORK CITY.

Monday, Oct. 15th—Elks Hall, Harlem, NEW YORK CITY.

Monday, Oct. 15th—Second Avenue Theatre, NEW YORK CITY.

Tuesday, Oct. 16th—Swarthmore College, SWARTHMORE, PA. 4 p. m.

Tuesday, Oct. 16th—Labor Institute, 8 p. m., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Thursday, Oct. 18th—Neckwear Makers Union, at Webster Hall, NEW YORK CITY, 8 p. m.

Thursday, Oct. 18th—Over network of 23 radio stations (see page one) from 10:30 to 11 p. m. Eastern Time.

Friday, Oct. 19th—State Street School, HACKENSACK, N. J., 8 p. m.

Saturday, Oct. 20th—At the Community Church, NEW YORK CITY, 8 p. m. Debate on foreign policy with Norman Hapgood and Hamilton Fish.

Sunday, Oct. 21st—Workmen's Circle Meeting, Jewish Folk Theatre, Second avenue and 12th street, NEW YORK CITY, 11 p. m.

Sunday, Oct. 21st—PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 3 p. m.

Sunday, Oct. 21st—READING, Pa., 3 p. m.

Monday, Oct. 22nd—NEW HAVEN and BRIDGEPORT, Conn.

Tuesday, Oct. 23rd—Convention Hall, Rochester, N. Y., 8 p. m.

Wednesday, Oct. 24th—SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Thursday, Oct. 25th—Elmwood Music Hall, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Friday, Oct. 26th—Banquet, Park-view Palace, NEW YORK CITY.

Saturday, Oct. 27th—NEW BEDFORD, Mass., 3 p. m.

Saturday, Oct. 27th—PROVIDENCE, R. I., 8 p. m.

Sunday, Oct. 28th—NORTHAMPTON, Mass., 8 p. m.

Monday, Oct. 29th—MANCHESTER, N. H.

Tuesday, Oct. 30th—Ford Hall and Wallingford Auditorium, BOSTON, Mass.

Thursday, Nov. 1st—Laurel Gardens, NEWARK, N. J.

Friday, Nov. 2nd—New Utrecht High School; James Madison High School, BROOKLYN; Hunts Point Place, THE BRONX.

Saturday, Nov. 3rd—ALBANY and SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Sunday, Nov. 4th—Amalgamated Temple, BROOKLYN 11 a. m.

COVEY ISLAND, 2 p. m.

Sunday, Nov. 4th—Thomas Jefferson High School, BROOKLYN, evening.

Sunday, Nov. 4th—Brownsville Labor Lyceum, BROOKLYN, evening.

Sunday, Nov. 4th—in the 18th Assembly District, BROOKLYN, evening.

TOUR OF JAMES H. MAURER

Saturday, Oct. 13th—GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

Sunday, Oct. 14th—MILWAUKEE, Wis.

Wednesday, Oct. 17th—SEATTLE, Wash.

Thursday, Oct. 18th—PORTLAND, Ore.

Friday, Oct. 19th—SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

Saturday, Oct. 20th—SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

Sunday, Oct. 21st—LOS ANGELES, Cal.

Sunday, Oct. 22nd—LOS ANGELES, Cal.

Tuesday, Oct. 23rd—OGDEN, Utah.

Wednesday, Oct. 24th—DENVER, Colo.

Thursday, Oct. 25th—OMAHA, Neb.

Friday, Oct. 26th—MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.

Saturday, Oct. 27th—KENOSHA, Wis.

Sunday, Oct. 28th—CHICAGO, Ill.

Monday, Oct. 29th—ST. LOUIS, Mo.

Tuesday, Oct. 30th—CINCINNATI, Ohio.

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Series of Big Meetings Greet Thomas in South

Candidate Is Warmly Received

(Continued From Page 1)

something here and there. In Atlanta, there were the Jacobs, one of them, the younger, chairman of our meeting; the Merlins, Laundus, Rusk, Weintraub and others.

In Jacksonville: Harry Feldman, Andrew Lindgren, L. Shevitz, Perino De Marco, Dr. Ranzulli, P. Pulley, Philip Wold, A. M. Jackson (the veteran chairman), Ben Ginsburg, J. Haimowitz, H. G. Starkweather, I. D. Moskin, H. Tradin, Dr. N. Lyncher, and last but not least, the charming little daughter of Comrade Feldman who handed Thomas a beautiful floral tribute.

Charleston: The Kennisons, Clarence, Taylor, national organizer, and a number of others who, because of the nature of their employment, would rather not have their names mentioned in connection with the meeting.

Richmond: David G. George, H. Buyendorp, Mrs. Wasserstein, David Lidman, Mrs. Koslow, Mr. Fiedlin, Miss Hach, John J. Kalka, G. C. White, John G. Bowman, M. L. Miller, C. A. Ricks, J. L. Johnson, F. T. Williamson, Edward Leavitt, Mr. Rutherford.

Watch these comrades of Richmond, and note especially those splendid young comrades, George and Lidman, the latter the editor of the state party organ, "The Virginia Appeal," a snappy, breezy little sheet edited by a practical working newspaperman who's Lidman is.

George was temporary and Lidman permanent chairman of the Richmond meeting in the high school building with pictures on the wall, as you came in, of Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee. Nowhere did I see one of Abraham Lincoln. Comrades, this southern, in many ways, is different. Talking to the people and more especially, reading the editorial pages of their newspapers, was frequently a revelation on and altogether an education. I clipped an editorial out of a Charleston paper that might have been written on the eve of the Civil War. However, all of this should not be overestimated. It's a factor to be reckoned with, though.

In Washington I was so busy and the meeting was so large and crowded, I simply couldn't get the names of the comrades who were responsible for the smashing success. They were mostly members of the Workmen's Circle. Mathewson, local party secretary, introduced Ben Marsh, farmers' representative, outstanding La Follette man in the 1924 campaign, and Thomas supporter in this, as permanent chairman.

I cannot leave this account without noting the symptoms of poverty I saw along the line of travel from the train window as we passed through the agricultural country. Shacks, miserable and tumble-down, instead of homes and bleak fields. In the cities, a few minutes ride from the exclusive residential sections, the meanest kind of slums. In the shadow of the Fulton cotton mills in Atlanta, I saw such housing and general "living" conditions as almost baffled characterization. Hard as this life is, undoubtedly on the adults, my heart bled for the poor children, helpless victims of this degradation.

Industrialization proceeds in the South and leaves in its wake the first symptoms of its invasion, before the rise of effective economic and political organizations of labor, the equalizer and debasement of ruthless capitalist exploitation.

Let me go back a moment to Atlanta where I was driven out to see the Federal Penitentiary. I walked through its grounds and contemplated the great, sombre grey structure, that held, for so long, our great and gallant Gene. I talked to the guards who remembered him with respect and affection. I could not tear myself away from it. Something about the place permeated and gripped me. My heart filled and a heavy feeling crept over me. When it yielded, it was to the hope that soon our time would come and to the determination not to forget when it did.

Behaviorism



Emil Herman Passes Away In Washington

From the National Office and the National Campaign Committee come the sad news of the death of Emil Herman at Seattle, Wash. Comrade Herman died Wednesday morning and a telegram announces that the funeral services will be in charge of the party.

Emil Herman was a fine example of the workman who obtained his education and ideals in the movement. He had been identified with the Socialist Party since its organization in 1901. During the war he received a sentence of five years in the penitentiary because a paper containing a denunciation of war was found pasted to an obscure shelf in the state office. It had been there for years before the war started.

After his release from prison he again took up the field work for the party. In the dark years of discouragement Herman never faltered. A few months ago he was stricken in Minneapolis and remained for weeks in a hospital hovering between life and death. Returning home he seemed to recover his old vigor and he again turned to party work when his condition required rest. This was followed by a relapse and his death.

Comrade Herman is survived by his wife, Ruby, one who has also given her life to the Cause. Men like Emil Herman are the salt of the earth. He sleeps in the affection of his comrades.

Virginia Is Filed
RICHMOND, Va.—David G. George reports that the names of the Socialist electors have been filed with the Secretary of State.

Tell the Advertisers to "Saw Their Ad In The New Leader."

Lefkowitz Backs Thomas And Maurer

ABRAHAM LEFKOWITZ, chairman of the educational committee of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City and vicinity, and vice-president of the American Federation of Teachers announced his endorsement of Norman Thomas and James F. Maurer, the Socialist candidates for president and vice-president. In a statement made public at the Socialist National Campaign Committee, Mr. Lefkowitz denied reports that he has endorsed Governor Smith. In his statement he said:

"Progressive workers should not be misled about the position of progressive labor leaders by the campaign of misrepresentation now being conducted by the dominant political parties in behalf of their candidates. I have not endorsed Governor Smith. Most emphatically and without reservations, I am for Norman Thomas. I believe that both candidates and both old political parties are dominated by big business and that both parties hold out no promise for organized labor. On the other hand, I am persuaded that the Socialist platform contains 100 per cent of labor's demands and even goes beyond the moderate demands of labor."

"I have heard some criticism of this position. It is said that Alfred E. Smith is a courageous and able liberal who is truly on the side of labor. Hence a vote for Thomas, who has no chance of election, was a vote for Hoover and therefore a betrayal of the workers' interest. My answer to this criticism is this:

"(1) That if Alfred E. Smith were elected president he would be given no opportunity to sign beneficial and vital legislation for the workers because big business, which dominates the right wing of both dominant parties, would see to it that no such legislation would ever reach him. (2) If the unforeseen should happen and an outraged public opinion force the passage of such legislation the Supreme Court can be relied upon to declare it unconstitutional. (3) I would rather vote for principles for which I stand and not get them immediately for what I don't want and get it with a vengeance. By voting for my principles I begin laying the foundation for independent political action by and for labor and for a campaign based on fundamental issues and not buncombe. (4) If voting for Thomas is wasting one's vote then a vote for Smith is equally wasted on a vote for a Democrat in Pennsylvania or a Republican in New York City. (5) Every time discontent seems to loom upon the political horizon and those who try to capitalize it by forming a political party appear, the politicians cleverly prevent it by nominating a stuffed shirt or window dressing—that is, an able and courageous liberal. We feel for Roosevelt and Wilson on that plea and what did we get? Now we are asked to accept the same political buncombe or else be traitors to labor's champion—Alfred E. E. Smith. Isn't it about time we ignored such specious pleas and began to build for independent political action instead of being swayed by plausible rationalizations?"

"While I am not ungrateful of the courage, ability and pro-labor sympathy of Governor Smith, I cannot hope for much from a party controlled by a reactionary, fundamentalist, anti-labor and anti-negro South, led by a Raskob. As for the Republican Party it is too hopeless to consider. Hence I stand unequivocally for Norman Thomas and James F. Maurer, those two stalwart champions of freedom and economic justice."

