Repeal Unemploy ment!

ERICA ORA

Vote Socialist!

No. 11

OCTOBER 15, 1932

Chicago, Illinois

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S LIE

APPROACHING WINTER WILL BRING NEW HORRORS for the army of 200,000 homeless youths who, according to the U. S. Department of Labor, now roam the country. Here are some of the boys and young men picked up in Washington, D. C., where they got a meal from Salvation Army and 24 hours to leave town.

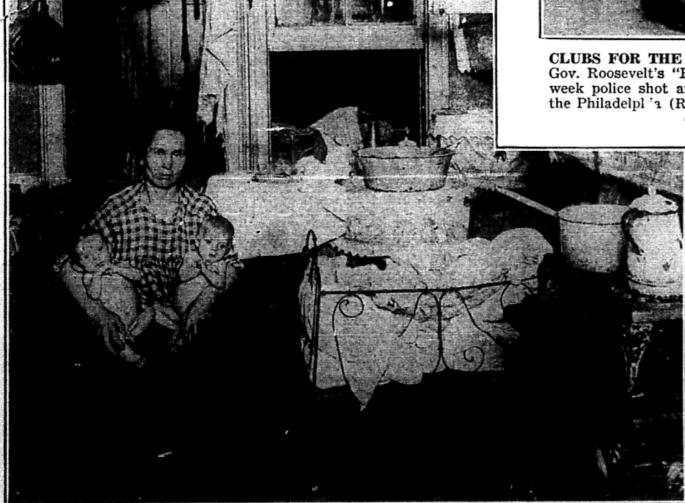




"HOME" IN WEST VIRGINIA and part of the family who are forced to live in it. Unemployed mine workers have been evicted from the company-owned homes and forced to set up tent colonies. Thousands of them face the prospect of a winter in these tents.



CLUBS FOR THE JOBLESS continue to feature Hoover's "New Day" and Gov. Roosevelt's "Everlasting System." In Chicago (Democratic city) last week police shot and killed a jobless demonstrator. The above photo shows the Philadelpl 'a (Republican city) police dragging an unemployed protestor off to jail, after having beaten him.



CHICAGO, SECOND CITY OF THE LAND, gives interior of a Chicago worker's home whose unemployed the grand sum of \$2.55 a week the relief of a family of four. Here is the Roosevelt recently praised Chicago to the skies.

Look at the pictures on this page.

Homeless boys-men, women and children housed in tents with winter coming on-unemployed men beaten and sometimes killedmothers and children housed in disease-laden tenements and given doles of 10 cents a day-

They are shap-shots of all America today-For there are 12,000,000 jobless-and more than twice that many are dependant on them.

Yet-

President Hoover says: "At last the turn is toward recovery."

And Gov. Roosevelt says: "This American system is everlasting."

The Socialists say:

"This system is neither American nor everlasting."

VOTE SOCIALIST!

Voted to banks, etc.

Voted to work-mak-

2 nation!

Tune in

ing projects and

relief (in 21/2

(in one month). .\$122,277,641

The \$80,000,000 the R. F. C.

an loud-speaker, to keep his Cen-

loaned to Charles G. Dawes, repub-

ral Bank of the republic from fail-

ing, is bigger than the entire total

voted to aid the 12,000,000 jobless of

its huge handouts to capitalists, and

Republicans, alone. Oh, no. The

Be H. Holmes and Harvey D.

Couch. The Republican side is held

up by C. A. Millis, Gardner Cowles and Eugene Meyer.

NORMAN

THOMAS

on the Radio

National Hook-up

will offer Norman Inomas

speech at Columbus, Thursday,

Oct. 20, 8:15 p. m. Eastern time,

CBS station to accept this.

Local Broadcasts:

WFAA, Dallas, Tex.

to all its stations. Ask your local

Friday, Oct. 14, 8 p. m., WIBW,

opeka, Kans., Sunday, Oct. 16.

Monday, Oct, 17, 3 p. m.

PLAN HOUSE PARTIES

TO HEAR THOMAS

OCT. 20 OVER CBS

In thousand of communities throughout the nation, house par-

ties will be organized to listen to

the radio address Norman Thomas

will deliver on the sixth annivers-

ary of the death of Eugene V. Debs

on Oct. 20. The speech will be de-

livered from Columbus, O., over the

Columbia network at 8:15 p. m.,

eastern standard time. Invitations

Socialist can use for the private

home gatherings are available at

the national office of the Socialist

p. m., KVOO, Tulsa, Okla.

