

FREE TOM MOONEY!

**Norman
Thomas**

*Address to
Townsendites*

ON PAGE 6

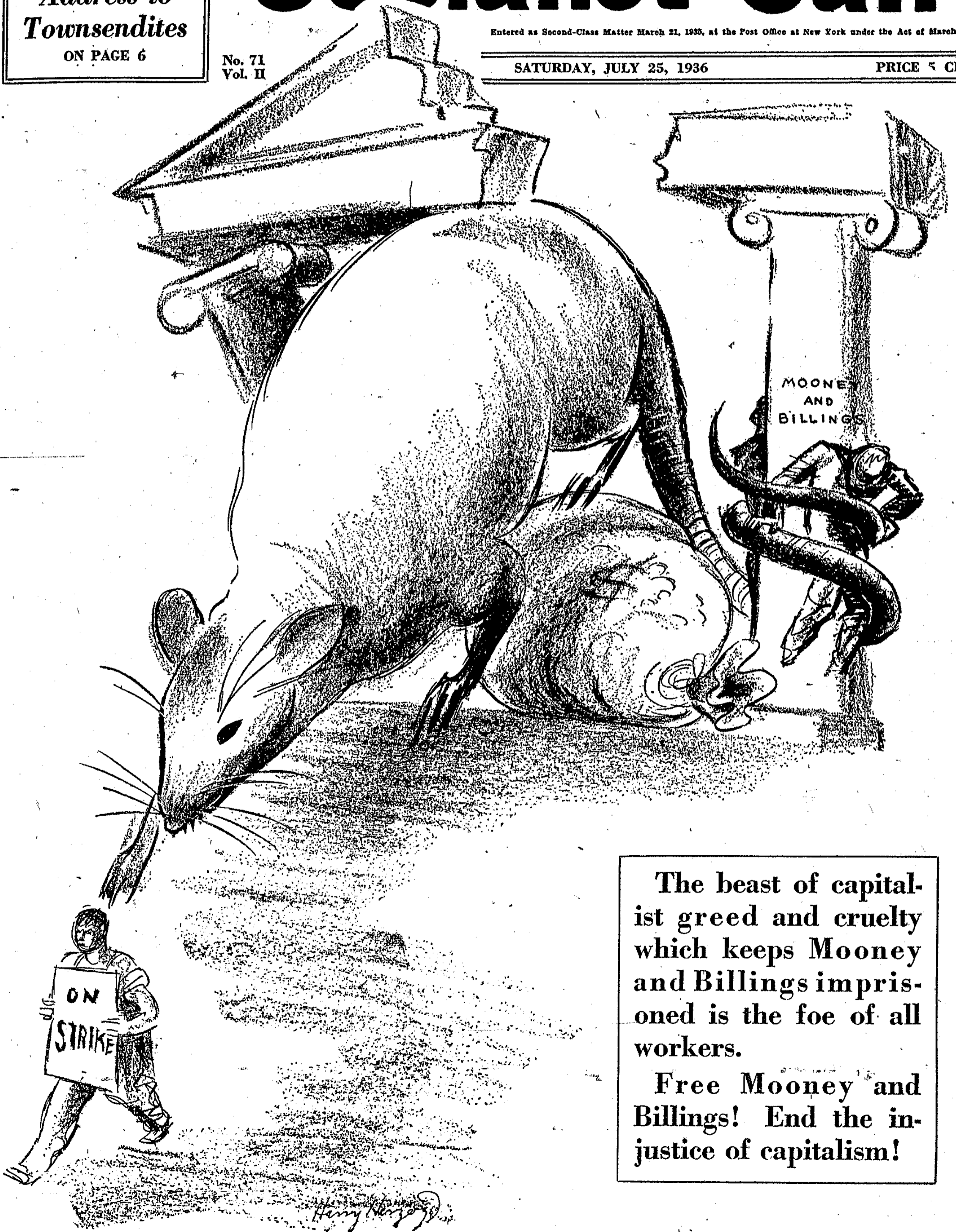
Socialist Call

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The beast of capitalist greed and cruelty which keeps Mooney and Billings imprisoned is the foe of all workers.

Free Mooney and Billings! End the injustice of capitalism!

AN EDITORIAL

Mooney's Fight For Freedom

Twenty years ago, two young men, Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, were arrested by the San Francisco police. Since that day, they have looked at sunlight only through barred windows.

This week, the anniversary of their cruel crucifixion on the cross of greed, labor does honor to their innocence and to the memory of the splendid service they rendered the workers of the nation.



TOM MOONEY, 31921

When the sovereign state of California marked Mooney and Billings for victimization, it bestowed on them a badge of honor. It gave recognition to the long service they had given their fellow-workers.

Mooney had been an active member of the Socialist Party, had campaigned with Gene Debs in behalf of a decent America. Together with his friend Billings he had given his energy toward uniting the workers into organizations that could lift their wages and better their conditions.

It is a great debt that labor owes to them. Their fortitude

in the face of imprisonment has been an inspiration to many who would otherwise have faltered and yielded in the struggle for a better world.

Throughout the country this week, labor unions and central bodies are holding mass meetings and demonstrations in behalf of these two martyrs. American labor can never rest as long as they are in jail. While there is a worker suffering under the lash of injustice, the working-class can have no peace.

Such injustice will exist as long as there are men who can profit through the subjection of others. As long as there is a system where the sweat of one man's brow is honey to the lips of his neighbor, the world will witness the struggle of workingmen for a decent civilization.

Mooney and Billings were leaders in this struggle. By their heroic martyrdom they have maintained through the darkness of their passing years the deep love of their fellow workers.

Those of us who are outside the prison bars must carry on in the work of building the world they dreamed of, where justice will be dealt all men. The Socialist society for which Mooney toured the country in the company of that gallant soul, Gene Debs, is still the hope of workers of the world. Behind their prison bars, they keep their heads erect with pride. They are still the sons of the coming revolution in whose tidal waves cruelty and exploitation will be swept away.