"ABRAHAM LEFKOWITZ."

Waldman to Speak This Sunday Evening At Williamsburg Forum

Louis Waldman, brilliant orator and Socialist candidate for governor of N. Y., will be the speaker of the evening at an open forum meeting which is to be held on Sunday, Oct. 14, at 4 P. M., at the Williamsburg Educational Alliance, 76 Throop Ave., Bklyn.

An open forum will be conducted and the speaker will be glad to answer any questions asked. This meeting is being sponsored and arranged by the "Ladies Auxiliary" of the Williamsburg Workingman Circle Branches, chairman of which is Mrs. Annie M. Ellis.

Butler Is Running for Governor in N. H.

The job of getting the signatures to the nomination papers in New Hampshire has been completed. It has been a very trying task. The movement was completely dead and we have had to build from the ground.

In doing this work the comrades have done much educational work. Every person who signed the papers knows that the Socialist Party is in the field and that Norman Thomas is the candidate for president. Organization work has been fairly successful. We now have locals in Manchester and Portsmouth, with members at large in several other towns.

The state organization has been put on a working basis, with Earl E. Young of 127 Baldwin St., Laconia, as State Secretary. He is a real hustler. Some of the members have been very active, while others have hardly recovered from the tired stage. A few are just learning.

Frank T. Butler of Franklin has been nominated for Governor. Butler is an old timer in the movement. He has given a very good account of himself in getting signatures. With the Thomas Meeting in Manchester the movement in New Hampshire should again assume a healthy and growing condition.

Electors for Thomas and Maurer are James Bean of Portsmouth; Geo. W. Atwood, Kennebec; William H. Wilkins, Clearmont; Geo. Brooks, of Franklin; For Governor, Frank T. Butler of Franklin; Congress elect, Chas. Green, Portsmouth; 2d Dist., Eli Boardman, Clearmont.

70 Hunter College Students Organize Thomas-Maurer Club

Hunter College women have organized one of the largest Thomas-for-president clubs in the country. Immediately upon its organization began a series of talks, programs and pep talks bearing on the election. During the last week, Tucker P. Smith spoke on "Why I Am Supporting Norman Thomas." On Thursday night another spirited meeting was held at the Civic Club at 18 East Tenth Street.

"When we get through with our meetings there are no doubting Thomases," declared Paula Werew, chairman of the club. In addition to Miss Werew, the 70 members elected Lillian Kaplan, secretary, and Esther Horowitz, vice-president.

Socialists of Idaho Urged To Guard Vote

BOISE, IDAHO.—Five members of the state executive committee of the dead Progressive Party, in this state are pretending to deliver the radical voters to Hoover and Borah. H. F. Samuels, the former candidate for Governor, joins in this move. It was only a few years ago that Samuels was attending the conventions of the Conference for Progressive Political Action and declaring that the two capitalist parties were hopeless.

Ray McKaig, former state chairman and organizer for the Nonpartisan League, makes this announcement. These men have no power to deliver any votes whatever, no more than Messrs. Frank Walsh and Fred Howe have in New York. The voters who supported the Independent movement in this state several years ago simply have another demonstration of low political opportunism in leaders whom they trusted. These leaders have no mandate to do what they are doing. They are simply crawling back into one of the parties which for years they denounced.

The Socialist Party stands out as the clean party of fighting idealism and uncompromising faith in the claims and interests of the workers of Idaho. The party is giving wide circulation to an Open Letter addressed to the voters who supported LaFollette four years ago. The document blisters the two parties of capitalism for their "high crimes and misdemeanors" against the toilers of the nation and makes a strong appeal for the Socialist presidential and state tickets.

Dividing up Votes
Yet there is a big peril facing the radical and Socialist voters. Many of the leading Idaho papers are speculating on the "equal division" of the LaFollette vote between the Democrats and Republicans. This is an ominous phrase. Capitalist politicians in this state have in past elections demonstrated that they can be the equal of Tammany in polluting the ballot box.

Idaho law does not give the Socialist Party judges and clerks at the polls. Moreover, a court decision in 1912 interpreted a statute declaring that County Commissioners "shall" appoint judges and clerks to mean "may." This makes possible wholesale thefts of the Socialist vote by an "equal division" of the vote between Republicans and Democrats. Counting of the vote begins early, usually as soon as 50 votes have been cast. State Secretary Cammings declares that he has personally observed election officials ignoring or counting Socialist votes for other candidates in previous elections.

The Socialist state organization, therefore, warns former LaFollette and Social-

University of California Organizes Maurer Club

LOS ANGELES.—A fifty member Thomas and Maurer Club has just been organized among the students of The State University with a reasonable assurance that the number will reach 100 before the end of the week. Comrades Carl Parsons and Levin answered the call for speakers and report that the enthusiasm runs high. Plans are also in motion to get into other educational institutions which will be reported as soon as they touch base.

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This valuable and impartial work has been produced by some of England's foremost economists, writers and public men. The editor is H. B. Lees-Smith. Among the contributors are Sidney Webb, Viscount Haldane, Arthur Henderson, Lord Parmoor, John R. Clynes, J. H. Thomas, the Bishop of Manchester, and Philip Snowden. The Foreword is by the Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, former Labor Prime Minister of Great Britain, who says of this Encyclopedia:

"Here we have something of sober authority, something that can be depended upon, something written not with a political but an intellectual object."

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Words of Tolerance from the Mouths of Bigots

By James Oneal

THE extensive religious prejudices which cut across the campaign of the two conservative parties fully justify the position which the Socialist and Labor movement has taken in this and all other countries. The movement has held that religious creeds should have no place in it. When the worker enters the union or his labor party he is required to leave his religious or anti-religious beliefs outside the door with his rubbers. Labor unity can be achieved in no other way.

We have seen strikes where workers of a number of religious faiths and some with no religious convictions at all have stood together as a class and won. We have seen Catholic, Protestant, Jewish and Atheist capitalists united in the same corporation to beat a strike. We Socialists have nominated men and women of a variety of religious and non-religious views for office. In Milwaukee the Socialists work and hope to elect a Catholic to Congress as a Socialist candidate of Victor L. Berger. As Socialists all that we ask of our representatives is whether they accept our program and whether they will fight for the working class and general human welfare.

All this by way of introduction to a consideration of that "bigotry" which is so prominent in the politics of the two capitalist parties today. What is striking about this discussion is the indignation of the Democrats. Their protests are made on the assumption that some of their allies have no sins to account for and that the "bigotry" is all on the other side. They assume that they alone exhibit that "tolerance" for which they plead in politics. If their own skirts were clean they would have a good case but they have no such case. They find it convenient to ignore the provocations in their own house which have contributed to the "bigotry" in the other.

Governor Smith and his leading organ, the New York World, are proud of his candor in discussing this question and "dragging it out into the light." Very well, but the light does not play upon other aspects of this "bigotry" and as this is a season for candor we will supply the omission. The record shows that many of the Democratic party in the North have been just as guilty and just as intolerant as the others in the South. On both sides this "bigotry" has served only the politicians and has injured the workers of all faiths and no faiths.

First, let us say we are not opposed to Governor Smith because he is a Catholic or to Hoover because he is a Quaker. We would be opposed to them no matter what their religious or anti-religious views might be. Our sole test is whether candidates represent a program of social and industrial democracy and the liberation of the working class from want and the fear of want.

An Early Catholic Bigot
Now let us turn to the Democratic provocations which run through all our history since the thirties. The most distinguished Catholic layman in this country was Orestes A. Brownson who died in 1876 at the age of 73. He had been one of the most brilliant radicals of the thirties and early forties but turned Catholic in 1844 and became a pro-slavery Democrat in politics. Native Americanism was becoming rife and anti-Catholic mobs ran riot in eastern cities.

Brownson changed the name of his Boston Quarterly Review to Brownson's Review and devoted it to a militant exposition of Catholicism. This was his right but with it he expounded a system of ecclesiastical politics which in large measure contributed to the Native Americanism and later Know-Nothing movement. Church authorities did not interfere and Brownson was intimate with the leading prelates of the church. He insisted on the supremacy of the church and the need of obedience to its mandates by public officials and the people in general. This view was expressed not in one article. It runs through all his writings. He was in big demand as a lecturer and on the platform he also expressed the same views. The following quotation from Brownson's Review of October, 1845, is not exceptional. It is typical.

"The Roman Catholic religion assumes, as its point of departure, that it is instituted not to be taken care of by the people, but to take care of the people; not to be governed by them, but to govern them. . . . They must have a master. The word must be spoken. . . . Decline as you will; note our expression—THE PEOPLE MUST HAVE A MASTER (capital in the original) . . . hold it up in glaring capitals, to excite the unthinking and unreasoning multitude. . . . We repeat, the religion which is to answer our purpose must be above the people, and able to COMMAND them. We know the force of the word, and we mean it. The first lesson to the child is, obey; the first and last lesson to the people, individually or collectively, is, obey;—and there is no obedience where there is no authority to enjoin it."

In April, 1849, he also wrote: "In the temporal order, again, the authority claimed and exercised by the church is nothing but the assertion over the state of the Divine sovereignty, which the representative of the church, the prince of the law of God, in his character of prince as well as in his character of man. That the prince be the Divinely commissioned teacher and guardian of that law, as she certainly is, the same subjection to her must be conceded. . . . Take away from the subject the state, the law of God, and you take away the reason of the subjection of the subject to the state. . . . We do not advocate—far from it—the notion that the church must administer the civil government; what we advocate is her supremacy as the teacher and guardian of the law of God—as the supreme court, which must be recognized and submitted to as such by the state, and whose decisions cannot be disregarded, whose prerogatives cannot be abridged or usurped by any power on earth, without rebellion against the Divine majesty, and robbing man of his rights. Brownson was a prominent figure during

Sins of Religious, Political and Social Prejudice Abound In Camps of Both Democrats and Republicans

ing this period and what he wrote was quoted over and over again by the Know-Nothing press. Which was "bigotry," these views of Brownson or the reaction which they provoked?

Brownson was an active Democrat and he was a frequent contributor to the Democratic Review.

But it may be said that this was a passing phase of American ecclesiastical and political history and that it was not repeated. One might accept this explanation as a plausible one were it not for another incident. In the year 1901 when the A. P. A. movement was declining in politics the Catholic publishing firm of P. J. Kennedy, "Publisher to the Holy See," brought out a volume of Brownson's essays. The above quotations are taken from this volume which bears the title, "Essays and Reviews Chiefly on Theology, Politics, and Socialism." Whether another edition has been published since 1901 I do not know but the reprint of these essays in that year shows that the dominant element in the church accepted the despotic views of Brownson. Can one imagine any more provocative and "bigoted" production than these essays? One may also ask, how many victims of Know-Nothing

ing mobs suffered because of the provocation offered by Brownson?

