

SUPPORT VOTED FOR THOMAS BY LIBERAL CHIEFS

Convention Balks at Help to Communist Congress Candidates.

By Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance

CLEVELAND, July 11.—After a sharp skirmish over the question of supporting Communist congressional candidates, leading liberals of the United States, concluding their two-day convention here, adopted a platform which includes approval of the candidacy of Norman E. Thomas for President.

In its platform declaration, the League for Independent Political Action hailed the platform and candidacy of Thomas, who is the Socialist candidate for President, as superior to those of the old line parties and urges its members to support him.

A sharp debate was precipitated when the league was urged to support William E. Browder of Chicago, Communist candidate for United States senator in Illinois.

Dr. John Dewey of Columbia university, national chairman of the league, and Professor Paul Douglas of the University of Chicago, led the attack on the proposal to support any Communist candidates.

VOTE DOWN COMMUNIST AID

"It is not a question of Communist principles, but one of Communist tactics," Dr. Dewey said. "Communists disrupt all parties, and unless this fellow is an exception he favors the same principle."

Professor Douglas warned against allowing Communists to enter the league's ranks to destroy it, as did Devere Allen of New York, chairman of the meeting. The vote was forty-seven to eight against supporting Communist candidates.

Adoption of the 600-word platform, formulated by a special committee as the nucleus of a program for the government to produce jobs for the jobless and food for the hungry, ran into stiff opposition from groups opposing the banking and agricultural sections.

The planks were being rewritten and will be submitted again to the convention.

"You can, if you will," states the opening section of the platform, "hasten the end of the present depression and substitute intelligent political leadership for misrule."

WOULD ABANDON OLD PARTIES

"Only by abandoning the twin machines of the Republican and Democratic parties and supporting independent candidates who stand for a united third party on a progressive program of social control devoted to the welfare of the masses, can fidelity be avoided in the future."

"While we do not necessarily support every feature in the ultimate program of the Socialist party, we do believe that in the present election the candidacy and platform of Norman Thomas is infinitely preferable to those of other parties and we therefore urge our members to work and vote for him."

The platform contains specific recommendations on the problems of unemployment, public ownership of public utilities, social legislation and civil liberties and international relations. It dismisses the prohibition question in the following brief para-

"While on Democratic principles we recognize the right of the people to vote on the abolition or modification of the eighteenth amendment, we condemn the Republican and Democratic parties for subordinating urgent economic issues to the liquor question."

PROHIBITION CANDIDATE FACES \$750 ACTION

Upshaw Calls Stock Suit Effort to Embarrass Him.

Wirt of attachment to satisfy a judgment of \$750 against William D. Upshaw of Atlanta, Ga., Prohibition party candidate for President, has been obtained by the Credit Investment Corporation of Atlanta, according to press dispatches today.

"The action is nothing but an effort to hinder my campaign," declared Upshaw, who has remained in Indianapolis since he was nominated by the party's convention last week at Cedar Rapids.

He said that he bought five shares in the Rainey Lock Spike Company while he was in Congress. After he had made several payments, the company failed.

"I have heard nothing of the matter for eleven years," the candidate declared. "The company has failed. The stock is worthless. This attempt to collect money is a plain attempt to injure me in this campaign."

The investment company claims that Upshaw owes \$450 principal and \$300 interest.

KONECKE QUILTS 'Y' JOB

Veteran Physical Director Resigns Post; Effective Sept. 1.

Resignation of Robert L. Konecke, senior physical director of the Central branch of the Indianapolis Y. M. C. A., effective Sept. 1, was announced today.

He has been identified with the local association since 1902. Konecke did not announce his plans for the future.

For six years he has taught in the 4-H Club summer schools of Purdue University. He served as director of the Boys' Club, formerly located at Meridian street and Madison avenue, for five years.

He was physical director at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., during the World war.

HOLDUP IS FRUSTRATED

Kokomo Man Fights Off Attack by Three Gunmen.

KOKOMO, Ind., July 11.—An attempted holdup by three gunmen who jumped on the running board of Dolph Deisch's auto Sunday night was frustrated when Deisch swerved down the road and fought the men with one hand.

A lacerated thumb, injured when he grabbed the hammer of one of the men's guns, and cuts from flying glass, when one bullet shattered a window, were suffered by Deisch. Miss Mary Weaver, 20, riding with Deisch, was unhurt.

PROHIBITION MOVEMENT IN U. S. CENTURY OLD

Dry Forces Fought Long, Uphill Battle; Booze Barons Caused Own Fall

This is the first of four stories on the history of prohibition made especially timely by the recent action of the Republicans and Democratic national conventions.

By BRUCE CATTON
NEA Service Writer

ON Jan. 15, 1920, the well-known evangelist, Billy Sunday, presided at funeral services in Norfolk, Va., for John Barleycorn.

As the casket containing the remains of the ancient toper moved out to what was expected to be its last resting place, Mr. Sunday cried: "Good-by, John. You were God's worst enemy. You were hell's best friend. I hate you with a perfect hatred."

And so John Barleycorn was buried, aand on the following day the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, outlawing the liquor traffic, went into effect.

Today there are signs that the deceased has been stirring restlessly in his coffin—turning over once or twice, at least, if not preparing to sit bolt upright.

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As the two great political parties, perspiring freely, set about putting a plowman into operation, it is worth, while to look back to the beginning, and see how prohibition began, what it meant to the land that adopted it, and how the political parties have handled themselves in regard to the matter.

THE temperance movement itself is as old as America itself, despite the fact that the early inhabitants were largely men who liked their liquor strong and knew how to hold it.

By the middle of the nineteenth century this movement had given birth to a definite movement for enactment of prohibitory laws.

Maine went dry first of all, and by 1855 no fewer than twelve additional states had done likewise. All these backslid, however, and shortly after the Civil war, Maine was left alone as the nation's solitary dry state.

There was another rise of prohibition spirit in 1880, however, when Kansas wrote a prohibition law into its Constitution, and several more states went dry in the decade following.

Again, though, there was backsliding, and by 1905 America contained just three dry states—Maine, Kansas, and North Dakota.

The cause of prohibition had been making progress, nevertheless.

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