While we work toward that end, we bear in mind the thought of what our comrades suffer. Now, twenty years after the beginning of their martyrdom, we re-affirm our determination that their liberation shall be won, and that the great hopes they have had for their brother-workers shall be achieved.

The task toward which they have contributed so nobly is ours to fulfill. The mighty hands of labor, united in the drive for their



ABOARD THE 1912 "RED SPECIAL," famous train on which Eugene Victor Debs toured the country in his candidacy for President, was Tom Mooney, now Number 31921 in San Quentin Prison. Mooney is shown in the center above, with Debs (left) looking out of the window.

freedom, can be triumphant. Ours is the duty. Theirs and ours will be the victory.

Greetings to you, Tom Mooney and Warren Billings! In your prison cells, you can hear the tramp of marching feet. The hosts of labor are moving forward. Their faces are turned toward the sun of a Socialist world. You shall be freed, to join them in achieving the great victory. You are not forgotten. Millions throughout the land are thinking of you, making your aspirations theirs. In the growing ranks of the Socialist masses and in the ranks of those who are moving toward an understanding of the cause for which you sacrificed, you have an army of comrades. They greet you on this day, and pledge again their loyalty to you and your great ideals.

By our organization, by our knowledge, by our devotion, we shall win your freedom and ours, and build together the cooperative commonwealth of all who toil.

THEY FIGHT ON



Here are John and Anna Mooney, brother and sister of that famous prisoner in San Quentin. They have worked for twenty years to liberate their brother. Above they are shown watching the hearings in the latest move to establish Mooney's innocence.

Hearings Vindicate Mooney's Innocence

By MIRIAM ALLEN DEFORD

SAN FRANCISCO (FP)—Now that the Tom Mooney hearings before a referee appointed by the California supreme court are nearing their close, it is possible to evaluate the evidence produced in nearly a year of testimony, and the probable results.

These hearings are being held because when Mooney's application for a writ of habeas corpus was heard before the U. S. Supreme Court in 1935, he was told

that he had not "exhausted the resources of the state courts." Accordingly he applied to the superior court of Marin county, appealed to the court of appeals, and then to the California supreme court.

All this was mere routine, and it was understood that each court would decide against him. It is also taken for granted that the California supreme court, when it finally gets the briefs and hears the arguments, will likewise turn the application down. All this is merely preparation for John F. Finerty to argue the case in Washington, on the grounds of violation of the 14th amendment, with a clear slate behind him.

Prove Innocence

The protracted hearings have, however, accomplished some definite results of their own. The parade of broken-down agents of the frame-up gang; the open confessions of Draper Hand, former policeman; the damaging admissions wrung from former District Attorney Charles M. Fickert and his one-time assistant, Edward Cunha; the straightforward stories of the five Preparedness Day defendants themselves; and the feeble rejoinders of the state's witnesses have built up an impregnable story of what really happened before and after the explosion in 1916.

New Documents

Moreover, the hearings have brought to light numerous important documents, transcripts of

Greet Mooney

NEW YORK. — "This time the workers mean that you shall go free!"

Such was the message sent to Tom Mooney, Prisoner No. 31291, by Aron S. Gilmartin, secretary of the Workers' Defense League.



WARREN K. BILLINGS

questionings and the like, that have been deliberately hidden from Mooney's attorneys during all these years. They alone, if no witness had spoken, would give Finerty plenty of opportunity to prove that 20 years ago Tom Mooney did not have a trial "by due process of law." Perjury and the subornation of perjury, concealment of evidence, and conspiracy to fasten a crime on an innocent man, have been amply demonstrated since last September to any observer not hopelessly prejudiced.

When the state's last two witnesses have testified (if they are to be found; one of them, Steve Bunner, is a fugitive from justice in the San Francisco police graft investigations), Tom Mooney will take the stand again and, in the sneering words of the state, "open the book" of his life, in detail, from the beginning to 1916, in what promises to be one of the most stirring speeches ever made in an American court.

Own Vindicators

He has had a remarkable trio of attorneys the brilliant Finerty, the distinguished Walsh, the able young George Davis but he himself will be the final vindicator of his own innocence. And sitting by him will be the other victim of that frame-up of 20 years ago, Warren K. Billings, who has wasted his youth in Folsom prison for

Greetings From Tom Mooney

By TOM MOONEY
Prisoner No. 31921

Greetings of militant, proletarian solidarity from this tomb of the living dead on this twentieth anniversary of our monstrously unjust imprisonment in the rankest frame-up ever perpetrated by the master class in America.

We salute the workers and their onward march to complete working class victory, in which we can be sure of our freedom and vindication.

We have spent a score of years in the penitentiaries of California, for no other reason than our militant loyalty and devotion to the organized labor movement.

Strange as it may seem, the situation in California today almost parallels that which existed twenty years ago and sent us to a living death. Two years ago, during the historic general strike in San Francisco, the employing class that framed Mooney and Billings twenty years ago proposed to put on the spot the militant leaders of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific. The only thing that barred them from that program was the counsel given by one of their wiser members, who said:

"We do not want another Mooney case on our hands for twenty more years."

Their greatest defense is the splendid, militant, fighting organization and the persistent fight we have made for twenty years to expose the monstrous frame-up that has robbed us of the best years of our lives. Were it not for that persistent 20-year struggle, many another militant worker would have been sent to prison on equally foul frame-ups.

On this twentieth anniversary, our plea to the workers everywhere is to solidify their forces and bring unity to their ranks. Let nothing destroy that unity which alone can win our every fight and defeat our every foe. Every sacrifice must be made to attain that complete working-class unity, and in your struggle, never forget that we are the symbols of it, for we suffer today and have for twenty years for our fight in defense of the working class. We ask you to do for us that which we have done for you.