Father Belford's Tolerant Words
Later provocations have been offered by this side and the Socialist movement in this country has been a target for the clerical mud batteries. This anti-Socialist crusade was essentially political in character although generally disguised in terms of piety. Occasionally there was an utterance that was startling. The statement by the Rev. John L. Belford of the Church of the Nativity, Brooklyn, in his weekly publication, the "Nativity Mentor," in May, 1912, may be recalled in relation to the discussion of "bigotry."

Here is what the good father said: "The Socialist is busy. He flouts his red flag and openly preaches his doctrines. His great point of attack is religion. His power is an actual menace to our city. There seems to be no law to suppress or control him. He is more dangerous than cholera or small pox—yes, he is the mad dog of society, and should be silenced if need be by a bullet." This incitement to violence against a political party which had won legal recognition by many years of educational work certainly does not indicate that "bigotry" is the exclusive possession of one side in the wars of the Godly. Here it is only fair to state that there

are men in the church to whom this sort of thing does not appeal. This is especially true of men like Father Ryan and Father McGowan. However, they are a minority—a growing minority, let us hope.

For more than twenty years there has also been a propaganda carried on by the Knights of Columbus against the Socialist movement, a propaganda which has sunk to the lowest of the dirty tricks of the worst bigotry. In the thirties and the forties books were printed purporting to be the experiences of "escaped nuns" and this literature served to inflame prejudice against Catholics. In the year 1902 a member of the Socialist Party left it and joined the church and the Knights of Columbus. He became the "escaped Socialist" who spent the remaining years by lecturing on the horrors of the Socialist convent.

The K. of C. Lecturers
The message of this gentleman and another one who joined him is interesting. Jefferson, Tom Paine, Garrison, Phillips, Margaret Fuller and even Lincoln had to meet the same mud batteries. Destruction of the family, race amalgamation, promiscuous relations between the sexes, destruction of all private prop-

erty, dethronement of God and worship of the God of Reason and abolition of all churches were a few of the crimes attributed to these men. The whole of this mess had its origin in any years before the appearance of Paine and Jefferson and much of it may be found in the religious controversies following the Reformation.

The two "lecturers" of the Knights of Columbus peddled this stuff all over the United States for years, applying it to the Socialists with some trimmings to suit the modern period. It was a wholesale propaganda of bigotry and it continued till the rise of the Ku Klux Klan following the end of the World War. What then happened is worthy of being dramatized as comic opera. The Klan crusaders took over this Knights of Columbus propaganda against Socialists and applied it, with some variations, to the K. of C. and the whole body of Catholic people themselves! The two "lecturers" disappeared from the field as the fire had become too hot for them.

While the Klan was using the weapons stolen from the K. of C. arsenal the two "lecturers" found another opportunity. The rise of Russian Bolshevism was a God-send to them. They came out of their retreat and began to howl about

"Americanism against Bolshevism." All the old stage properties were trotted out and used in the new crusade, the burden of the new gospel being that the K. of C. stood as a rock against the savage hordes of "Bolshevism and Socialism" and that the K. of C. is the special custodian of "Americanism."

Tolerance Toward Mexico
The next phase of K. of C. bigotry appeared when the church question in Mexico assumed an acute phase. There was the spectacle of Tammany Congressmen howling for American intervention in a purely domestic problem in Mexico. It was an upsurge of ecclesiastical feeling that certainly appears strange in those who denounce "bigotry." Moreover, the old stuff which had done service against Jefferson, Paine, Garrison, Phillips, Margaret Fuller, Lincoln and, later the Socialists, was again revamped for use against Mexico and its responsible officials.

In 1926 the Supreme Council of the Knights of Columbus issued a pamphlet bearing the title, "Mexico: Bolshevism the Menace." All the old stuff is there. It declares that instruction given children in Mexican schools "is such that a growing number of young girls are ruined every year." In the Ideal Theatre children give dances which, "in the interest of decency," cannot be described. Moreover, "women are led to become something else than women, and men realize that no home can be founded with them." There is even reference to "bestial music," but how music can be "bestial" is not explained. "The flight from parenthood and the hatred for the Christian home mark the triumph of Calles and his gang."

Nothing is missing from this propaganda. The reader who will go back to our own revolutionary period when the revolutionary fathers were separating Church and State will find similar complaints by Protestant clerics. Of the thirteen colonies nine had some form of state support of religion. In Virginia the separation was effected easily compared with some of the other states but even in Virginia Jefferson and Madison were suspected of being emissaries of this Satanic Majesty. In New England it required some decades in some states to effect separation. In Connecticut and Massachusetts one will come across walls of clerics who were kept by taxation that are very similar to the walls found in this K. of C. pamphlet against Mexico.

In passing we might mention the interference by Cardinal O'Connell in Boston against the child labor amendment and the request by Cardinal Hayes in New York a few years ago that the police department should prohibit a birth control meeting in Town Hall, an incident that provoked some editorial comment in the local dailies. Considered in perspective, the "bigotry" of clerics is not on one side and if we are to consider it at all it should be considered in all its aspects. The party of the Raskob and Tammany all is absurd when it complains of "bigotry." The man who votes Democratic to "rebuke bigotry" is certainly as easily taken in as the man who votes Republican for this reason.

Socialists are interested in seeing that workers of all faiths should remain united in determined opposition to the clerics of all persuasions who fish in the troubled waters of politics for the aggrandizement of their own sects. Fundamentally the clerical politician performs his antics for the classes that live on the labor of the working class.

The Protestant textile capitalists of the South hate organization of workers and use the police powers to break up union meetings and to crush strikes. The Catholic politicians in office in New England use the governing powers for the same purpose against workers of their own faith. Here is the real line of demarcation in society. Those who live on our labor never divide on religious lines. We are stupid to do what they are wise not to do.

The "religious issue" is a red herring for the working class. It muddles everything. Those who are possessed by it cannot think and thinking is essential to win power. We have fought these prejudices and always will. The Socialist Party is clean on this question. Its candidates are entitled to the votes of intelligent people on this question as they are on every other question involved in the present campaign.

Reading Socialists Unearth Payroll Padding Graft

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
READING, Pa.—The Socialist administration of Reading has uncovered graft by a public official who is a survivor of a number of old party administrations. Clarence M. Stocker, city highway foreman, is accused of collecting wages of "dead men" and cashing checks made out in their names.

Stocker came under suspicion a few weeks ago when a pay check of mysterious character turned up. Mayor Stump and James H. Maurer, head of the finance department, began an investigation and the open trail they discovered led direct to Stocker. The latter protested his innocence in spite of convincing evidence of fraud. He finally broke down and in a written statement handed to Mayor Stump admitted graft to the amount of \$1,600.

Stump and Maurer are not satisfied that this amount represents the whole of the graft pocketed by Stocker. They are making further investigations. Maurer is of the opinion that \$5,000 is nearer the real sum that disappeared.

Mrs. Lillith Wilson, member of the National Women's Committee of the Socialist Party, suffered a painful accident last week. While engaged in the campaign she broke her ankle while stepping from an automobile. Her inactivity during the rest of the campaign is a serious loss to the Socialists.

Good Meeting in Amesbury

Socialists of Amesbury, Mass., held a well attended rally on Market Square on Oct. 5 with Alfred Baker Lewis as the speaker. L. E. Cohn and A. H. Kalish, students at Harvard, assisted by presiding and making short talks. Local Socialists were pleased to have comrades. Plans are being made for a hall rally soon. The two local papers gave a good account of the meeting, one paper having nearly a column writeup. One thousand of the National Platform are being mailed to the voters. T. F. Brough is financial secretary of the Socialist Club.

DuBois and Thomas in Phila.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—After appearing before the executive committee of the Socialist Party, F. Harrison Hough so impressed the members that they voted unanimously to finance Thomas DuBois meeting to be held here on the afternoon of Oct. 12. Both the Negro and white leaders have enthusiastically promised to assist in making the meeting a huge success. Seven leading ministers have promised to urge their members to attend. Editor Rhoades of the "Philadelphia Tribune" will give his editorial support. Mr. Hough is returning to Detroit to continue his good work there.

Hollister For Thomas

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Carol Hollister, pianist and composer, joins the Writers and Artists' Committee for Thomas and Maurer offers his services to help actively in the election of the Socialist candidates for president and vice-president.

Georgia Is Filed

ATLANTA, Ga.—The names of Socialist electors have been filed with the Secretary of State. The next big event was the Thomas meeting.

Toole in Cumberland

CUMBERLAND, Md.—William A. Toole, Socialist candidate for U. S. Senator from Maryland, was the principal speaker at the last meeting of the Allegheny Trades Council. He declared that members of organized labor should not support the candidate of the two major parties but to vote for Socialist candidates, who are known to be reliable friends of labor. Later he spoke from the City Hall steps to a audience in the public plaza discussing the observations of Gov. Albert C. Ritchie and Sen. William Cabell Bruce on Al Smith's views on war power and other public utilities. On Oct. 11 the Socialist vice-presidential candidate, James H. Maurer, will deliver an address in I. O. O. F. Hall. A large audience is expected.

Miss Stephen in Maine

LIVERMORE FALLS, Me.—Good Socialist sentiment is being stirred up by Wendell F. Farrington and other comrades in making the local Socialists subscribers for the New Leader, arranging meetings and sending articles on the campaign to the newspapers. He writes, "Be assured that there are a good many real Socialists in this state who are making votes and comrades by their enthusiasm in and out of season. Real progress is being made in the Pine Tree state."

Rowan Busy in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich.—Arthur E. Rowan in conjunction with the local comrades is taking up Socialist organization work in this city. Taking advantage of his experience, with the automobile workers, he is planning a number of noon hour meetings at shops where the crowds are thickest. There is a likelihood that he will remain in Detroit to assist in building up a permanent organization after election.

Progress Builders At Work

ROSWELL, New Mexico.—The Progress Builders of America announce that they have the Socialist state ticket all ready for filing. This organization will stand the expense of filing the ticket. Under the state law separate filing is necessary in each county. The Progress Builders who have for their motto, "Workers of the World Unite, You Have Nothing to Lose But Your Chains, You Have a World to Gain." They have been sending out literature as fast as they receive it. Their paper "The Progress Builder" has a circulation of 3,000. In addition, they are mailing out 200 letters per week to individuals. They are contemplating sending out A. C. Wickham and A. D. West on a three weeks' speaking and singing tour through the eastern half of New Mexico and West Texas, where many old time Socialists reside.