Columbia Broadcasting System

d is composed about equally of

ocrats and Republicans. Atlee

ene, Democrat, is chairman.

Democrats on the board are

its crumbs to the unemployed?

Who is running the R. F. C. with

SOUR - BUT MAKES

OLD REACTIONARY

CAPITALISTS

GOOD PIE FOR --

The Howl of Big Business THOMAS HEADS R. F. C. PLACI EAST CHEERED BY AT WORK

Cut Taxes Demand a Smoke-Screen for Attack on Public Works and All Social Services

By Stuart Chase

THE woods these days are I full of leagues, committees, business men's groups, chambers of commerce, yowling about the staggering costs of government and resolving with fire in their eyes to do something very, very drastic about

Whence all the uproar?

Why do they pick on the government, rather than say the power boys or the landlords or the bankers?

The din is so vociferous that it perhaps warrants a little sober analysis. Waste in government is of course outrageous, but so is waste in business, in mining, in oil drilling, in retailing, in transportaconsumer has been getting as much for the dollar he spends for schools fire protection, roads, it is safe to say, as the dollar he spends for gadgets, golf, movie tickets, cosmetics, weighted silk, razor blades or listerine. Often a damn sight more. From 1922 to 1930 govern ment expenses moved up in line with the national income, while radio and automobile outlays headed for the moon. (Nobody screams about the frightful cost and luxury of the automobile industry, yet, in a busted world that is precisely what it it.) . A careful study of the naincome published by the Business Week shows no skyrocketing of total government costs since

The Trinity of Profit Up to 193, nobody yowled about

them-ever huge levies . people from starving, they have actually come

down for the country as a whole. But-and here's the point-they have not come down as fast as wheat, hogs, rubber, sugar and gent's furnishings. In the downswing of the business

cycle, three things refuse stubbernly to join the dive to the center of the earth; fixed charges (interest, long-term leases, mortgage rates), public utility rates (power, telesubways, railroads) and While wages, wholesale prices, raw materials, retail prices, securities, go over the precipice one after the other, the bondholder, the landlord, the public utilities and the government hang on to the guard rail.

Interest, which may be 15 at of the national income when term rents have not come down. the latter is 100 billions, leaps to 30 per cent when it gurgles down to

NEW JERSEY

By segregating certain assets, corporations can legally avoid unnecessary taxes ...

Full information on request. No obligation

This is the nearest New Jersey bank to New York. 3 minutes on Hudson Tubes from downtown New York. All Modern Facilities Safe Deposit Boxes \$5 to \$500.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

Capital, Surplus & Profits over \$11, 00,000 Total Resources over \$70,000,000 15 Exchange Pl., Jersey City, o, Exch. Pl. Station, Hudson Tub.

AXES—Large New Jersey bank, three minutes from downtown sew York," advises "segregating certain assets" ... "to avoid taxes." This advertisement appeared in the New York Times and other newspapers.

may be 10 per cent climb to 20 per cent. A fixed charge, which is something independent of the business cycle, hurts like hell in the tailspin phase. All fixed charges have been forced down a little-through repudiations of bonds, bankruptcies, dispossessions of tenants, slightly lower taxes due to government economies-but by and large they resist the downward plunge

What the Shouting Is About The reason for the caterwauling on the part of our best people thus becomes somewhat more clear. Their coal bills and chauffeurs' wages have come down, while their property taxes have not. As they are primarily the creditor class, they are neither worrying nor bellowing because interest and long

The outcry becomes clearer still -and with far more reason-when 50 billions. Similarly, taxes which directed against the attempt of the

gage on the national treasury, precisely as the martyrs of the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, the civil war, the Indian wars and the Spanish war, got one. They are following in heroic footsteps, but when all is said and done it is a racket. The yodlers have a legitimate case here, and if I did not have better things to do, I would lend them a yodle myself now and then. I am utterly opposed to making grafters of the veterans, or to treating them as preferred creditors in the present depression. All the un-

ought to be helped. The attack on the veterans is, I fear, only the spear point for a general onslaught on government expenditure as such. Smoke screen is probably a better word.

employed, veteran and non-veteran,

If progress is made with it, we shall see all kinds of social legislation, health and recreational services, bureaus of standards, needful public works, federal trade commissions, children's bureaus, public employment agencies, educational developments, research bureaus, hamstrung and crippled for years to come. Indeed it is highly probable that these vitally necessary government functions will be thrown out of the window, while the war heroes work their feet ever more firmly into the trough. Strenuous government economy in the present depression can only mean more unemployment and another grave shrinkage in purchasing power.