With our warmest greetings of proletarian solidarity and every good wish for the complete success of the organized labor movement, I am

a crime of which he, like Mooney, and like the three others who escaped the final grasp of the framers, was entirely guiltless.

Twenty years is a lifetime. One of the reporters at these hearings was not born until five months after the Preparedness Day explosion. That gives one an idea of what it means to have taken 20 years from two men's lives because they were outspoken and aggressive leaders of labor.

WATCH THE WRAPPER

on your copy of the Socialist Call. If the number on the lower left of this notice, or any number less than this number appears on your wrapper it means that your subscription has expired. Renew immediately.

71 EXPIRED! RENEW NOW!

Labor in Action

DETROIT — Seven thousand automobile workers cheered a sharp attack on the motor barons made here by Leo Krzycki, noted Socialist and CIO representative assigned to the Detroit district.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. — Thugs from the Railway Audit and Inspection service, newest and most efficient strike breaking agency, have unsuccessfully tried to terrorize strikers at the three plants of the Remington-Rand Company.

MINNEAPOLIS—General Drivers, Local 574, famous militant Minneapolis union, returned to full membership in the Teamsters' international union after three weeks' negotiations.

NEW YORK — The coming general strike of the Knitgoods Workers Union was endorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York, representing 800,000 organized workers.

FORT PECK, Mont. — When Haven and Clara Mae Perkins, active local Socialists, started a picket line around a mess hall at the Dam here, they were arrested by U. S. police.

AKRON—Two victories were won by the United Rubber Workers of America in a week. A jury disagreed in the case of a unionist on trial for "inciting to riot." And the National Labor Relations Board charged the company with using coercion, intimidation and assault against its workers.

SEATTLE—Another strike against a Hearst paper loomed as a possibility when a veteran photographer on the Post-Intelligencer here was fired for American Newspaper Guild activity.

CAMDEN, N. J. — Powers Hapgood, member of the Socialist national executive committee and organizer for the CIO, was arrested here while leading a picket line at the RCA-Victor Corp. plant.

WARSAW, Ill.—Organizers for the Pocketbook Workers Union coming here from Chicago were driven out of town by cops. The town is a Mecca for run-away shops who seek to avoid union conditions.

MINNEAPOLIS — The 10-week strike at the Northern Oats plant by the Flour and Cereal Workers' Union ended in union recognition and wage boosts.

NEW YORK—First fruits of victory crowned the 2-week old strike of 700 toy workers when seven manufacturers signed new contracts granting all the union demands.

CHATTAHOOGA, Tenn. — A mass picket line of more than 300 building trades workers in a strike of eight unions stopped work outside the Pound Bldg.

SAN FRANCISCO—A 4-week strike of 300 members of the warehousemen's union, affiliated with the longshoremen, ended in victory, for the workers with wage increases and the 8-hour day.

NEW YORK—Red caps on both the New York Central and Pennsylvania systems are organizing in Cleveland, New York and Albany. They are being aided by the Negro Labor Committee.

BUSY



Van A. Bittner, regional director of the Committee for Industrial Organization in the important Chicago-Gary steel district, looks busy. —And he is, as the steel organization campaign cracks company union after company union.

CIO Directs Steel, Rayon Union Drive

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Committee for Industrial Organization extended its unionization activities last week, adding to its present steel drive a campaign for the organization of the rayon workers into the United Textile Workers Union. While the CIO continued with the most aggressive campaign for the enlistment of workers into the AFL that labor has seen in years, the AFL executive council brought formal charges against it for dual unionism.

Among other charges to be answered by the CIO on August 3 before the craftist council, are "fomenting insurrection in the AFL, violating their charters, and disobedience to the decision of the Atlantic City convention." The CIO is proceeding undisturbed, however, in its plans for increasing the ranks of organized labor.

Rayon Drive

As 3,000 steel workers, former company unionists, were enrolled in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers by CIO organizers, maintained in the field by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, the United Textile Workers announced that it would start a drive with CIO aid to unionize the 55,000 workers in the rayon industry, which is closely connected with the munitions business. Francis J. Gorman will be in charge of the campaign.

With two major drives under way on the American economic scene, the craft-minded executive council of the AFL will be in the position of attacking the unions conducting them, namely, the United Textile Workers and the Amalgamated Association, both of which are members of the CIO. Earlier action had been expected, but the delay involved in the filing of formal charges and the conducting of hearings was decided upon by the AFL officials in order to lay the foundation for any legal snarls that may result from suspensions or expulsions.

