

SMITH LINKS REDS WITH ROOSEVELT

President Is Preparing Way
for Communist Conquest, He
Says in Albany 'Swan Song.'

'DOWN WITH GOD' SPREAD

He Charges Retarding Recov-
ery to Push 'Crackpot' Re-
forms That Violate 'Rights.'

*The text of former Governor
Smith's speech is on Page 43.*

By F. RAYMOND DANIELL
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—In the city where as Governor for four terms he rose to the eminence of Democratic nominee for President, Alfred E. Smith tonight accused Franklin D. Roosevelt of preparing the way for a Communist-controlled America and urged his fellow-Democrats to vote for Alfred M. Landon "to suppress class warfare and revolution" in this country.

He spoke before a crowd of 3,500 in Harmanus Bleecker Hall under the auspices of the Independent Coalition of American Women and his words were broadcast over the nation in one of the most extensive radio hook-ups of the 1936 campaign.

As he put it at the beginning of his address, he stood "almost in the shadow" of the Capitol where as Governor he had "made Democratic history."

His speech was a bitter arraignment of the present leadership of the Democratic party and an appeal to Democrats to follow him this year into Mr. Landon's camp to purge their party of those who

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would deliver it to the radicals, as he said had been done in the Farmer-Labor alliance in Minnesota.

Asserting that the American Labor party, supporting President Roosevelt and Governor Lehman in New York, should be a warning to Democrats here, he declared that the President himself, surrounded by Republicans and "crackpots," had boasted at Yale that he had sometimes voted for Republicans.

In what was his last speech of this campaign and what his friends said probably was the former Governor's "swan song," his last appearance in a national election, Mr. Smith charged that taxpayers' money was being used under the New Deal "to train young men to go out and preach communism, to preach the gospel of 'down with property, down with capital, down with government, down with church, yes, down with God.'"

His audience cheered the former Governor's every charge of radicalism to the New Deal.

"Planting Seed of Communism"

Mr. Smith made it clear that he did not regard President Roosevelt as either a Socialist or a Communist, but he implied that he believed the man whom he helped make Governor of New York in 1928 had been affected by "some certain kind of foreign 'ism,'" which, he said, was "crawling over this country."

What its "first name" would be when it was christened, Mr. Smith asserted, he had no idea, but the "sin" of it was, he said, that "it is here and he (the President) don't seem to know it."

"There is one thing that everybody admits," Mr. Smith continued. "Before you can have either Socialism or Communism you must prepare the country, you must till the soil and you must sow the seed, and, in all the history of the advances of Communism, how has the soil been tilled and how has the seed been planted?"

"By arranging class against class, by starting people against each other, by leading large numbers of a community to believe that there is some hidden and unseen power that is attempting to crush them down to the earth. We call it class hatred."

Comintern Conquest Charged

Mr. Smith told his audience, which was about two-thirds Republican and one-third Democratic, that the Communists were supporting Mr. Roosevelt "because they are entirely satisfied with his administration in that it gives promise by the united front of the farmer and the laborer as dictated from the Comintern in Moscow to conquer America and countries like America that have constitutional law by peaceful means rather than by bloodshed in the beginning."

The former Governor, like Herbert Hoover, who defeated him for President in 1928, charged the New Deal with retarding economic recovery in order to further its schemes for reform.

Under President Roosevelt, he said, there had been such an accumulation of power in the hands of the Executive that the constitutional checks and balances, States' rights and the Bill of Rights itself had been rendered inoperative.

The Supreme Court alone had saved America, said Mr. Smith, chiding the President for criticizing that body and implying to labor that that tribunal was discriminating against it as a class.

Mr. Smith's entry into the hall at 8:12 was signalized by a burst of cheering from the platform, the orchestra and the balconies as the band swung into "The Sidewalks of New York," his campaign song of eight years ago. After about a minute and a half of cheering, quiet was restored and every one sat back to await the oratory.

Mrs. Willis T. Hanson, New York State chairman, who introduced the former Governor, was presented to the crowd by Mrs. Malcolm Davis, Albany County chairman of the Women's Coalition. At the mention of Smith's name the crowd broke into renewed cheering and stood during the playing of the national anthem.

Question of Party Loyalty

Expressing gratitude for the welcome he had received, Mr. Smith said that the strains of "Auld Lang Syne," played while he was waiting for his radio time, had pulled at his heartstrings.

Many Democrats, he said, agreed with him that the New Deal was not Democratic yet hesitated to break from traditional party loyalty.

Declaring his belief that four more years of the New Deal would mark the end of the Democratic party, Mr. Smith called the attention of his audience to what had happened in Minnesota, where, at the request of the administration, the Democrats had withdrawn their local ticket and left the field to the Farmer-Labor party, which is supporting Mr. Roosevelt.

He pleaded with his audience, including millions of radio listeners throughout the country, not to "let a Communist get into the United States Senate with the help of the Democratic party."

Returning to his own State, Mr. Smith expressed sorrow over the

shortsightedness of the administration in erecting the American Labor party "so that the possibilities of Democratic success may be lessened in years to come."

All that had been done for the poor in the past four years, Mr. Smith said, had been to accumulate a mountainous debt which must be liquidated, as Mr. Roosevelt pointed out in his Pittsburgh speech, "by the sweat from the brow of labor."

Taking credit for State laws for slum clearance, Mr. Smith quoted the President as having said in his address to East Side dwellers earlier in the week that "we will not be content until city, State and Federal governments join with private capital in helping every American family to live that way."

"Now, what is the fact about that?" he went on. "The fact is that the State and the city did contribute and the Federal administration refused to contribute."