Kind Chloroform

And the tragedy of it all is that the one major source for balancing the tipping scales between production and purchasing power in the years before us is public and government work. Industry has solemnly guaranteed to produce the same output vith increasingly fewer men. In a te modern autonatic he whole factory. Machine do it all, regulated by remote control. Mr. Howard Scott estimates that, if we return to the 1929 level of output,

we could absorb only 55 per cent of the present unemployed-so great has been the march of efficiency and labor-saving devices during the depression. What are you going to do with the other 45 per cent, Mr. Down-with-the-Government, chloroform them? Perhaps it would be the dindest thing to do. No. Government expenditures have got to increase to balance and save the economic mechanism. There is no other balance wheel. The government has either to find jobs for the mounting army of the technological-

division or put them on the dole. Eoth cost money-though the former is far more economical and more human than the latter. If the government follows the economy vailers and attempts to sidestep both obligations, it will have a revolution on its hands in short order.

munists ought to join these Economy Leagues. Their program are the finest safety valve to sit on that I

lly unemployed in its public works



YOUNG SOCIALISTS WORK FOR SOCIALISM.—Fourteenth Ward, Pittsburgh, Literature Squad. These cialists make their contribution to the campaign by distributing literature every Sunday morning. They have been doing this for ten weeks and plan to continue until election day. Two thousand pieces of lit-

Reading from left to right: Sidney Stark, Fred Adler, Jimmy Stark, Bill Stark, Ple Siegal, Eleanor Oshry, Eugene Shore, Mope Kerber, J. Carl Stark, Leonard Alprin, Curly Catz.

AT WORK THRONGS IN WEST

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for president, headed east this week, following a tour of the far west unprecedented in enthusiasm in socialist party history. Two days in and near Los Angeles closed the tour of the Pacific states.

3,000 in San Francisco

Before invading the southern part President Hoover's home, but not so happy state, Thomas spent three days in the San Francisco-Oakland district. His visit in the bay district opened Wednesday night in Oakland, where more than 2,000 men and women crowded the hall, while hur deds listened at an overflow meeting. Austin Lewis presided. Thursday morning brought breakfast with the faculty and honor students of the University of California and the afternoon an address before the League of Woman Voters and a meeting at the International House at Berkeley.

The day was brought to a grand climax with a demonstration across the bay in San Francisco, where 3,000 workers, wildly enthusiastic, jammed Scottish Rites hall. A huge overflow meeting taxed the abilities of a corps of speakers which included Thomas, Cameron King, J. Stitt Wilson, Lena Morrow Lewis and Milen Dempster. A challenge to debate sent to Sec. of the Treasury Ogden Mills, who was in the city, was not taken up. Thomas will have opportunity to meet the president's spokesmen in debate in Philadelephia Oct. 26.

A Program for Peace Friday afternoon Thomas spoke before a huge luncheon audience of the Commonwealth club and over a Pacific coast radio network. Gov. Roosevelt had spoken to the same audience a few weeks ago. Here Thomas delivered the third of his principal addresses. He took as his subject "The Socialist Plan for

The Socialist candidate emphasized the need for international co-operation in a world economically interdependent. First on the Socialist peace program he placed the immediate recognition of Russia; second, "a world economic conference to consider interallied debts, not only in relation to German reparations . . . but also world trade and disarmament"; fourth, disarmament by example. Under this head Thomas also urged a complete embargo on the sale of war materials to belligerent nations. Sixth, Thomas urged the end of American imperialism. He favored a League of Nations representing workers' re-

Thomas derided sentimental paci-He stated the fundamental economic causes of international wars, and urged the working class to resist wars by general strikes. He praised the determination of young men who have resolved to re-