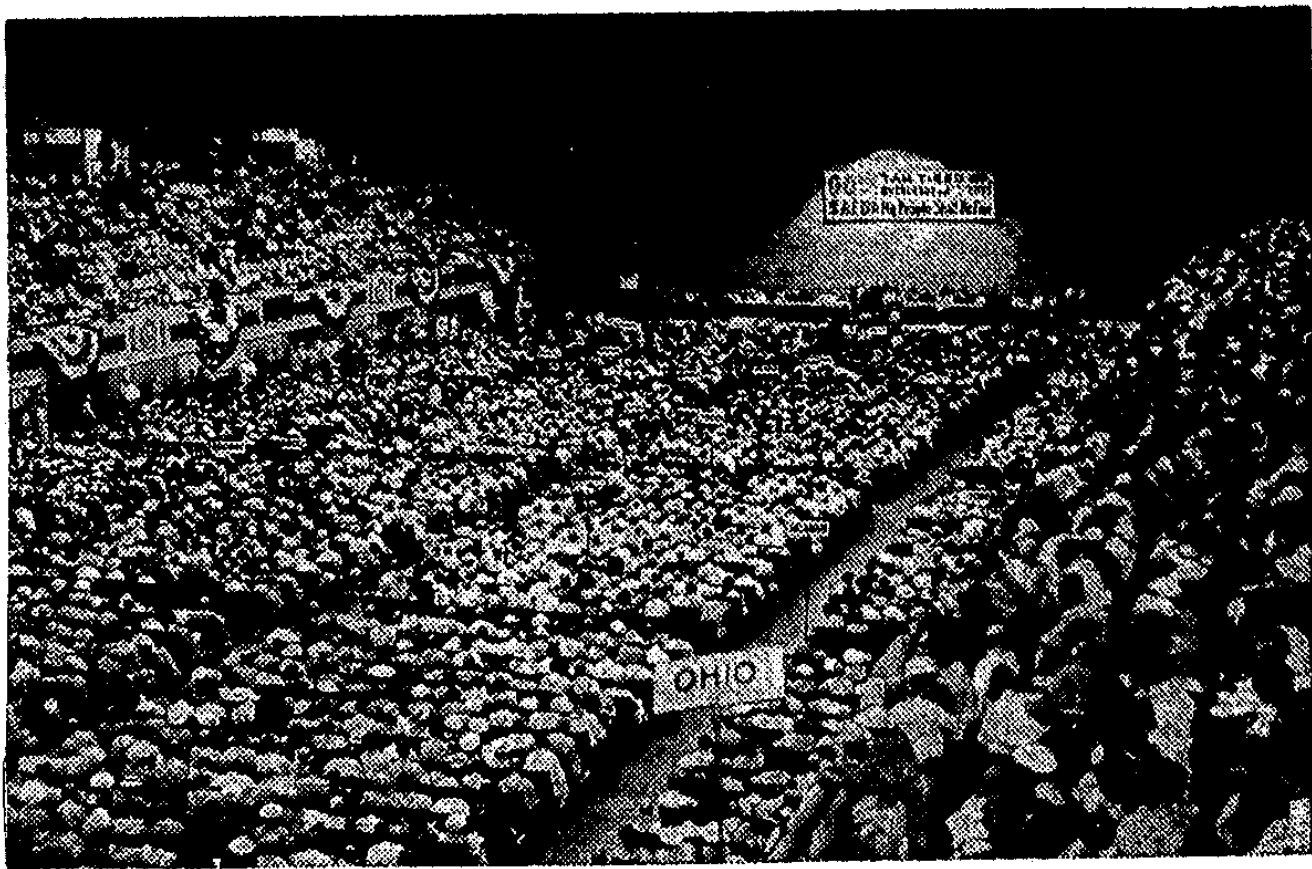
Picketing Rights

Meanwhile, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, operating from Pittsburgh, is planning a court battle against unconstitutional anti-picketing ordinances in Pennsylvania's steel towns. Ordinances have been passed forbidding the display of signs, posters or advertisements and prohibiting persons from congregating in any manner on the public sidewalks or streets.

Townsend Planners Cheer, Boo Thomas In Cleveland Speech

[Norman Thomas' complete speech to the Townsend convention at Cleveland, taken from the stenographic reports, appears on Pages Six and Seven.—Editor.]

CLEVELAND—Disdaining the political trickery of Roosevelt and Landon, Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, attacked the Townsend Plan as impossible of fulfillment under the profit system and called upon supporters of the plan to join with the Socialist Party and the



THEY CAME TO BOO—AND REMAINED TO CHEER! Above is a view of the 11,000 delegates at the Townsend convention who cheered Norman Thomas' condemnation of capitalism.

progressive labor movement in the building of a new social order, free from the evils of poverty and greed. Thomas, who spoke at the national convention of the Townsend clubs here, was cheered by thousands as he finished, although his speech

was interrupted by booing and hissing by Coughlin-Lemke partisans when he attacked the alliance as insincere and double dealing.

Thomas' courageous stand, in marked contrast with the refusals of Roosevelt and Landon to address the convention for fear

of losing votes, and with the opportunistic speech of Lemke who promised the Townsendites the Townsend Plan, the Share-the-Wealthers their panaceas and the Coughlinites "social justice" based on the 16 points of the Detroit radio priest. Lemke, who was touted throughout the

sessions as America's saviour, spoke to a crowd of 5,000 while 70,000 arena seats stared him in the face. Thomas spoke in a packed auditorium to more than 11,000.

Thomas flew here from Virginia to make his speech after anti-Lemkeites had forced through an invitation to all three major presidential candidates to address the convention. This move was made after a concerted steam-roller attempt to stampede the convention for Lemke had failed miserably.

The Socialist speech was Page One publicity in every Sunday paper throughout the country. Many of the papers in editorials expressed amazement that a Presidential candidate should refuse to play the traditional American game of "slap-me-on-the-back-and-I'll-slap-you-on-the-back" politics. Instead, Thomas talked straight economic facts to the elderly men and women who still crowded the convention hall after more than five days of high-pressure oratory.

Thomas indulged in none of these tricks. Where Gerald Smith had waved a bible in his left hand, and where Father Coughlin had removed his coat in his harangue, the Socialist candidate spoke quietly and effectively as he declared:

"I don't think you can keep capitalism and make the capitalist system pay you twice as much for not working after you are sixty as you got on the average for working before you were sixty."

'PEACEFUL ARREST'



The cops call this a "peaceful arrest" of a Camden, N. J., RCA striker. When he tried to protect himself, a cop hit him with a club and two more bluecoats rushed up.

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'BEWARE THE GREEKS'

The city of Troy was captured by the Greeks through a trick. A large wooden horse, in which soldiers were concealed, was left outside the city gates. The Trojans, taking it inside the walls, were then set upon by the Greeks who clambered out and destroyed their unsuspecting victims.