The Federal Government did more under President Herbert Hoover to improve housing than the New Deal had done, said Mr. Smith.

Real recovery began, Mr. Smith said, "the minute the Supreme Court ordered the Federal Government to take its hands off private business."

While the whole world was engulfed in the depression in 1932, Mr. Smith asserted, this country was still 9 per cent below its productive capacity of 1929, and twelve other countries, beginning with Canada and ending with Germany, even under Hitler, had exceeded its recuperative ability.

"Business is 7 per cent above the 1929 level and where are we?" he continued. "Still 9 per cent below. So working men that have secured a job, don't fool yourself. The New Deal did nothing for you. The force and the power of the greatest republic in the world was able to force itself ahead in spite of the New Deal."

Mr. Smith chided the President for leaving the country in doubt regarding his future attitude toward NRA, outlawed by the Supreme Court, asserting that Mr. Roosevelt told business men in one place that NRA was "out the window," but in other parts of the country "very vaguely" created the impression that there was "still some necessity for economic planning" of the kind favored by Rexford G. Tugwell.

Hillman Assailed as Elector

At the same time that the President was dodging issues, he said, others were speaking for him.

"Down in Madison Square Garden, Sydney Hillman got up and he said, 'We believe the President will open the way for new legislation along NRA lines.'" Mr. Smith went on.

"Well, now, let's take a look into Sydney for a minute."

"Now that I have mentioned his name, let me ask the New Deal party if they claim to be Democratic, why don't they stick to Democrats?"

"What is Hillman doing among the electors, a position singled out for Democrats of distinction? Men who have rendered great service to the party have the honorary position of sitting in the Electoral College. What is Hillman doing in there? Hillman is not a Democrat. He is a left-wing Socialist."

"And is he the only one? He is not. He has got a couple of companions."

Constitution as the Issue

The real issue of the campaign, Mr. Smith declared, was the "attempted and partly successful change in the American form of government."

"The checks and balances which the founding fathers created in the Constitution, while designed to protect them from a king, were just as strong a bulwark against dictatorship," he said.

Under the New Deal, he added,

Congress, which was intended to be the most powerful of all three branches of the government, because it stemmed from the people themselves, had "laid flat on the floor."

Bills were drawn by brain trusters, placed on the President's "must" list and railroaded through an acquiescent Congress, he declared.

In three and a half years, he said, Congress handed to the President "the princely fortune of \$10,000,000,000 to let him do as he pleased with."

With Congress in "a somnolent state," Mr. Smith asked what there was to "protect us from either a king or a dictator."

Charges Violation of Rights

A second safeguard of constitutional liberties, Mr. Smith declared, was the doctrine of State's rights. While Governor of New York, said Mr. Smith, the President was "strong for that." He implied he had not been so strong for it since becoming President.

The Bill of Rights itself had been "interfered with," said Mr. Smith, by enactment of the Bankhead Cotton Act and the Potato Control Law, the AAA and the NRA.

With power being concentrated in the hands of the Executive, Mr. Smith said, "every child in the high schools" knew that it was the Supreme Court which held the New Deal to only a partial encroachment upon fundamental American principles.

The President's attitude toward Supreme Court decisions upsetting New Deal laws, said Mr. Smith, had "shocked the whole nation." Not only had he criticized the court, he said, but he had continued to urge enactment of laws that were unconstitutional.

Asserting that, in effect, the President had said to labor that the Supreme Court was discriminating against it, Mr. Smith added:

"You can't do that in this country. It's too dangerous."

Closing with his impassioned appeal to the people of the country to stem the rising tide of collectivism in America by voting for Governor Landon, Mr. Smith was cheered for nearly three minutes when the rally broke up at 9:30 P. M.

Swift Rush Fills Hall

The hall in which Mr. Smith delivered his final address of the campaign was an old motion-picture theatre. For the occasion the two balconies were draped in red, white and blue. Behind the speakers was a backdrop of Independence Hall.

When the doors were opened at 7 P. M. hundreds who had been waiting in line an hour or more stampeded into the hall. Within thirty minutes every seat was taken and about 8,000 remained outside, listening to the former Governor's words as they were relayed over the public address system.

In the audience were many prominent up-State Republicans, but few Democrats were recognized among the throng. Local observers said that the bankers, industrialists and business men gathered under the roof of Harmanus Bleecker Hall represented investments of millions.

Among the Republicans on the platform were Isadore Bookstein, one-time nominee for Attorney General; Charles C. Wing, Albany County chairman, and others who in other years were aligned against the wearer of the brown derby, but who now look upon him with all the love that a proselyter feels for the newest convert.

Precaution Against Disorder

Extraordinary police protection was taken against rowdiness and disorder, notwithstanding the fact that the O'Connell brothers, Dan and Ed, the Democratic bosses of Albany, had passed the word around among the faithful that

they were definitely opposed to such hostile manifestations as rotten eggs and over-ripe tomatoes.

Remembering that it was Halloween, when Albany's citizens cut loose, Police Chief David Smurl ordered that all persons wearing masks or carrying packages be barred from the hall.

A carload of six policemen followed Mr. Smith's car from the station to the De Witt Clinton Hotel, where he is staying, to see that his ride through the city was not marked by disorder.

Small Group Greet Smith

The former Governor's arrival here was unostentatious. He arrived with his party, including former Tax Commissioner John F. Gilchrist and Raoul Desvernine, chairman of the Liberty League law committee, and was greeted by a small delegation from the Women's Coalition, under whose auspices he spoke.

Among those who welcomed him to Albany were Mrs. Willis T. Hanson, State chairman of the coalition, and Mrs. Malcolm Davis, chairman of the Albany unit of that organization.