Kentucky Is Filed

MAYFIELD, Ky.—John L. Wreather reports the filing of the Socialist petitions. The local daily printed the official ballot recently for the first time. The publishers did not print it sooner for fear of attending "our court house bosses." Comrade Wreather writes, "I am at your service for our cause until November 6 and from then on until we win. . . . Hoover and Smith men are flooding the country with campaign bunk and men and women speakers, or rather barristers. I believe our platform would win the farmers. Ours is the Gibraltar of Democracy in Kentucky and yet many fine long Democrats will not vote for Smith."

Sticker Drive In Louisiana

LAKE CHARLES, La.—W. F. Dietz is busy preparing the cards in preparation for the "sticker" campaign, which will place the Socialist ticket before the voters in this state.

Butcher Union to Hold Memorial Meeting for Harry Silver on Oct. 17

Wednesday evening Oct. 17th, the Hebrew Butcher Workers Union will hold a memorial meeting in memory of the murdered butcher worker, Harry Silver, at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th street. Silver was a Socialist and labor man who was murdered by enemies of labor, COMMUNIST GANGSTERS. It is charged. Silver was young, idealistic, loyal to the best traditions of labor and Socialism.

Among the speakers at this meeting will be: B. C. Vladeck, Morris Finegold, Morris Sigman, Abraham I. Shipiloff, Isidore Corn, Abraham Becherman and Max Zaritsky.

This meeting will be both a MEMORIAL meeting for a fine comrade, and at the same time a "PROTEST" against gangsterism, Communist tactics and bloodshed in our movement.

Political Talks at Harrison Church

A series of four political talks will be given at the Hubert Harrison Memorial Church, 149 West 136th street, of which Comrade Ethelred Brown is the pastor. The first talk will be given at 8:30 o'clock Sunday evening, Oct. 14th, by Attorney Edward A. Johnson, Republican candidate for Congress. He will be followed on the 21st by Harry W. Shields for the Democrats; on the 28th by Richard B. Moore for the Communists, and on Nov. 4th by Frank R. Crossworth for the Socialists. A discussion follows each talk.

HOOVER-BUILDER OF THE DIRTY ROAD TO POWER

(Continued from Page 1)
Let us get this straight. On certain streets in Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and New York there are unfortunate women, commonly known as prostitutes. There is this to be said for them, however: They only sell what is theirs. Those who stand by and profit by their efforts also have a name.

In this cabinet, after frequent consultation, men sold what was not even theirs, a hundred million dollars worth of property that did not belong to them, but to the people. Prostitutes are more decent than that.

The men in the cabinet who profited financially from all this corruption were crooks, of course. They got something for what they did. Hoover got something out of it, too. He didn't need money. He had picked up plenty of that sneaking cheap labor in Asia. He didn't even have the excuse that Sockless Joe Jackson offered. What he wanted out of all his silent, unprotesting connivance was not money for his family. It was the machine support for the Presidency. And that he got. It is payment for services rendered.

Sinclair got Teapot Dome. Doheny got Elk Hills. Fall got \$100,000 in a little black bag. Hoover got the Presidency on a silver platter. Crooks? Of course they are.

With the explanation offered at the time, that he knew nothing about the oil mess, we need have no patience. Some of his friends said then, trying to laugh it off, "He didn't know what was going on." They said, "He's a good-hearted guy, but just dumb, you know. In fact not all there in the head. Yeah—not quite bright."

HOOVER CONVERTS THE BLACK SOX

That's not good enough. He was in at least five cabinet meetings where Teapot Dome was discussed. Senator LaFollette, who wasn't in any of them, knew all about it very shortly afterwards. No, Hoover knew all about it. But he had seen the machine politicians able to nominate a man like Harding. He knew their power. He knew that their opposition would be fatal to his ambitions. He kept silent. To favor his ambition he had become a moral coward.

In 1920 the old guard, the machine, was all opposed to Hoover. In 1928 he is heartily endorsed by all of them. Bill Vare of Philadelphia recognized a brother at heart under all the pretense and made his nomination certain. All the Black Sox of Washington, Daugherty, Slomp, Smoot, Lenroot, McLean, Fall, Mellon are behind him.

This silence, this conniving, profiting silence is the main achievement of his during the past eight years. What else did he do?

He joined a movement for better homes. There is not a law on any statute book that registers an accomplishment of that organization. He promised help to the advocates of the Child Labor Amendment, and then rattled. What else did he do? He reduced the number of door sizes, of bricks, widgets and other building materials. That was a constructive thing to do. It saved the builders money. It was almost the only constructive thing he did. On the strength of this he has gotten, among people easily impressed, a reputation as a great Secretary of Commerce. It is a meagre record for a man who allows his friends to put forth great claims for him. About the decency of his profiting politically from the misery of the Mississippi flood, the less said the better.

That Hoover knows at this moment that he is a broken man, a man whose virtue has been compromised away again and again until there is no hope from the laundry business for it, is fairly clear from his actions. He also seems to know in a groping way that it is a worse mess than the one Harding was in. For Harding was betrayed by his friends—who went a little too far a little too fast—but Hoover has been betrayed by his own ambition.

His silence is part of it. He dare not speak any more about corruption in government. It would offend too many friends of his. He dare not speak about the pollution of the schools and press by the power industry, for he has three power magnates on his national committee, and had Lenroot as his lawyer in the Kansas City scramble for Southern delegates. Lenroot—the lawyer for the power companies. He has spoken, appreciatively, of the work of the notorious National Electric Light Association at one of its conventions, but dare not say in public that he is against government development of Boulder Dam because he needs the vote of California. Nor did he dare say in Tennessee the other day that he is against Muscle Shoals because he needs the vote of Tennessee.

A COWARDLY SILENCE

He is irritable and suspicious during all this enforced silence, afraid that people will know his cause. The cause is plain enough to see, but the American electorate is often a bad judge of character. He knows that he has given up so much that he has gone color blind, can't tell the difference between black and white any more, between "going along with the boys" and "dirty work." Even Al Smith, who is no lily himself, can draw the line somewhere, at Hearst, at Hylan. Not often, but occasionally. Hoover has lost that ability. He is afraid of other people are drawing it for him, and he won't know where it comes, and what's on one side and what's on the other.

Hoover's silence in this campaign is a cowardly thing, and he knows it. He knows that he is going to win because the country is Protestant and intolerant as a whole. He is afraid to antagonize that large element. So Mrs. Willbrandt, who showed the quality of her moral judgments by endorsing the record of Daugherty, endorses that of Hoover and appeals to ministers to rouse their churches. Under-officials of his national committee send out letters asking for the anti-Catholic vote. Hoover is afraid to give up one jot or tittle of support that will repay him for all he paid out in silent connivance during the eight years. Not until he has been lectured at great length by the liberal press of the country to the effect that he is color-blind, that this country doesn't want a man who is willing to profit by intolerance and bigotry does he move. So a slight "hush" goes out from him. But it is not enough to stop Mrs. Willbrandt from throwing matches into the sectarian gun powder.

Maybe he really believes the Eighteenth Amendment can be enforced. He is afraid to meet the issue that it has brought with gangs, gang killings and corruption on a large scale, that every bootlegger in the country is going to vote for him as a vote for a vested interest which his stand will protect. He knows that the people want to believe that they were right when they voted for that Amendment. He knows the jealousy and envy of the rural sections and small towns of the big, wet cities. He knows that in discussion of it he would have to admit that it had exchanged one evil for another. So he is silent. It is the silence of cowardice. The silence of a man who will do anything to get votes because he knows that system has worked so far.

HOOVER ON UNEMPLOYMENT: FALSEHOOD OR INDIFFERENCE

Sometimes his speeches get to be obviously indecent. When he talks about men out of work he should at least have enough heart left in him not to lie. If he was not lying at Newark he was certainly letting people know that the problem of unemployment was so little to him that he didn't even bother to read back his figures to check them up. He said there that "an accurate survey of the Department of Labor" showed that there were about 1,800,000 men out of work as contrasted with five to six million in 1921. What the Department of Labor did say was that there were 1,800,000 less men out of work in 1928 than in 1925. The Labor Bureau of New York estimates that there are 4 million men out of work now. Hoover tried to laugh off 2,200,000 jobless men by lying about or misquoting figures. He has not apologized for that error.

If there is any more shameful swindle loose

in this country at this time than the one of trying to get four million jobless men and their families to vote for "Republican prosperity" by lying about the existence and suffering of 2,200,000 of them, it has yet to be discovered.

Perhaps it was a studied insult. He knew he was talking to labor, and maybe he thought that the working boys are so dumb that they will swallow anything. He tried it again when he claimed that real wages were up 50 per cent since the war. Professor Douglas says they are only up 15 per cent. The A. F. of L. says that in the manufacturing industries they are up 35 per cent, and that leaves out a large part of the country. To kid the workers into voting for him by using blue-sky figures is, to say the least, a dirty trick, like taking pennies away from the blind.

Even when he is President Hoover will not be able to forget that the years of his private life have been shameful ones. He will make a very few liberal moves, such as the one appointing a Catholic to the cabinet. The rest will be silence. He will always suspect that others know what he knows himself, that he has become a coward, afraid of a public fight. He will be irritable, dictatorial, given to sudden peevishness, even as he is now.

THE UNITED STATES—A CHARITABLE NATION

In order to try to convince himself that he never did sell out to his ambition, he will do the job of the big interests at Washington more completely, more heartily than any honest, more hardboiled conservative, who was not oppressed by the need of constantly showing himself that he was right, would do. By the time he has been in office eight years and has to retire, he may just possibly have acquired a sense of shame. By that time he may have discovered how much the people whose will he has been doing these past eight years were able to continue their control over him—how little he influenced them at all.

Just now there is no sense of shame. He lets his friends recommend him to the public as a competent and honest man in spite of his failures on the coal, farm and unemployment situations that would make other men hide their heads in disgrace. He blurs out his straddling, hedging Hoovers without a blush. His hope is that he may redeem himself later—when luck is with him and he is in office. It is the hope of all broken men. It is very important to him, this hope. For if he fails of election he will have to retire with all his curdled conscience in a nasty, hopelessly compromised mess.

This is a charitable country. In 1928 we are electing a man President for the good of his soul.

LAUGH WITH ART YOUNG

Now out. "This Campaign in Cartoons," 18 cartoons by Art Young, all 10 1/2 by 12 1/2 inches. In a beautiful folio. 25 cents per set. 30 cents by mail. Reduced rates for ten or more sets. Order today. From The New Leader, 7 East 15th Street, New York City. Supply is limited.

A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

"RAVINGS IN DELIRIUM"

WE have just received a notice of a book called, "Ravings in Delirium, and Other Poems." Published by Harold Vinal.