Spokane's Great Day

Huge meetings in Spokane, Seatand Portland inaugurated Thomas' west tour. At Spokane a parade of more than 1,000 greeted Thomas and Mrs. Thomas at the railroad station. Soon after his arrival, Thomas was given a thunderous welcome by the throng of more than 2,000 that could not gain admission to the Lewis and Clark auditorium. The great ovation was repeated inside the hall, where more than 3,000 had filled the auditorium 30 minutes after it had been opened at 6 p. m. Every one of the 1,800 seats were filled and almost as many stood in the aisles, in the rear and in the hallways. The capitalist press estimated the audience inside and outside - which heard the speeches through amplifiers - at .000. More friendly estimates doubled that figure. It was in this city that Thomas had addressed but 46 people four years ago. Dr. W. A. Werth, Socialist state chairman,

Seattle told the same story of jammed meetings and enthulastic crowds and then the Thomases left for Portland, where the audience was 3,000. In the northwest, Thomas dwelt on public ownership of the utilities, coming out squarely for United States ownership, develop-ment, operation and distribution of

,055 **MEN**

\$59,000,000 Voted f Work Making Projects While \$122,000 Was Given Railroads and Banks-Da ot More Than All the Unemploy he Country

in voting loans to put men and The Reconstruction Financ. men to work, it has been gener-- set up by the federal govern. s in a grand manner to banks, inand directed by a board of lea rance companies and railroads Democrats and Republicansring August alone the R. F. C. the glorious record of having put oaned \$122,277,641 in "relief" to of 11,055 men at work in the the banks and railroads. It loaned two and a half months. \$13,931,669 for local relief. This simple table will tell

The corporation was set up oste sibly to loan funds for projec which would put men and women

The files of the R. F. C. disclo that in the two and one-half mont since the corporation was vot \$1,500,000,000 for this purpose it? approved but six of the hundreds applications for funds with which ance work-making projects.

The total loans for work-maki. ojects to date is \$59,584,620 or \$1,500,000,000 available.

On Oct. 6 the R. F. C. appro loans to three western constructi projects on which 2,515 men will iven employment. A water-supp project in Southern California put 4,500 men to work. A fif ect for a New Orleans bridge the Mississippi will employ 3,000 men. A sixth undertak employ the tremendous sur men on a city electric plant in Me If the R. F. C. has been nig;

Where You Can H Thomas and Ma. NORMAN THOMAS

October 14. Salina, Kans., train n 11-11:10 a. m. Manhattan, K. S. A. C. auditorium, 4 p. eka, Kans., College Social dinner, 6 p. m.; mass meeti . auditorium, 8 p. m., broad

15. Arkansas City, Kans., a noon. Wichita, Kans., Forum a torium, 8 p. m.

16. Oklahoma, City, Okla., Uni rian church, afternoon. Tulsa, Okla Convention hall, evening, broadca

17. Dallas, Tex., broadcast WF, 3 p. m.; City Hall audiforum, 7 18. Memphis, Tenn., Peabody tel luncheon, 12 noon, Silis au

19. Lexington, Ky., aftern Louisville, Ky., evening. 20. Cincinnati, O., noon. Colu bus, O., evening; CBS broadcast, 8:15 p. m. 21. Washington, D. C., Tunche

Richmond, Va., evening. JAMES H. MAURER October

Buffalo, N. Y. 15. Albany, N. Y. 16. Schenectady, N. Y. 17. Ithaca, N. Y.

18. Rochester, N. Y. 19. Fall River, Mass., 7:30 p. m New Bedford, Mass., 9 p. m. 20. Worcester, Mass. 21. Gardner, Mass., 7:30 p.

Fitchburg, Mass., 9 p. m. 22. Haverhill, Mass., 2 p. 7 Lynn, Mass., 8 p. m.

23. Providence, R. I., 8 p. 24. Brockton, Mass. 25. New Britain, Conn. Danbury, Conn.
 Philadelphia, Pa.

HILLQUIT TO WAGE STRONG CAMPAIGN FOR MAYOR IN N. Y

Tammany Hall has nominated colorless, machine-broken surrogal for mayor of New York City. The New York Republicans have nominated a "set-up" against Tammany Lewis H. Pounds, a 72-year-old Brooklyn realtor. This places the votes of all non-machine New York ers logically in the Socialist column. Morris Hillquit, Socialist na tional chairman, is the party's car didate and he will wage a vigoro campaign. Given the depression the obnoxious character of the party candidates, and the marroundwork done in New Norman Thomas' recent paigns, Hillquit show east 300,000 votes.