A "labor" ticket with Roosevelt as its candidate would be such a wooden horse. Knowing that millions of workers will refuse to cast a ballot in the Democratic column, the Democrats would like to establish a "labor party" designation for Democratic candidates. Plans are already afoot in New York, for example, to put the names of Roosevelt and Lehman on a ticket other than the Democratic. That ticket will be a Trojan horse. Beware the Greeks bearing gifts!

Many labor leaders sincerely believe that such a move will be the beginning of a labor party. Experience, however, should have taught them that a labor party can be founded only on the basis of a complete rejection of capitalist parties and capitalist candidates. Toward the establishment of such a movement, the Socialist Party will bend all its energies. In this campaign, it is rallying the support of workers to an understanding of the principle of self-reliance on which a genuine labor party can be built.

Some years ago, Morris Hillquit, in a debate with Matthew Woll, declared:

"The two old parties now in control of the government in all its departments are managed and financed by the wealthy privileged classes and represent the interests of these classes. They are not likely to legislate their own class out of existence or even of economic privileges.

"The hope of the workers, therefore, lies in a political party of their own, challenging the power of the old capitalist parties and electing their own representatives to legislative and administrative bodies in numbers strong enough to control or at least influence their policies."

To run Democratic candidates on a new ticket, labeled labor, is not "challenging the power of the old capitalist parties." On the contrary, it is merely a device to keep the old parties in power, in this case, the Democratic Party.

As Hillquit put the question to Woll, "Is there a labor union worthy of its name that would admit an employer to membership? No. Why not? Because the union is organized against him. It is organized to protect the interests of the workers against the interests of the employers. . . . Why does the AFL then support the same elements and interests when they appear in the disguise of political parties—Democratic or Republican?"

At the present time, certain labor leaders are creating a disguise for the Democratic candidate by putting him on a so-called labor ticket. Roosevelt on a "labor ticket" is the same Franklin Delano as appears on the Democratic ticket. The electors on both will be the same, including the great hero of labor, Boss Farley.

There is no hope for labor but in its own independence, its own program and its own candidates. Through the medium of the Socialist Party and the candidacy of Norman Thomas, the workers can give forceful expression to their hope for a better world. Their very desire for a labor party will lead to a rejection of the Democratic Trojan horse. By voting Socialist this year they will be laying the foundation for a real American labor party.

THE WORLD WATCHES SPAIN

The Spanish workers are in the midst of a life-and-death struggle. Faced by a Fascist revolt, the masses have not hesitated to take arms, ready to defend their liberties with their lives.

This is the second time in recent years that the Spanish Socialists, the strongest organized section of their native working class, have taken their stand fearlessly in the fight for freedom. Defeated in the uprising of October 1934, they did not lose courage, but gathered their strength for the battles that were inevitable.

To the Spanish masses, this is no mere negative fight, a defensive war against the aggression of reactionary forces. This is a positive struggle for the real liberty which can come only with a Socialist society. Fascism will be defeated in Spain by affirmative steps in the direction of the co-operative commonwealth. The workers dare not content themselves with merely holding their ground.

Spain, which resounds with the roar of gun-fire and is covered with the smoke of the blazing rifles, is now the battle-ground between savagery and civilization.

Labor throughout the world has turned its eyes on the spectacle. For years fascism has made progress, digging itself into the soil of Italy, overflowing into Germany, crushing the valiant workers of Austria, sweeping over the smaller European countries. Vainly the Austrian workers attempted to halt its progress, surrendering their very lives. Now the great task of saving liberty falls upon the shoulders of the Spanish masses.

The heroism and the vigilance which the Spanish Socialists have shown in the past bears great promise for the future. In this hour of their trial by flame, their ranks stand as a symbol of solidarity for all the workers against the fascist hordes.

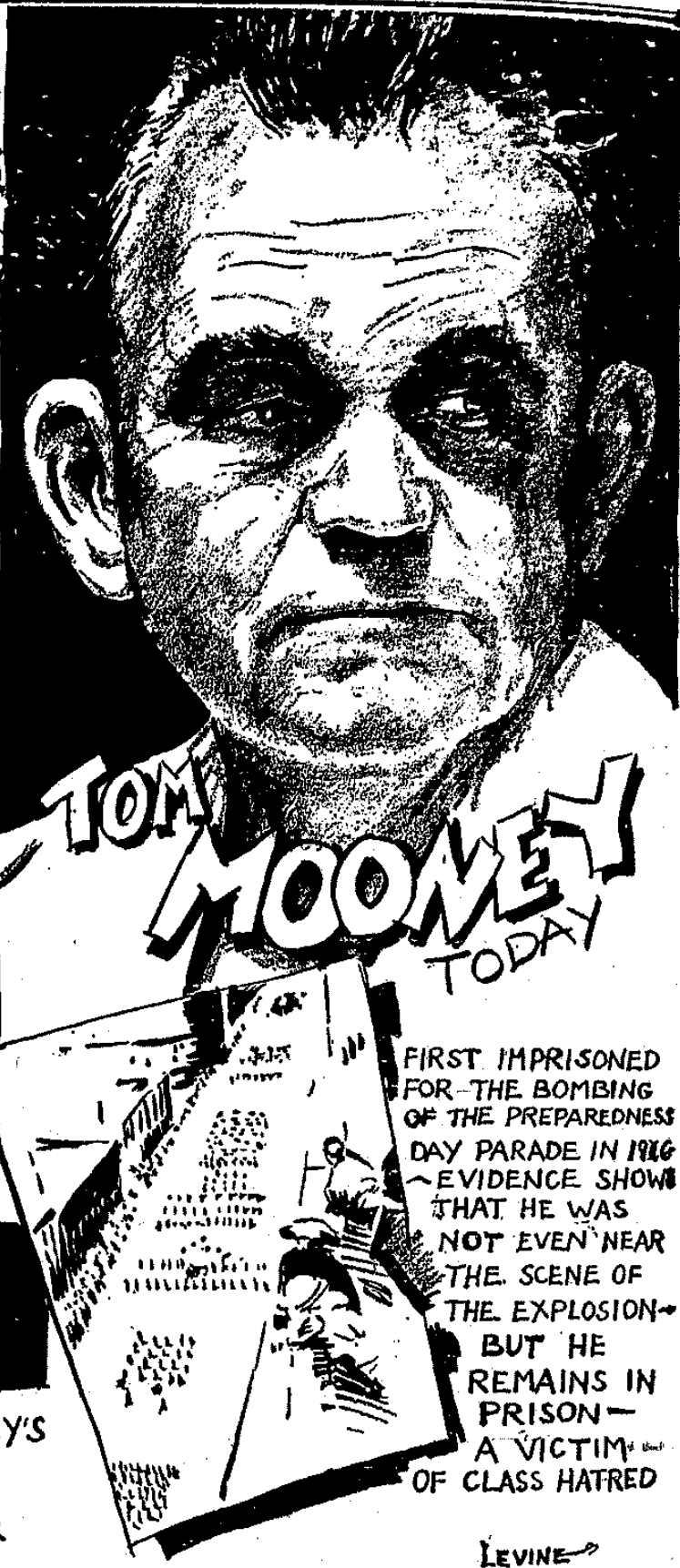
Spain today is the barricade at which the international working class and the forces of fascism have come to grips. The triumph of the workers will be the beginning of a new era—the advance of labor to a decent social order.