The notice says the book is "something entirely out of the common."

Not for us is it out of the common. We have been in a number of triangular debates with Republican and Democratic speakers of late and we know all about ravings in delirium.

There are for example a whole lot of extremely charming Southern Colonels running about New York as paid speakers for the Democrats who are telling us folks just what sort of a man Al Smith is. It is terribly thoughtful of the Democratic speakers' bureau to send these gentlemen into our town from Louisiana, Mississippi and North Carolina. It gives us a good line on what constitutes the real back-bone of the Democratic Party.

Honestly, some of them are too good to be true. I had thought that the pre-General Grant school of oratory had gone out with antimagassars, glass flowers and horse-hair sofas.

But don't you believe it. If the samples they send up here are any indication, the whole Southland must be one magnificent tremulo these days.

When one of these boys pulls out all the stops on the organ and cuts loose about "the man from the sidewalks of New York," "The Thomas Jefferson of Nineteen and Twenty-eight, mah friends," you just bust down and the sound of sobbing is immense.

Of course, after awhile when you begin to realize that all this hearts and flowers stuff is about Al Smith you regain your composure.

For you do know something about Al Smith—almost as much perhaps as they know about him in Louisiana and Mississippi and it's pretty hard to reconcile Al's and Thomas Jefferson's philosophy which was that of an agricultural democracy with the farmer supreme and the city dwellers relegated to the back seats.

But when the hired men from the South are in the midst of their stuff, there isn't any us: trying to make much sense out of it. You just sit back and close your eyes and figure that you are on the front lawn of the old plantation with the slaves rushing jupps up to you and the Confederate cavalry gallumping along somewhere off stage. Man, man, this is the life and when we get this last jup we are going out on a right cute, little lynching bee.

Our most recent Democratic opponent made a striking point when he brought up the fact that he had a mother.

He went on and on about his mother and left his audience firmly convinced that he and his mother got on "just fine."

There isn't much you can say in answer to this except to assert that you too had a mother and maybe some folks in the audience had mothers too. The impression has been created that only the Southern gentleman is nice to his mother and that all Socialists beat their mothers terrible.

What do the Republicans say?

Oh, they do statistics. Whoever is in charge of Republican speakers must be an expert accountant or at any rate an insurance salesman out of work.

My, my how they do sling figures around! Did you know that under a Republican regime our exports of guava jelly to the island of Malta increased twenty-two and one-third per cent? Of course you didn't. You see how right Mr. Hoover was when he said that Presidential campaigns were great educational opportunities. Did you know that under a Republican regime the unincorporated villages of these United States had increased in population 48 per cent? We'll bet you didn't.

By the time they have blathered off all this information at an audience the room is just filthy with figures and every body is a bit groggy and goes home stepping high imagining that somehow, he or she has a lot of money around somewhere that is only waiting to be collected.

So when we say that we know all about ravings in delirium you see we speak from experience.

It must be awful to be married to one of these old raving speakers. They evidently rehearse their stuff and the wives who pay and pay and pay.

Think of being waked up in the middle of the night and your husband pacing the floor doing a mammy song or mumbling over the statistics of the exports of sheep manure in 1924.

While shaving in the morning you can hear them denly assert that the mean rainfall of the State of Georgia under a Republican administration was two and quarter inches or that the fairies danced the day a wee tot was born on rumble Oliver Street.

Honest we got to get a lot more sentiment and go to Guest to keep up with this sort of thing.

Am writing a speech now which I think will fill the slot.

is called "From the Sewers of Queens to the Text-Mills of Georgia" and some of it is so lovely you play it on a piccolo.

peroration goes like this: "And when the eventide eyes approaches on slow and solemn feet and all as the Western skies there is the rare flush of the et painted by the brush of the Great Master, then friends let us take counsel together and refusing to stray by the subversive dog rines of alien antagono on together shoulder to shoulder in the creative of building here the ship of state of which it is so y written, 'Eeeny, meeny, miny mo.' or in the is of that peerless leader of this yere democracy, get the money."

I thank you.

McAlister Coleman.

Whose Lincoln Is He?

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, farm laborer, flat-boatman, rail-splitter, son of poverty, President of the United States and Martyr. To whom does he belong? Eminent politicians claim him. Millionaires pay homage to him. Bankers doff their hats. Editors acclaim his greatness.

Do these gentlemen know the man? Do you? He certainly cannot belong to the international banker and the stricken farmer; to the millionaire and the laborer; to the trust magnate and the wage worker; to the textile masters and the textile strikers; to the coal barons and starving families of miners.

Let's go back to Lincoln himself, consult his views, and draw our own conclusions. Lincoln was a member of Congress in 1847. At that early period he wrote this: "If we except the light and air of heaven, no good thing has been or can be enjoyed by us without having cost labor. And inasmuch as most good things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things of right belong to those whose labor has produced them."

Remarkable as that statement is he followed it with this one: "To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government."

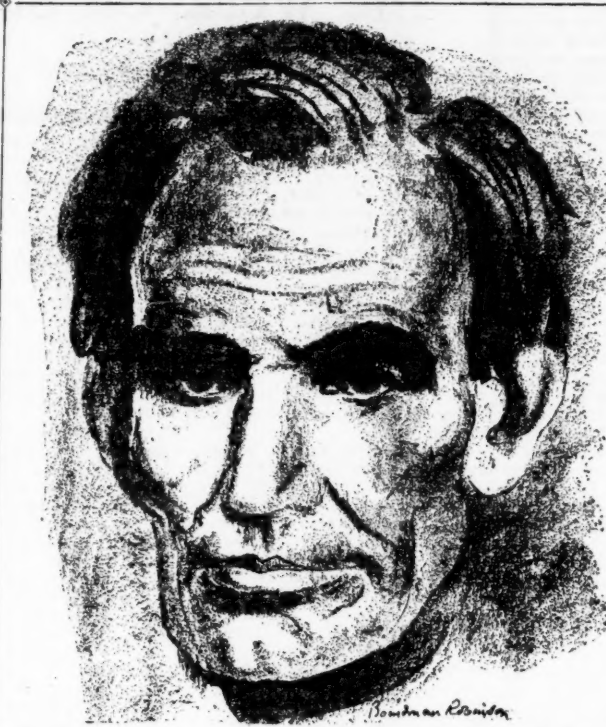
Do the eminent politicians, bankers, millionaires, party leaders and great editors subscribe to this? You know they don't. They detest such views, yet Lincoln returned to a consideration of these views as President. In his message to Congress of December 3, 1861, he said that there was an attempt to "place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of the government." He was opposed to this.

Lincoln said that the masters of mankind believed "that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them and drive them to it without their consent."

His answer to this in the message was this: "Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves the higher consideration."

No weasel words, no bunk, in these statements. They are fundamental. But Lincoln was not satisfied with even these fundamentals. He warned the working people to beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which if surrendered will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they and to fix new disabilities upon them till all of liberty shall be lost.

Let us pause for a moment. Lincoln emphasized the claims and interests of the working people as being prior to any other claims. Consider the old party leaders in the year of 1928. The Republican Mellon, one of the richest bankers in this country; Butler the Republican millionaire textile baron crushing the workingmen and women of the New Bedford mills; the Republican convention turning down the plea of poverty-stricken farmers and injunction-ridden workers of the city. The Republican party paying its homage to great capital and Big Business!



Business! What a vast gulf yawns between this crowd and Lincoln who said that "Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves the higher consideration."

Turn to the Democratic party. Weasel words for farmers and city workers in the platform and a pledge to great capital and Big Business that they have nothing to fear from that party! Republicans and Democrats: two souls with but a single thought—how to serve Big Business.

But the pledge to great capital is not enough. John J. Raskob, master of hundreds of millions of capital, director in a dozen great corporations, chairman of the Finance Committee of General Motors, director of a great New York bank, is made chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Herbert H. Lehman, powerful Wall Street banker, is made chairman of the party's Finance Committee.

Now then, think of what Lincoln said of making capital supreme in the government and what George W. Olvany leader of Tammany Hall, says of the selection of Raskob. "It will show to the people," said Olvany, "that business is with the Democratic party, and that it is not going to be afraid of the Democratic party when we have its affairs in the hands of one of the biggest business men in the world."

So it has come to this. The two great parties are alike in the service of Big Business. Neither party has any use for the fundamental views of Lincoln.

This puts the question squarely before every useful worker of the nation. Do you subscribe to the views of Lincoln or to those of the Hoovers, Mellons, Butlers, Smiths, Raskobs, Lehmans and Olvany's?

an empty lot as the testing ground and there went Thomas with workers who had been driven off the field by the operators' gunmen cherishing his progress. When he arrived, there were but a few daring spirits who had stood their ground before the threats of rifles and clubs.

Thomas's appearance was the signal for the reforming of the audience which came from over the hills, up from the railroad tracks, factories and houses where they had been driven by the guards. Tall as Thomas is, those in the rear could not see him and there was no platform. So he swung himself up onto the limb of a disconsolate apple-tree that stood in the center of the field and began:

"This is the first stump speech I've ever made from a stump. We have come here to test our rights as American citizens to hold a peaceful meeting for a legal and legitimate purpose. Yesterday, Thomas Jefferson was born. You may have heard his name. His birthday is being celebrated in Passaic by a shameful desecration of the cause of liberty for which he strove so valiantly."

"I want to urge upon the workers here that they continue their just demands. You strikers have shown a wonderful spirit of self-control. The violence in this strike is not of your making. You have had nothing to do with violence except to be victims of it. This has been a legal and orderly strike."

A Night in Jail, An Inevitable Detour. A police whistle shrilled and the pudgy hand of under-sheriff Donaldson, who had been standing on the fringe of the meeting went up into the Spring sunshine.

"Clean 'em out," he shouted to the gunmen and then to a deputy who was totting a small arsenal, "Look that bird up." Into the crowd went the guards swinging rifle butts and clubs and out of the throng came Thomas to be hustled away to a waiting police car.

The last his friends and reporters who were present saw of Thomas for many hours was his lanky figure in the back seat of the speeding car, almost submerged in a wave of armed men.

There began a hunt for Thomas all over the nearby countryside. None of

vail everywhere."

He offended the mill masters of New England. His words are today an offense to the masters of millions and the judges of both parties who serve Big Business. Lincoln, while president, received a delegation of New York workmen and to them he made this remarkable statement: "The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations, and tongues, and kindreds."

Who would attempt to reconcile this great belief in the universal brotherhood of the toilers of the world with the Hoovers and Smiths, the Raskobs and Butlers, the Vares and the Olvany's?

To whom does Lincoln belong, to that crowd or to you? If he belongs to you why should you be with them?