SOCIALISTS WAGE BIG CAMPAIGNS IN MANY STATES

Struggling against such poverty as probably no other state has seen, Arkansas Socialists are leaving no stone unturned to roll up a tremendous vote and build the party on firm foundations. Clay Fulks, descendant of ancestors who fought n the Revolution of 1776, has been battling for a political and economic revolution since his boyhood. He is the Socialist candidate for governor. His platform denounces the Arkansis Democrats as betrayers of the working people, and sets forth nine points of drastic reform to lift the burden of poverty and debt from the state's farmers and workers. The state secretary is Sam Sandberg. Mena. Ark.

Connecticut

Two Socialist campaigners of great ability head the Connecticut ticket: Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport for governor and Devere Allen of Wilton for United States senator. Allen, a new name of the Socialist ticket, but not in the fight for social justice, has been delivering hammer blows at the bewildered head of G. O. P. reactionary Sen. Bingham, who has discovered he has been sitting on a seething Socialist volcano. Daily McLevy and Allen have been unding away at the fundamental ssue—the repeal of unemployment through Socialist reconstruction.

A strong congressional slate is lined up behind McLevy and Allen. It includes : 1st district, Fred R. Mansur; 2d, Albert Boardman; 3d Carl M. Rhodin; 4th, Arnold E Freese, 5th, Paul Grissenbacher congressmen-at-large, Isadore Polsky. State headquarters are located at 50 Center st., Norwalk, with Ar

Indiana has forged ahead in this campaign as one of the strongest indication of the general progress of the movement. Headed by Powers Hapgood, one of the most valu able of Socialist campaigners, and with a following among the miners of many states besides his own, Indiana Socialists have a strong ticket. Hapgood is running for gover-

lowing for congress:

12. George J. Leg-5. Axel G. Broo nert Tip: Watch South Bend where Ed Henry is state secretary.

Arrangements are being handled by the Debs Memorial Day committee, of which Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee, is chairman. In the larger cities public meetings will be held. at which local speakers will speak, following the radio broadcast. Indiana, the state in which Debs lived, will have the largest number of meetings. West Virginia, Pennsylvania, California, New York and Connecticut have already made ar-

rangements for a series of meetings.

3.000 HEAR HOAN

AT BRIDGEPORT'S GREATEST RALLY

The largest campaign meeting held in Bridgeport and vicinity greeted Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, the chairman of the Socialist national campaign committee, when he spoke in that city during his swing around the country. Mayor Hoan outdrew Gov. Wilbur F. Cross, 3 to 1. Cross spoke in Fairfield, near the Hoan meeting. More than 3,000 gathered to hear Hoan, and stayed to give Jasper McLevy, Socialist candidate for governor, the ovation of the day. A capacity audi-snce of more than 2,000 greeted Hoan and Louis Waldman, Socialist for governor of New en they spoke in Schenec

nor, Forrest Wallace of Veedersburg for U. S. Senator, and the fol-

1. Eugene Cooney 6. Phil Reinbold Robert M'Quin- 9. Earl Tibbets 10 Max Mathews 3. William Goet- 11 John Dunne

Socialist Party and Unemployed League have staged a whirlwind campaign. State headquarters are at 545 Warren ave., Indinapolis.

The hitherto rock-ribbed state of Vermont is hearing the message of Socialism with force and vigor these days from Fred W. Suitor of Barre, the party's nominee for governor, and from his running mate, Norman E. Greesnlet of Bennington, for lieutenant governor.

Suitor is president of the international quarryworkers' union and is running on a platform of the abolition of unemployment and farm relief as steps in the direction of permanent and real prosperity for all who work for a living.

Massachusetts

Socialists of the Bay State are reaping the harvest of many years perseverance. Big meetings and huge literature distributions promise a record vote and a record growth of the party. Alfred Baker Lewis is the party's candidate for governor. Supporting him is a ticket which Massachusetts working men and women would do themselves proud to elect.

For congress the Massachusetts Socialists are offering S. Ralph Harlow in the 2d district, Paul C. Wicke in the 1st, Joseph Massida from the 7th and Jacob Minken from the 15th. Harold U. Faulkner is running for state senate in the 2d. Hampshire. district. State campaign headquarters are located at 3 Joy st., Boston, and Lewis is the state secretary.