ONE OF THE PERMANENT STAFF ON DEB'S FAMOUS "RED SPECIAL" IN 1904 WAS TOM MOONEY.



MOONEY'S CASE IS A RALLYING POINT FOR MILITANT LABOR THE WORLD OVER



FIRST IMPRISONED FOR THE BOMBING OF THE PREPAREDNESS DAY PARADE IN 1916—EVIDENCE SHOWS THAT HE WAS NOT EVEN NEAR THE SCENE OF THE EXPLOSION—BUT HE REMAINS IN PRISON—A VICTIM OF CLASS HATRED

LEVINE

A Candidate With Real Courage

To the Editor:

I have just read in the newspapers about Norman Thomas's speech to the convention of the Townsendsites in Cleveland, and I've got to admit that you Socialists have a candidate with real courage. And I'm proud that when I cast my vote this November, it will be for the man who dares to tell the truth even though it might cost him some votes.

With Norman Thomas in the White House, we could be sure that the fate of our country is in the hands of a man who is courageous enough to take charge of the situation. He has the program and also the integrity to carry it out.

When Norman Thomas stood up in front of the Townsend convention and explained the program of the Socialist Party, he proved that only Socialism could save America. We've got to do the job of winning supporters for the program that Norman Thomas represents.

I have pledged myself to convince at least ten other people between now and election that they ought to vote Socialist this year. That ought to be easy. I've drawn up a list of people I meet frequently and that I can talk to about

politics. Norman Thomas has started his campaign off with a bang, and I'm glad that it will be an easy job to get others to pay attention to the platform of the Socialists. If every person who is going to vote Socialist makes up his mind to get ten more Socialist votes besides his own, capitalism is going to come out of this election with an awful black eye.

ROBERT GARVIN

Atlantic City, N. J.

A Slogan For 1936

To the Editor:

For many years the Socialist Party has declared, "Don't Scab at the Polls!" This year, however, it will be necessary to change the slogan to something like "Against Company Unionism at the Polls!"

The Non-Partisan Labor League, in its original form, represented something that might be called company unionism, but the new "Labor Party" recently organized, represents a higher and probably more dangerous development of this. The attempt of Brother Antonini to "take Roosevelt and Lehman" without taking Roosevelt's Man-Friday Robinson,

the Hoosier Hitler McNutt, and the running mate Garner, would be a piece of quixotic politics were it not a dangerous departure for the working class.

The Socialist Party must continue its fight for a genuine Labor Party, completely independent of capitalist policies. It behooves us this year to make an even more vigorous campaign precisely because so many of our former comrades and fellow-travelers have seen fit to jump on the Roosevelt hand-wagon, and because our "left" communist critics are so anxiously looking for a ride on the same auto.

ELMER KIMBERLEY
New York City.

Organizing Technicians

To the Editor:

As a technical worker under capitalism, I am constantly meeting situations showing the helplessness even of brain workers when they are not organized. A few of us are therefore working on plans for a technical workers organization.

All engineers, research workers, designers, scientists, etc., interested, should communicate at once with the undersigned at 26 Albermarle Street, Rochester, N. Y. You should state your type of work and your ideas on the organization of our class of workers.

RICHARD M. BRIGGS
Rochester, N. Y.

The Paper Is Great

To the Editor:

I think your paper is great and we are anxious to have it in the hands of as many people as possible.

MARY DICKSON
Northampton, Mass.

20 YEARS AGO

in the New York Call

July 24, 1916

WASHINGTON—The American Peace Society's report reveals the cost of war to date as \$140,000,000,000. Each of the five belligerents are spending as high as \$28,000,000,000 every day to prolong the slaughter.

July 25, 1916

NEW YORK—After a lockout of 12 weeks, 50,000 garment workers of the ILGWU won their courageous strike against the Association of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers.

July 25, 1916

NEW YORK—Firmly taking its stand as the only anti-war party in the field, the Socialist Party launched its drive today for \$100,000 to finance the coming Presidential campaign.

I AM VOTING SOCIALIST

By Pete Hawks

MY NAME is Pete Hawks. I am an industrial worker in one of the largest factories in one of the largest cities in this nation. I am married and have three kids. Two of them are going to school.

I live in a 3-room apartment. I would like my own home but even today the rent for the apartment takes nearly half my wages. But the wife doesn't mind. She's only interested in bringing up the kids in a decent way, teaching them to be useful citizens of this country, steady workers.