In this age of censorship of the radio, of cowardly intimidation of opinions that offend Big Business, it is refreshing to note that there were no limits to the universal democracy of Lincoln and the rights of the toiling masses. In his First Inaugural he also laid down this fundamental principle of the right to alter the government:

"This country with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

This is the Lincoln which the old party leaders and their Big Business keepers pretend to revere. No item of his philosophy is accepted by them. Men and women have been persecuted in this country for asserting similar beliefs.

Is there a party that subscribes to all of these views of Lincoln without reservation? There is. Let us summarize them. Labor is prior to capital. Useful labor should be the master of its products. The rule of capital is dangerous to human liberty and working people should not surrender to this rule. Trade unions and farmer organizations are necessary. To organize and strike are essential to the welfare of the masses. The toilers of the world have the same claims and interests and they form a universal brotherhood. The people have the fundamental right to completely change the government and all its institutions when they think it is necessary for their welfare.

The Socialist party strives for the democracy in government and industry which Lincoln so ably championed. It is the party of the toiling masses whom Lincoln loved. The Republican and Democratic parties have gone into the complete service of great capital and Big Business.

Norman Thomas, Socialist party candidate for President, and James H. Maurer, candidate for Vice-President, represent the traditions, the views and the fundamental democracy of Abraham Lincoln, himself a son of the toiling masses. Democracy in industry, agriculture, transportation, and government can only be realized by acting on Lincoln's view that "the workingman are the basis of all governments."

Vote for your candidates, Thomas and Maurer. It is the road to power and victory.

molested at their meetings.

Becoming more aggressive in the courts, the lawyers for the workers obtained injunctions against police interference, and those who ruled Passaic suddenly found a new respect for law and order.

"It was one of the most worthwhile days I ever put in," says Thomas now. And indeed these brief, scuffling, undignified if you like, hours, wrote another and a fine chapter in the history of the fight for freedom in America.

The strike, to be sure, drifted into a stalemate, while some of the operators offered the workers union recognition, after Weisbord had voluntarily withdrawn, and the old-line organization, the United Textile Workers of America, had taken over the strike. The industry in New Jersey had been so seriously crippled that there was very little work, and as yet Passaic cannot be called a union town. Weisbord went away to start a campaign of organizing the unorganized in other cities, in the course of which he followed the Communist tactics of denouncing Socialism and Socialist leaders after the most approved Moscow technique. He is still engaged in this today.

(Next Week: Thomas Enters His Greatest Battle.)

Large Dance Hall Converted

SAYRE, Pa.—After overcoming great obstacles, Burton and Bowman have succeeded in obtaining a speaking place for the Socialist representative. He obtained the dancing hall for any evening that a dance was in progress. Such an arrangement was desirable, because many people were attracted to the hall at such evenings and thus a wider audience could be reached.

The Independent Committee for Thomas for President

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
W. E. B. DUBOIS
DR. JESSE H. HOLMES
ROBERT MORRIS LOVETT
MORRIS HILLQUIST
KIRBY PAGE
JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

Tickets at \$2.50 from Independent Committee for Norman Thomas, Room 931, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City (Algonquin 5345).

THE CHATTER BOX

Song for Next November

Iny, miny, meeny moe,
What will happen, do you know?
Candidates will come and go,
Campaign funds will vanish-O

Higgledy, piggledy, wiggledy-dee,
Life will come like Chauve Souris,
Singing, dancing clownishly
To the tune of Wai-and-See.
In the meantime Vote-for-Me.

Comba, boomba, boombaleet,
Light and talk in every street,
Holy vows in every sheet
Sweeping freemen off their feet,
Causing them to bleat and bleat.

Rah-rah, rah-rah, rah-rah-rah!
What a year, oh sweet papa!
Sing a song, tra-la, la-la,
Sing and hope, America!

N. Bryllion Fagin

The other night while campaigning in the Bronx, a young left-winged lad tried to disturb the meeting by shouting at the top of his larynx . . . "You middle class fakers . . . you betrayers of the working class . . . why did you take the words 'Class Struggle' out of your fake platform . . ." etc. Although most of the listeners seriously objected to the intrusion, and several of my comrades were in favor of a direct action method of removal, I pretended a great tolerance, and asked that he be allowed to blow off to his heart's content, and relieve my own voice for a few minutes. It worked. He shouted, gestured, puffed and heaved against the unhearing ears of the audience and the all too distant moon. And during the short silence he encountered, my heckler must have heard "his own voice; for he suddenly ended his harangue and left us to continue in peace.

After the meeting, on my way home, it occurred to me that a calm analysis of these Communist baiters of Socialist speakers might disclose some interesting side-lights on human behavior.

My heckling friend was young, with an intellectual cast to his face, and a sort of frenzied honesty in his eyes. He spoke with but little accent, and his choice of words was indicative of study. When he called us "fakers" and "betrayers of the working class" and "bourgeois cowards" because we had deleted the words "class struggle" from our platform and preamble, he felt he was shouting no insincere accusations against us. In short, he was of those enthusiasts, against whom Social Democrats can only point the finger of admonition and say . . . "you're all wrong, my lad. You've got religion, but you're not in the right church . . ." And from what I learn as I go on there are hundreds of these raw-minded boys and girls in the Communist ranks who have swallowed at a gulp all that their ridiculously inept and grossly insincere demagogues have handed out to them . . . The mental indigestion that has ensued as a natural sequence, coupled with the energy and enthusiasm of youth, has created this outbreak of idealistic rables against our meetings.

It is quite difficult to argue and advise these unfortunate Messiahs on the grief that lies under all their apparent virtue. Especially at a public campaign meeting, one has enough to do to hang out belonging to the plunderbund, without confusing the display, by stringing up all the sad rags that belong to the civil war among the unions.

It occurs to me that even in this column it were not the wisest policy to constantly rasp over old sores and disturb ancient wounds. But much can be said; and would there be a way of letting the blithering lambskins of the lurid Left know what their leading shepherds have gone and done.

Long ago, I said in this space, that the union office jobs lay quite at the heart of the Left and Right split in our movement. And I even ventured to suggest that perhaps it were all a low selfish battle royal for swivel chairs and salaries between the articulate ones who were entrenched, and the speedmakers who were on the outside.

The other night, I spoke to an insider of one of the largest clothing trade-unions that has successfully survived the internecine strife of the last few years. I asked him how it was that they had succeeded in keeping their organization intact, while the other unions were pretty well shattered by anti and pro-Communist war. He replied plainly, that the old leaders had given the rule, the leftwing leaders, jobs in the union; and that where there were no official positions to be had new ones were created. In this way, and no other, peace was preserved.

To my mad way of reasoning, this is a pretty low state of affairs for such professed and self-advertised idealists as the Communist elements to fall upon. It isn't very pretty on the other side either, save that it goes to prove what has long been the contention, that the issue has never been anything but jobs . . . jobs . . . jobs.

I hope my young heckling friend comes upon this column in some manner. He might see a new light on the source from which his silly phrases spring. He might arrive at that state of disgust with his leaders, that once brought a certain unhappy husband to court for separation from his wife.

"What's your complaint?" asked the jurist . . . "Aw, nothing, Judge, 'cept my wife's run-in' around 'wid everybody in town . . ."

"Be more specific, sir," admonished the Judge, "what and whom do you mean by 'everybody'?"

"Well, I reckon wid most everybody 'cept Santa Claus," replied the hapless husband.

The Judge hesitated a moment to recover his stern demeanor, and bolted out . . . "I can understand somewhat when you just say 'everybody.' But why be so sacrilegious and mention Santa Claus in this scandalous matter . . . Why not Santa Claus sir . . . ?"

The plaintiff stared into the air for a moment, and then shook his head in abject despair, as he said slowly, "Because Judge, I guess there ain't no Santa Claus . . ."

And I only tell this half-relevant tit-bit just to conclude that the Communist leaders have been gallivanting about for their own petty ends using every means save those of a disinterested idealism.

And how cruel for their followers to find at a later day, that all is well, now that a few of them have union jobs . . . Yes, shake your heads slowly and repeat, "There is no Santa Claus, and surely no common honesty left . . ."

S. A. de Witt.

Page 6

Rochester Campaign Committee On The Job; Mayor Hoan In Buffalo

Thomas - Waldman Meetings in Rochester, Syracuse and Buffalo, Oct. 23, 24 and 25

LOUIS WALDMAN, Socialist candidate for Governor of New York State, and McAlister Coleman, candidate for U. S. Senate, completed another successful trip in the northern part of New York State last week.

Mr. Waldman and Mr. Coleman spoke at an enthusiastic dinner conference at Rochester at which the campaign was formally organized and the following committee elected: William Hilldorf, Henry Hoffman, Michael Hoffman, Warren Atkinson, Charles Messinger, Socialist candidate for Congress from the Rochester district, Joel Moses, Mrs. S. Schwartz, Louis Amann, Ben Rothman, Carl Casper, August Marshall, James Oakes, Julius Lipman, William Hilsdorf, Jr., Louis Lebowitz, I. Aronson, Jules Mervis, Alfred Rosenblum and Richard Briggs.

A Ypsel circle is being organized by Richard Briggs and others and everyone in Socialist ranks is taking off his coat and going to work.

Hoan in Buffalo

Following the Rochester meeting, Coleman and Henry Jager who has been doing effective street speaking up-State, went over to Buffalo, where with Mayor Dan Hoan they addressed a mass meeting at the Elmwood Music Hall. All the speakers were wildly applauded when they called on the people of Buffalo to give Norman Thomas a good vote. In the evening a dinner was given to Hoan and Coleman by the Buffalo local. Many Liberals and non-Socialists who attended took application blanks after listening to Coleman, Hoan and Herman Hahn, the Socialist candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, who presided at the meeting and spoke at the dinner.

Following this, Coleman went on to Oneida and spoke at a street meeting there arranged by Charles Rich.

On the whole the candidates and the workers report that the New York State campaign is rounding out nicely and that many sections which have not been covered in former campaigns will return a good vote this year.

Many Dates Arranged

The Socialist campaign in the state is productive of more meetings than in any campaign for years. Among the big meetings to be addressed up-State by the presidential and gubernatorial candidates are the following:

Norman Thomas and Louis Waldman will speak in the large Convention Hall, Rochester, Tuesday, Oct. 23, at 8:30 p. m. In the afternoon Thomas will address the students at Syracuse University.