Socialism and the Negro Only Economic Equality Will Bring a Society in Which Race Prejudice Will Be Unknown

The Fruit of Capitalism

. SWEET FLAVORED , BUT

SOMETIMES MILDLY TART

THE FAVORITE OF

'LIBERAL' CAPITALISTS

THE great body of Negroes in America occupies an easily definiable position in the working class. From their first appearance in this country, that has been the case. Brought here in chains by the early slave traders, there was in the beginning no illusion whatever about their group economic status. In later times some obtained their liberation and themselves became slave owners. That, however, does not argue against the fact of their group economic

helplessness under the system which then prevailed in our essentially agricultural economy. Nor does the fact that there are loday a few Negro millionaires signify genuine group emancipation.

the Civil War carried with it no corresponding economic freedom. even where the obvious intent of the enfranchising amendments of the Constitution is not ignored. Emancipation in a meaningful sense of the word can come only with general working class freedom and the accompanying possession of economic power. To overlook this is to make futile efforts at the solution of the "race" problem by good-will or the even less effective solution of creating a petit bourgeoise among Negroes. Neither will education, under its capitalist limitations, provide a key to the problem.

The End of Prejudice The pre-civil war slave owners were deeply religious people, and found it necessary to offer moral sanctions for their institutions and practices. Their religious literature is full of such moral justifications. Most of them were little less naive than the argument that the Negro was not a "man" in the real sense of the word, since the Bible clearly stated that God made man in his own image and obviously God was not a Negro; therefore the image of God was not to be found in a Negro. Evidently, then, it was fitting that these sub-human creatures

This is in keeping with the his-

the appeal to utterly irrelevant evi-The use of color to prove inferiority was therefore a natural ocedure. It is still so used as a stification for the exploitation of illions of Negroes, in spite of the fact that there is not a word of biological authority that can be found to support the theory of color inferiority. Pigmentation is a wholirrelevant and meaningless social henomenon in a clarsless society.

As soon as such an equalitarian economic society comes into existence problem of color prejudice will solved, but not before. The aloofness of Negroes from working class movements is the chief ground of their continued subection to exploitation and discrimation. Of the million and a nan Negroes engaged in mining, manufacturing and transportation, only a bare fifty thousand have been organized into any kind of trade or

labor union. Fewer still have iden

tified themselves with political

working-class movements.



DEMOCRATIC



"THE LILY WHITE" DEMO-CRATS of the South, backbone of Gov. Roosevelt's party strength, do not hide their hatred of the Negro. Here is the official emblem of the Alabama Democratic party as it appears on ballots and

mental change of our economic in stitutions. As long as parasitic economic systems exist it will be necessary to

have victims for exploitation. Clearthere will be a tendency to ex ploit those who are most helpless As a group within the working class Negroes are the most easily exploited of our workers because of their lack of organization in class-conscious groups such as unions and revolutionary political movements

For Labor's Solidarity

On the other hand, the entire working class of America labors under handicaps so long as the great reservoir of Negro labor is not iden tified in spirit and purpose with

There are today some 12,000,000 Negroes in this country, most of whom are workers. Separated from their fellow workers, they are the most available working group to lefeating working-class That they have on occasion been used to break important strikes is not so much their own fault as it is the blunder of white workers in accepting the color prejudices which grew up as the important psychological instrument for protecting the interests of an owning class. White workers can never win alone. There must be an end to every form of color prejudice in their organizations.

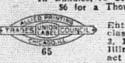
It is right to insist that there is no such thing as a Negro Socialist Socialists are not classified or divided along race lines. There is however, such a thing as a Socialist Negro, for the Negro group in America today is divided into working class and petit bourgeoise. though the latter may be ever so small in numbers.

The Socialist Party of America is the logical political home of millions of Negroes. It offers the political philosophy which alone can make for an equalitarian economic society in which color prejudice would b meaningless. On the other hand, the Socialist Party needs the support of working Negroes, for the victory of workers can never be complete with them on the outside.

Handbook Out of Print Unprecedented demand for the Socialist 1932 campaign handbook, "A Plan for America," exhausted the supply a week after publication.

Published Weekly By e Socialist Party of America Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. Edward Levinson, Editor For President October 15, 1932. No. 11

Subscription Rates, \$1 a Year In Bundles, 70 Cents a 100 \$6 for a Thousand



Entered as second-ciass matter August 3, 1932, at Chicago, lilinois, under the act of March 3, 1872.