I spent more than three years in apprenticeship to learn my trade. At one time, I used to get good money at it—\$1.80 an hour with time-and-a-half for overtime. But then the trade schools started turning out skilled craftsmen by the thousands. Today (when I'm working) I'm lucky to get \$30 a week.—And I only work seven months during the year. That gives me \$900 annually to live on, about \$700 below what the U. S. government says is the minimum income for decent living.

At that, I'm lucky. Plenty of the boys who have worked on the bench right beside me haven't worked more than two or three months a year since 1929. I worked straight through. It was difficult enough, managing, though. But we pulled through, all right.

Heard Norman Thomas

In 1932, I first heard Norman Thomas speak. It was during the campaign. It was a swell speech—but more than his words that impressed me—it was Norman Thomas' way of presenting concrete, economic facts. I decided to vote Socialist. But as election time neared, I changed my mind. I was afraid that Hoover might get back in the White House, so I voted for Roosevelt.

I didn't feel very good about it. But Hoover really scared me—I didn't want four more years of his rotten administration.

So, instead, I voted for four years of Roosevelt—and Ruin! First of all, the banks closed, taking my \$130 along with the other millions deposited by the smaller guys. Did the President do anything to stop the crash, to help us from getting another one? Did he move to nationalize the banks? Of course not. The laws passed did nothing but return the banks to the same robbers and bank-ateers that had ruined us before.

Then came the NRA. I joined the union in my shop and we got hot. The bosses had started a company union, but the only guys that joined the fake outfit were those weak-kneed sisters who'd always go around the straw-boss with their tongue hanging out. Practically all the real men in the shop joined with our union. We asked for higher wages to make up for the higher cost of living—the bosses turned us down. So we decided to go out on strike.

What an eye-opener that strike was.

Enter Roosevelt

Roosevelt stepped in with his crooked smile and smooth words. He even sent down one of his "adjusters" from the Labor Department. That guy came around with a lot of brilliant ideas—a plan to settle the strike, no less. Here was the set-up:

We'd go back to work at our old wages. Then they'd hold the election and determine who the men were backing—the real union or the company outfit.

We didn't see why they had to hold an election—if he wanted to know how many men were in the real union, why didn't he count them on the picket line? All right, we said, go ahead and hold your election. But we ain't going back to work. We've got the management where we want them—there's no production going on in the shop; why should we get the wheels started again?

He didn't say much when we surfered his plan down cold. He just hung around a little and then came around with another proposition. "Let's hold an election, anyway," he said. So we held an election and the real union won hands down.

Then he turns around and goes to the bosses. They just thumb their noses at him. Elections don't mean nothing to them. Does he crack down and make them knuckle under? Not on your life. He goes around and works out another plan—by which we go back to work and then the bosses negotiate with us. This time, the management okes the idea—but they won't take back the "ringleaders in the union," they say.

Well, we decided we were through with the whole government shebang. We just tightened the picket line, talked to a few of the scabs in back alleys, and before the adjuster could say "Joe Robinson," we up and won that strike.

That taught me a real lesson—no government run by the bosses is going to settle strikes the way labor wants them settled.

I'll tell you more about it next week....

JUST A NOISE



When Sheriff James T. Flowers of Akron, Ohio, read a court order directing that striking tire workers abandon their picket line at Goodyear, it was just another strange noise to the assembled pickets. P. S. They won the strike.

Organizing Rubber:

The Growth of a Militant Fighting Union

By B. J. WIDICK
Associate Editor, United Rubber Worker

Behind the growth of the United Rubber Workers of America into a powerful international union in the basic mass production rubber industry lies a story of working class courage, strength, solidarity and militancy.

Those characteristics changed a few puny federal unions with AFL charters and under its control into a progressive international union solidly based on the great majority of workers in Akron's big plants.

Building the local unions was a slow job until Goodyear's inhuman labor conditions caused a

spontaneous strike which shut down its three Akron plants for five weeks involving 14,000 workers this spring.

Membership in other unions increased 400 per cent under the growing union consciousness aroused by the strike. Locals were formed throughout the country numbering 55 now.

Strike Lessons

The Goodyear strike taught the rubber workers that militancy and direct action could win their demands. It woke the slumbering workers into active unionists.

Since that strike, Goodyear's attempts to mob union organizers in Gadsden, Ala., its constant attempts to break the union, and its arrogance, have kept Akron's workers seething and belligerent.

Twenty-three sit-downs in Goodyear alone have been necessary to force the company to settle grievances. A 24-hour pro-

test strike against the mob attack on S. H. Dalrymple, URWA president, by Goodyear agents in Alabama, indicated recently how Akron's workers feel.

The sit-down is similar to the job-action employed on the West Coast. Workers sit idle by their machines until their grievances are settled.

CIO Aids Union

Help of the Committee for Industrial Organization has enabled the United Rubber Workers to start a national organization drive.

Key spots selected are Detroit, home of the United States Rubber Co., second largest concern in the industry, Gadsden, Ala., a Goodyear plant location, and the New England States. In addition Ohio plants are being unionized rapidly.

The steady drive of the United Rubber Workers to organize completely the 108,000 rubber workers in America has already increased membership seven-fold since the International Union was formed last September.

The growth of the United Rubber Workers here has strengthened the entire labor movement in that vicinity. Over 10,000 work-

ers in Barberton, Ohio, have won great victories through strikes, aided—and inspired by the rubber workers.

Since the rubber workers joined into bona-fide unions hourly pay rates increased from 60 cents an hour to over 90 cents an hour in the past two years.

Another indication of the growing strength of the Akron working class because of the United Rubber Workers was the fact that over 45,000 persons attended the Goodyear Local picnic; 25,000 the Firestone Local picnic, and over 30,000 the Goodrich Local picnic. Akron's total population is only 230,000.