The following day Thomas and Waldman will address a mass meeting in the Court House, Syracuse, Oct. 24, at 8 p. m. On Thursday, Oct. 25, they will go to Buffalo for a big meeting in Elmwood

Music Hall. Herman Hahn, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and others, will also speak at this meeting. Before proceeding up-State, Thomas and Waldman will speak at a ratification meeting of the Neckwear Makers' Union in Webster Hall, 11th street, Manhattan, Thursday, Oct. 18, at 6 p. m. The same night Mr. Thomas will broadcast an address on a big hookup of a number of stations.

Two large mass meetings for Thomas and Waldman are planned a few days before election in Albany and Schenectady. They will be held on Saturday, Nov. 3, and halls will be announced later.

Other Waldman Meetings

Other meetings for Waldman are as follows: Brooklyn, Public School, Hinesdale and Glenmore avenue, Oct. 12; Women's Auxiliary of the Workmen's Circle, Oct. 14; Manhattan, Community Church, 34th and Park avenue, symposium, Oct. 16; Williamsburg, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Oct. 18; Hunter College, International Students' League, noon, Oct. 19; Bronx, evening, Amalgamated Cooperative Houses; in Brooklyn, Boro Park Labor Lyceum, with Charles Solomon, Oct. 20; Church of the Holy Trinity 157 Montague street, 8 p. m., Oct. 21; Manhattan, Women's Trade Union League, 247 Lexington avenue, 4 p. m., Oct. 27; Young Women's Hebrew Association, 31 West 110th street, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 28.

Coleman and Karlin Dates

McAlister Coleman, Socialist candidate for U. S. Senator, has the following meetings: Brooklyn, Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, Oct. 14; East New York, Public School at East New York avenue and Rockaway Parkway, Oct. 19; Pythian Temple, 135 West 70th street, Oct. 20; Glens Falls, City Hall, Oct. 24, 8 p. m.; Albany, open air, Oct. 25; Troy, Oct. 26; Schenectady, Turn Hall, Oct. 27, 8 p. m. Coleman and August Gleason will also speak in the Rivoli Theatre, Fallburgh, Oct. 14, at 2 p. m.

William Karlin, candidate for Attorney General, will speak in Syracuse Oct. 12; Albany, Oct. 13; Schenectady, Turn Hall, Oct. 14.

Shirley Solomon will address the National Council of Jewish Women, 691 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, Oct. 23; the Young Men's Christian Association, in Harlem, 5 West 125th street, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 25.

Judge Jacob Panken will address mass meetings in Syracuse Nov. 2; Buffalo, Nov. 3, and Rochester, Nov. 4.

The State Campaign Committee calls the attention of up-State Socialists and sympathizers to the registration days. The last days for registration are Friday and Saturday, Oct. 12 and 13. In all cities and towns where personal registration is required, Oct. 12, 13, 19 and 20. In small villages, Oct. 13 and 20.

We primarily think of a slave as one who is owned by another. . . That which fundamentally distinguishes the slave is that he labors under coercion to satisfy another's desires.—Erbert Spencer.

A day, an hour, of virtuous liberty is worth a whole eternity in bondage.—Addison Smith.

New York Unions Giving Thomas - Maurer Campaign Substantial Help

THE campaign of the New York Trade Union Committee for Thomas and Maurer is bearing fruit. The trade unions are lining up in support of the candidates of the Socialist Party, as the necessity of immediate financial support is made clear to them.

Voluntarily the organizations are assuming substantial quotas. Bakers' Union Local No. 500 has pledged itself to raise \$1,000, Millinery Workers' Local No. 24, \$1,000, the Pocketbook Makers \$2,000, and the Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union \$5,000. All of these have already contributed from their own treasuries an initial sum to meet the immediate requirements of the national campaign and what is still more significant have undertaken to conduct drives among their memberships to sell voluntary assessment stamps.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers is also organizing to aid the Socialist campaign. The General Executive Board has already started the ball rolling with a substantial donation. The Joint Board of the Shirts Makers has undertaken to circulate its own subscription lists in the shops and has given assurances that a liberal sum will be forthcoming. In addition to these efforts an Amalgamated Committee has been formed to carry on a drive for funds. The Chairman is Hyman Nemer of Cutlers' Local No. 4. This committee does not intend to confine its efforts merely to New York City. It expects to extend its efforts to other centers of the men's clothing industry. Baltimore, Rochester and Chicago will be the scenes of its activity. Committees of members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers will be organized in these places to duplicate in their localities what the New York clothing workers are doing. These men and women are setting an example that many other trade unionists can well follow.

Besides the trade unions already mentioned other unions have contributed smaller amounts. The painters are now organizing a drive of their own. The United Hebrew Trades is also straining to make the campaign of the New York Trade Union Committee a success.

All-Star Show Planned

One of the most recent developments is not yet ripe enough for the publication of full information but it promises to be one of the most outstanding events in local labor circles. The Hebrew Actors' Union is uniting with the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters for a combined Negro-Jewish show. A midnight performance by Negro and Jewish stars from current productions will be given Saturday, October 27 at a theatre to be announced. The proceeds will be shared by the National Campaign Committee of the Socialist Party and the Pullman Porters.

The work of the New York trade unions should be followed up in all parts of the country. The Socialist Party has its roots in the working class. Socialist trade unionists should not lose this opportunity of furthering the cause of Socialism.

That the conduct of individuals is determined largely by the conditions under which they live is as well established as any axiom of political science.—J. Allen Smith.

AMUSEMENTS

The Week On Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

OLD SAVOR

"The Would-be Gentleman," excellent rendering of Moller's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" by F. Ansley, opens the season for the Civic Repertory Theatre, with Eva Le Gallienne not acting, but directing, and the new season's cast, that includes many friends, good sound work. "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" is one of the Frenchman's favorite farces; it has more the flavor of an entertaining house-party, with riotous but home-made fun, than of the swiftly inevitable high comedy of our day—yet it is from Moliere, rather than from Aristophanes and Shakespeare, that all modern comedy springs.

The efforts of M. Jourdain to become a gentleman, now that his wealth has enabled him to retire, produce the entire comedy; the play is therefore dependent upon the performance of the ex-merchant's part. In this role, Egon Brecher exhibits a good sense of mimicry; his face, especially, follows the passions and reveals the emotions that pass swiftly, as Jourdain, the ambitious, learns he is Jourdain the duped. He plays, however, in broadest strokes, frankly discarding his limping after it has served the moment's purpose, and as boldly reclaiming it when next it may draw a laugh. The tone of the entire drama is this openwork buffoonery; whether it be the fencing-match between Jourdain and his maid, or the rolling bed on which the son of the great Kan is introduced, or the negro page tickling Jourdain's great toe, always there is laughter—and always laughter that is of the many theories of comedy, more than one of which seems needed to explain all the causes of laughter, that which declares the laugh wells from a sense of superiority, from a delight in the humiliation of others, finds full support in the comedies of Moliere. Incidentally, in striking at the "nouveau riche," the playwright grows (as most caricature swells) beyond the limits of a man and a period, and strikes at pretentiousness everywhere, in anybody. The prevalence of this vice in America, and the consequent ability of each spectator to feel that he is laughing at his neighbor, may help to account for the popularity of what is likely to be one of the most successful plays in the Civic repertory.

SONG AND DANCE

George M. Cohan is at his old—but not his oldest—tricks, in "Billie," with Polly Walker, as Erlanger's. His oldest capers are his best; but here he has a standby of the comic stage transformed into a regulation musical comedy that serves mainly as an excuse for agile dancing, with a good vaudeville team doing comedy on the side. June O'Dea and Joe Ross are the agile dancers among the individual grace-notes of the

The uniformed staff of the Roxy Theatre will hold the second annual ball at the Plaza on Oct. 29. The orchestra from "Good News" has been engaged to provide the music for the occasion, and Russell Markert has begun to train the ushers for a precision dance to be presented by them as a feature of the entertainment.

Lo Reising, another member of the Roxy Ballet Corps, who has enjoyed an interlude of foreign study, has rejoined the company. She spent her vacation under the tutelage of Mary Zimmerman, premiere danseuse of the Berlin Opera Company. . . . The Roxy Chorus adds one more name to its list of graduates. Nicholas Vassiliou has been engaged by the Washington Civic Grand Opera Company to sing principal tenor roles in "Tosca," "Carmen," and "Trovatore."

Richard Dix in "Moran of the March," which also brings Ruth Elder to the screen in her first picture, opens at the Paramount Saturday.

With the ending of "The Mating Call" at the Paramount Theatre this week, Friday, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), "The Wedding March," Erich Von Stroheim's latest venture, will open for its world's premiere at the Rivoli Theatre.

By strange coincidence, D. W. Griffith's picture which opens at the Rialto the same date is titled "The Battle of the Sexes" and it has been pointed out that "Interference" is soon to open at the Criterion.

Ferne Molnar in his most impassioned romantic vein and with a significant undercurrent of stimulating ideas which he has not equaled since "Lullum" he is restored to the New York stage by Gilbert Miller, his American sponsor, on Tuesday night, Oct. 16, when the metropolitan premiere of "Olympia" will occur at the Empire Theatre. Mr. Miller has brought from England as featured players Fay Compton, London's foremost actress today, whose career has been closely identified with the plays of Sir James M. Barrie, and Ian Hunter, alongside Laura Hope Crews to represent our own stage.

Ernst Laemmle, Universal director and nephew of Carl Laemmle, president of the Universal Pictures Corporation, sailed Saturday on the Deutschland for Germany. While abroad he plans to make a picture for the Metroland Films. This will be for distribution here as well as abroad. Laemmle completed two pictures for the current program before his recent automobile accident. They are "Phyllis of the Follies" with Alice Day, Matt Moore, Edmund Burns and Lilian Tashman, and "The Grip of the Yukon" with Ned Hamilton, Francis X. Bushman and June Marlowe.

The New Playwrights Theatre will open its third season about Dec. 1 with a production of a revised version of "Singing Jailbirds" by Up'n Sinclair, at the Provincetown Playhouse.

"Singing Jailbirds" is a dramatization of the great California marine workers' strike of 1923. It has been called Sinclair's masterpiece. No other American play has so well caught the spirit of that daring group of revolutionary workers—the Wobblies. Their adventurous mood gives "Singing Jailbirds" a furious tempo, and the songs as composed and sung by them on the battlefield of labor make this play a never-to-be-forgotten experience in the theatre.

Productions of this play in the revolutionary theatres of Austria, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Russia and France have been eminently successful.

An orchestra composed of real Filipinos and known as the Mang Long Orchestra will be heard in "The Squealer," the melodrama by Mark Linder, which is being produced by Jack Linder. They will play on the stage during a cabaret scene which is included in the drama.

Richie Ling and Arnold Koff are in the cast of Gilbert Miller's production of "Olympia," by Ferenc Molnar, which opens Oct. 16. Fay Compton, Ian Hunt-

THEATRES

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HOLDS ITS HEAD HIGH ABOVE THE PLAYS OF THE NEW SEASON.—Robert Littell, Evening Post.