"ALL IN THE SAME BOAT"

PRESIDENT HOOVER tells us that we are all in the same boat, while his conservative opponent, Franklin Roosevelt, promises, if elected, relief for everybody. "Fearless Frank," with his usual lack of detail doesn't tell us how, nor has he been any shining light in aiding the unemployed of New York

Are we all in the same boat? Do we all need relief? Let us see.

The banks, insurance companies and railroads have received the bulk of the president's "relief" in the form of millions of dollars from the R. F. C.

And dividends and interest going to the capitalist class were three-quarters of a billion dollars HIGHER in the depression year 1931 than in the year 1929! In the first half of the current year, 1932, dividends and interest were 170 per

cent HIGHER than in the prosperous year of 1926!

Yet the B. E. F. evicter says we are all in the same boat and the forgetting man, Roosevelt, tells us we all need relief!

Meanwhile, whereas the cost of living has dropped but 17 per cent, the payrolls of those who work for their living

have fallen 54 per cent.
These FACTS probably astound those of you who read the daily capitalist press and so we disclose the source of our figures. The sources are: 1, the president's own pampered Department of Commerce's bulletin, "Survey of Current Business"; 2, the Federal Reserve Board; 3 and 4, the Wall Street papers, Commercial & Financial Chronicle, and New York Journal of Commerce. All quite radical agencies, eh?

Yes we are "all in the same boat," but a fat, swinish capitalist class gorges itself in first class passage while the rest of us are down below the decks stoking the engines with just enough charity crumbs thrown to us to keep us from revolution.

Million Platforms Fund

In a letter sent last week to party secretaries Clarence Senior, Socialist campaign director, urged contribu-tions to a fund to distribute 1,000,- quest for an advisory referendum on 000 platforms through the mails. Each Socialist worker or organization contributing \$2.50 to this fund will receive 1,000 congressionally paign. Final action on the question anked platforms, ready for mail-

"America for All"

Approximately eight out of 10 Socialist branches answering the quest for an advisory referendum on continuing the campaign paper, America for All., asked that the publication go on after the camwill have to be taken by the com mittee.

HOW ROOSEVELT WOULD "REGULATE"

GOV ROOSEVELT believes public utilities should remain in private hands. His program contemplates "regulating" the racketeers of power and utilities into behaving. How much regulation could effect men of the stripe of Samuel Insull, his brother Martin, and Owen D. Young, one of the Insull's favored insiders, the intelligent voter may judge for himself.

Thanks to a survey made public by the federal trade commission Saturday we may now see how regulation worked in actual practice under Gov. Roosevelt. The commission reports that the biggest utility companies make a practice of "writing up" values million of dollars above the true worth of their properties. On these inflated or watered values, dividends are paid, which, in turn, come out of the pockets of the consumers.

Among the companies which indulged in this form of thievery were the Staten Island Edison Corp. which wrote up its capital \$3,157,672, and the New York State Electric and Gas Corp. which added \$1,132,925 in fake values. Both are New York corporations. Both wrote up their values without hindrance from the New York Public Service commission.

The so-called "National Popular Government league," consisting of a mimeograph machine, a mailing list and a director recently flattered out of his better senses by a conference with Gov. Roosevelt, has the nerve to tell the people that Roosevelt is a St. George who will protect the consumers from the power trust monster. The record of the utilities in New York, under Roosevelt's administration, and the supineness of his regulatory commission offer a better gauge than the Judson King report which violates the most elemental rules of fair play by refusing even to inquire into Norman Thomas' views and record on pub-

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP,
MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.,
REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,
Of America for All, published weekly at
Chicago, Ill., for Oct. 1, 1932.
State of Illinois,
County of Cook. 8s.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for

County of Cook. ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Edward Levinson, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the America for All, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Socialist Party of America, 349 Randolph, Chicago, Ill. Managing Editor, Edward Levinson, 549 Randolph, Chicago, Ill. Managing Editor, Edward Levinson, 549 Randolph, Chicago, Ill. Susiness Manager, celiden La Mar, 549 Randolph, Chicago, Ill. Susiness Manager, are:

Publisher, Socialist Party of America, 349 Randolph, Chicago, Ill. Business Manager, are:

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_X-Rays__

Vote for Socialism --- Or for Poverty

By JOHN M. WORK

IN ONE of Frank R. Stockton's I short stories a semi-barbarian king had an official whose duty was to see that the king's orders were obeyed. When a subject hesitated to obey an order, this official sidled up to him with a big razor-edged scimitar in hand and made it plain that he would cut the hesitator's head off if he kept on hesitating. The official was known as the Discourager of Hesitancy.

If there is any reader who still hesitates to vote for the Socialist candidates for public office, a Discourager of Hesitancy stands ready to exact the penalty-and his name

He stood beside each voter-with drawn sword-in 1928. In their igcialist candidates in that year.

The cause of poverty is the private ownership of the industries. Consider the facts for a moment. When industries are privately owned they are operated, if at all, for profit. During the periods when the private owners keep the industries running, they extract a profit from all who work for them, and thereby keep the workers in poverty. During the periods when there is no profit to be made, they close or partly close the industries and throw the workers out of employ-

worse poverty. Hence, the workers are in poverty if they have jobs, and they are in poverty if they haven't jobs-all due to private ownership of the industries.

ment, which keeps them in still

The remedy for this evil is the public or collective ownership of the industries. They will then be operated for use, not for profit. The workers' jobs will be guaranteed, and they will receive their full earn-

The Republican and Democratic parties stand for the continuation of the private ownership of the industries and the consequent continuation of the poverty of the masses of the people. You need not take my word for this. Their newspapers and spokesmen often boast of it, as if it were something to be proud of. The Socialist party, on the

other hand, stands for the public or collective ownership of the industries and for the consequent abolition of poverty. The Socialist party intends that every willing worker, man or woman, shall be guaranteed an opportunity to earn a living, and that the hours of labor shall be shortened to the point where the guarantee can be made good. The Socialist party intends that the workers

shall receive all they earn, without yielding up a profit to social parasites.

1999 20 230

So-when you enter the election booth and pick up the pencil to mark your ballot—remember that the Discourager of Hesitancy—Poverty-stands with uplifted sword, ready to strike down men, women and children by the millions unless you vote for the Socialist candi-

Socialism and Churchmen

By GEORGE A. COE

Thomas and James H. Maurer is norance the voters flouted him. And one of the surest signs that a big light of the question, "What does the heavy blade of Poverty descended upon their heads, leaving scars
on nearly all working class families
in America. This curse could have
been warded off by electing the Sobeen warded off by electing the Soordinarily employ innocuous generin America. This curse could have
been warded off by electing the Soordinarily employ innocuous generin America. This curse could have
been warded off by electing the Soordinarily employ innocuous generin America. This curse could have
been warded off by electing the Soordinarily employ innocuous generin America. This curse could have
been warded off by electing the Soalities, and when they vote they usually give their quiet support to the party that seems to stand for what is old, established, and respec-

An astonishing change is taking place. Ministers, individually and in groups, are publicly subjecting party platforms and conduct to analysis. Religion, they say, is interested in the welfare of the common man and in the building of a just society. The result, of course, is a swing towards the Socialist Party and its candidates.

This is visible in meetings of ministers from coast to coast. In one of the large religious denominations they are holding what they have christened "call to action" conferences. A typical program at these conferences begins with statements from the floor concerning distress in the various communities represented-the hunger, the desperation, the loss of morale, the suicides -and the conduct of the bankers. the industrialists, and the relief agencies, and the public administra-

Then follows a study of proposed ways to get out of the hole. Hearings are given to representatives of capitalism, Communism, and Socialism. Each is invited to say what remedy he offers, and each is subjected to a catechizing process that

brings out the things that often are THE open support that groups of hidden. Hence, the significance of I clergymen are giving to Norman the various parties comes in for a sort of cross-examination in the

that has characterized ecclesiastical approaches to questions of economic justice. Consequently a new political alignment is seen to be inevitable.

A typical instance is the declaration by one of these conferences that we require a political party that possesses the following characteristics: It must "challenge the basic assumptions of the capitalistic system; set forth the ultimate goal of justice and brotherhood; have a program of immediate practical measures in harmony with its ultimate goal; stand for social ownership and control of the machinery of production and of the natural resources; be democratically controlled and administered; have an international vision comprising economic justice for all people, thus giving an adequate basis for a warless world; rey primarily upon the democratic processes of education and the bal-

The resolution then goes on to

"Considering the threatening urgency of the economic situation . . . we urge the serious consideration of the declaration of principles and the economic aims of the Socialist Party, while definitely disagreeing with their minor plank recently issued concerning the liquor question."
And this comes from Los Angeles