Arthur Hopkins presents "Machinal" by Sophie Treadwell. Plymouth Theatre, West 45th Street. Matinees, Thursday and Saturday.

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With an Amazing Stage Entertainment Featuring

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Evenings only at 8:30

er and Laura Hope Crews are the featured players.

"The Grey Fox," the play by Lemist Esler, dealing with the life and times of Niccolò Machiavelli and featuring Henry Hull and Chrystal Herte, is announced by Brady and Wiman to open at the Playhouse Playhouse on the night of Wednesday, Oct. 17. The production, designed by Joe Meisler, is the heaviest and most spectacular yet made by this firm and a series of no less than five dress rehearsals will be given prior to the opening. The Playhouse having been rented for this purpose.

With his 25th opus, "The New Moon," safely established in the hit class, Sigmond Remberg is completing the score for a new opera which will be produced by the Messrs. Shubert. It will be an adaptation from the German, "Three Poor Little Girls," by Hermann Feiler and Bruno Hardt-Warden, which had a long run in Berlin. Marie Armstrong Hecht adapted the book and lyrics. Rehearsals commence in about six weeks.

Harry Davenport, Hale Norcross and Leo Stark have been engaged for important roles in the support of Jane Govi in "The Jealous Moon," which opens in Baltimore on Oct. 15.

Katherine Wilson, whose fine work recently in "The Scare Fox" and "The American Tragedy" evoked generous critical praise, has been signed for the feminine lead in "Tip-Top Alley," the Lang and Forbes production.

Hamilton MacFadden will be associated with Kellogg Gary in the production of "Gods of Lightning," in which Sylvia Sidne will have a leading role. Other cast additions are Morris Ankrum, Jules Ferrar and Maynard Burgess.

Edward J. Ballantine, who is a member of the old Provincetown Playhouse Company, and played the Little Theatre when Eugene O'Neill was a shy young sailor with a trunk full of plays, will play the lead in the Provincetown Playhouse production of David Finkel's "The Final Balance." He is best known for his work with John and Lionel Barrymore, having appeared in "Hamlet," "The Jest," "Richard III," "Redemption," "Macbeth," and "The Claw," and as The Reader in the Eugene O'Neill version of "The Ancient Mariner," which the Provincetown Playhouse produced in 1924.

"Tonight at 12" Owen Davis' latest play, has been placed in rehearsal by

MOST COMPLETE LIST OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC RECORDINGS IN ALL LANGUAGES

New York Band Instrument Co.

Two New York Stores:

111 EAST 14TH STREET (Near Union Square)

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THE COMMUNITY CHURCH

OF NEW YORK

PARK AVENUE, AT 24TH STREET

announces a course of five lectures on the subject

"THE PLACE OF WOMAN IN OUR CHANGING CIVILIZATION"

THURSDAY EVENINGS AT 8:15 P. M.

Oct. 23—Charlotte Perkins Gilman—"Feminism: Its Past and Future."

Nov. 1—Floyd Dell—"Feminism: Its Future and Its Future."

Nov. 8—Adele Walle-Burton—"A Negro Woman Looks at Western Civilization."

Nov. 15—Sydney Hunsan—"Women in the Eastern World."

Nov. 22—Annette Henry Fairbank—"New Frontiers."

Tickets for the course of five lectures \$3.00—Single Admission at Door 6.75.

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In response to a widespread demand we have printed eighteen of Young's cartoons on durable white paper and bound them in an attractive art folio.

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NEW YORK SOCIALISTS AT WORK

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

Hilda G. Claessens, organizer of the New York City Women's Committee, makes the following report: "The work of special propaganda among women is well on its way. It was thought best to divide our Committee into boroughs with a chairman in each borough. Accordingly: Comrade Bertha Orr was elected chairman of the Bronx division and she and her group are doing excellent work. Eleanor Levenson is heading the Brooklyn division and they too are active and efficient.

"The Manhattan division is headed by Mrs. Rachel Panken, who is the Party nominee for Assembly in the 8th District on the job every night and is getting the co-operation of a large number of women comrades.

"The Committee is well satisfied with the progress it is making so far. However, the big job is ahead of us. What we will accomplish between now and election will establish the nucleus for the formation of a permanent group of Socialist Women to be organized immediately after election.

VOTING MACHINES

Voting machines are being set up in the following Socialist Party headquarters: Bronx County headquarters, 1167 Boston road; 3rd A.D. headquarters, 830 Westchester avenue; New York County, 6th A.D. Club Rooms, 96 Avenue C, 8th A.D. headquarters, 121 Second avenue; Kings County Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 14 Avenue 42 and 42nd St. At all Socialist Party headquarters and Club Rooms throughout the city, small model voting machines are on display. Instructions as to voting will be given at all of the Party Club Rooms.

Literature and Bureaus

Sunday, Oct. 28, at 10 a.m., squads of comrades, members of the Y.P.S.L. and Workmen's Circle members will leave from all headquarters and Club Rooms for a house to house canvass. These committees will carry leaflets, Thomas and Maurer buttons, as well as many other possible and useful support and contributions for the Socialist Campaign. It is expected that the largest canvass in years will be conducted by hundreds of comrades in all parts of the city. Organization for this drive is now being perfected. More announcements later.

MANHATTAN

3-5-10 A.D. Anita Block, reader of foreign plays for the Guild Theatre, will speak on "Socialist Revolution and the Drama," at Cooperative Cafeteria, 54 Irving Place, Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 8 p.m. The 3-5-10 A.D. Branch, under whose auspices the lecture is being held, announces that the cafeteria supper will be served preceding the lecture.

14th Congressional District

The campaign in the 14th Congressional District and Municipal Court District is now in full swing. Two indoor meetings were fairly successful. Street meetings are held every night, and the number will be increased during the next few weeks. Another headquarters is open in the 8th A.D., at 121 Second avenue. The Campaign Manager, Morris Stamen, announces that the headquarters, as well as 96 Avenue C, have voting machines and instructions will be given to voters. The 2nd Avenue headquarters will be open daily from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

East Harlem

The campaign in this section is progressing. Citizens mass meetings are held every Friday evening at the East Harlem Socialist Educational Center, 62 East 106th street and prominent speakers are addressing these meetings. The number of street meetings is being increased.

4 A.D. New York

Last Wednesday a joint meeting of the 1st, 2nd and 4th A.D. Branches was held. Samuel E. Beardsley, candidate for Congress in the 12th District, Morris Goldowsky, candidate for Senate in the 12th Senatorial District, Max Edelson, candidate for Assembly in the 1st District and Louis D. Lieberman, candidate for Assembly in the Fourth, and others addressed the well attended meeting. Samuel E. Beardsley made an inspiring speech and all members pledged themselves to an intensive campaign to carry the ticket which for years was represented by the late Meyer London. Open air and large indoor meetings in Halls and public schools have been arranged. The campaign Committee elected Joseph Levenson as chairman and every comrade is cooperating for a successful campaign.

Bronx

A campaign and Social is being conducted with the cooperation of the Y. P. S. L. Saturday evening, Oct. 13, at the headquarters, 1167 Boston road, Tuesday evening, Oct. 16, a special meeting will be held at 8:30 p.m.

7 East

Due to the illness of our excellent comrade, the organizer and secretary, Boris Kostinsky, and his wife, this branch has been neglected. Samuel Orr and A. Molin have volunteered to take comrade Kostinsky's place for the present and look after affairs. Our comrades hope for a speedy recovery of comrade Kostinsky.

BROOKLYN

The campaign in Williamsburg is progressing splendidly. James O'Neal, H. Nemser, H. Schachner and A. Baron are speaking many evenings and addressing large audiences at a Club Room in the Williamsburg Mansion, 297 South 5th st., has been rented. Plans are made for the organization of a Friday evening Forum with lectures by prominent speakers following election.

22 A.D.

The 22nd A.D. will tender a banquet in honor of two of our oldest and most loyal comrades, Dr. Wilhelmus B. Robinson, and Charles Schuchman. The banquet will be held Saturday evening, Oct. 13, at the Ladies Day usury 394 Hendrix street. All comrades are invited. The branch has been very successful during the week of Oct. 1. Wm. Halpern, Theodore Shapiro, candidate for Assembly in the 22nd A.D., and S. Block, candidate for State Senator, 9th Senatorial, were the speakers. Milton Greenstein, George Novick and Larry Salamanowitz are three Yipsels who have been constantly helping out during the campaign work.

23rd A.D.

Remarkable attended street meets as well as Public School gatherings have been held in the Brownsville Campaign. Many more meetings are being planned and the campaign will wind up with a huge meeting at the Labor Lyceum on Sunday evening, Nov. 4. Norman Thomas will be the main speaker.

QUEENS

Organization work is progressing rapidly in the county. Branch analyses thanks to an active group of comrades headed by Edward P. Clarke, is growing more rapidly than any branch in the city. Branch James is also gaining new members and is arranging street meetings as well as hall meetings. Branch Astoria is not progressing as fast as it should. Branch James is doing much better. A meeting of the Rockaway Beach branch will be held this Friday evening, at 156 Beach 68th street at the Workmen's Circle school.

STATEN ISLAND

It is good news to know that Staten Island comrades are doing immensely more work and holding more meetings this year than they have for a long time. Two street meetings per week are being held in Stapleton and Port Richmond. Frances Parr Zetser Antonsen, Walter Dearing and others are making an excellent campaign.

Hall Meetings

Friday, Oct. 12, 8:30 p.m.—Public School 63, Williams and Liberty avenue, Brooklyn. Speakers: Louis Waldman, McAllister Coleman, A. I. Shipiloff, Louis P. Goldberg, Chas. Solomon, Samuel H. Friedman.

Friday, Oct. 12, 8:00 p.m.—East Harlem

Socialist Educational Center, 62 East 106th street. Speakers: Pauline Newman, Frank Crosswath August Claessens, Louis E. Well.

Sunday, Oct. 14, 8:00 p.m.—Workmen's Circle Center

76 Throop avenue, Brooklyn. Speakers: Louis Waldman and others. Auspices: Workmen's Circle.

Monday, Oct. 15, 8:30 p.m.—Workmen's Circle Center

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Saturday, Oct. 13, 8:30 p.m.—Various corners. Speakers report at 96 Avenue C. Speakers: Margaret F. Karlin, Algonon Lee, A. N. Weinberg, M. Stamen, Rachel Panken, Ben Goodman.

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Speakers: Ethelred Brown, William Karlin, Rachel Panken, A. N. Weinberg, M. Stamen, Molly Weingart, Jessie Wallace Hughes.

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