These are a few facts on what bona-fide unionism with a progressive and militant program has done in a city which has been a notorious open-shop center ever since the 1913 strike of rubber workers was broken.

"President Roosevelt calls them economic royalists," says Pres. Andrew J. Kennedy of the Lithographers International Union. "It is proverbial that the calling of hard names breaks no bones. Presidential rhetoric hasn't ever broken the bones of finance and industrial monopoly. Only the social ownership of capital will do that."

FOLLOWING FLUB-DUB

By McAlister Coleman

MARTHA'S VINEYARD—Just as I'm figuring that here indeed is Utopia recaptured that has haunted all my winter-bound dreams, there comes to this island Paradise a message from the grim reality of the mainland in the shape of a communication from Sam Romer of the CALL. Sam is notifying us of a horrid fate that impends from now until the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. In short we are assigned to the dreadful task of reading and digesting as best our sensitive innards permit, the speeches, utterances and public outcries of Messrs. Roosevelt, Landon and Lemke.

Here indeed is that chastening of the spirit which is so large a part of the grimmer content of Puritanism. And it is fitting indeed that it should be inflicted upon us in the midst of a New England holiday. For lying on a wind-kissed beach, loafing and inviting our soul, away from the insistence of telephone calls, electric light bills and all the other horrors of the Power Age, we were fast becoming smug and old guardish, proud and puttyish. And now look what has happened to us.

Better Than Listening

At that, reading the speeches of those eminent gents is better than being compelled to listen to them as was our lot many years ago when we were reporting for the old New York Sun. Our first political assignment was covering a Republican hack, who was New Jersey's gift to the women, one Vivian Lewis. He was put up to run for Governor of New Jersey against Woodrow Wilson, the first time Woodrow ran. Vivian, despite his first name, was a fine figure of a man with the lithe limbs, the sonorous voice, the flashing eye of a political matinee idol. When he strode to the rostrum and turned on the heat, strong women swooned and jealous men looked anxiously at their palpitant wives.

Everything went all right the first day on the job. We sat there taking down the regulation Republican ragout, consisting of the familiar endorsement of Abraham Lincoln, the condemnation of premeditated murder, the unequivocal stand against rape and arson and finally the salute to the flag. Nothing much to telegraph The Sun about, but worth a couple of sticks in a dull Monday paper. Somewhat to our distress, we discovered our assignee making the same speech at three different gatherings the next day. That night we fled about two hundred words describing the ovation that Nutley ladled out to our candidate. The next day with a change of word or gesture, Vivian delivered the same speech in five different places from the back seat of an automobile.

Slightly desperate, we wired a sort of ecstatic Thomas Wolfe outburst about the flora and fauna of old New Jersey in old October now across the tawny country-side of Middlesex, touched with the brown premonitions of approaching winter, now where the red and lonely gonifalons of the maples flare across the haze-hung horizons, Vivian M. Lewis, Republican candidate for Governor, lashes out against barratry—that sort of thing. All I got for that was a wire from the office warning me against the potency of Jersey apple-jack and beseeching me to stick to what my man was saying.

Off to Atlantic City

After the fourth repetition of the red, white and blue, Lincoln masterpiece I went to Mr. Lewis and said, "Boss, are you going to say the same speech from now until election?" The Great Man was startled. "Why, of course," he said in pained surprise. "What's the matter with that speech?" "Nothing," I said, "except that its news value is wearing off a bit."

We both pondered for awhile and then I suggested that I tear off a few speeches for Vivian and we would play he had said them. I went down to Atlantic City where I knew an amenable Swabian lady with golden teeth and spent quite a delightful Autumn there wiring in Mr. Lewis' speeches under different place lines. To be sure there was some muttering around Republican headquarters when The Sun had Mr. Lewis coming out strong for public ownership of utilities and a heavy corporation tax, but my assignee always got nervous after he read a line or two of printed matter and could never finish a column, and he thought the speeches were all right.

Of course, he took a terrible licking, but everyone expected that anyhow, and now he's Vice Chancellor, whatever the Hell that is, and is holding high the standards of Jersey justice, which are those of a gin-crazed justice of the peace in a one-train-a-day Tennessee mining camp. And now after all, I'm only assigned to read those mugs' speeches, not hear them, so perhaps I can totter through until November, if you-all will be patient.

Norman Thomas' Speech To The

[The following is the stenographic report of the speech of Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, before the national convention of the Townsend clubs at Cleveland. It is taken from the official convention record.]

MR. CHAIRMAN and my friends:

Let me begin by expressing my deep appreciation of the sense of Americanism and fair play which has moved this convention to invite the presidential candidates of various parties to appear before you.

I am well aware that you are a non-partisan body in so far as you are a convention. That is, I understand that you have not endorsed and do not intend to endorse any party candidate for president or vice-president of the United States. That, may I say, is as it should be. (Applause and cheering.)

I do not come before you, therefore, to ask for an endorsement, as a convention, for the Socialist Party. I come before you to talk to you as individual Americans about the claims of the Socialist Party, and about its relation to the Townsend Plan itself.

If I were to take a text—and I understand that texts are popular here—(laughters) it would be, "Come now, let us reason together."

If I have read the papers correctly you have had plenty of steam these hot days. The engine is boiling, the boilers are full, and the pressure runs high. I cannot hope to add to that steam or to that pressure, but I would like to know where the engine is going to go, and that is a thing I should like to talk to you about for the few minutes that I shall take.

Let me say at the beginning that there are many things with which I find myself in agreement. As I sat here looking over this great audience, I noticed a



Courtesy, Cleveland Press

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, as he appeared before the Townsend convention. He told them that cough drops were no cure for tuberculosis—and neither was the Townsend Plan a cure for the capitalist disease of poverty.

banner in the back, which says: **"The Townsend Goal: Training for Youth Work for Maturity Security for Old Age."**

That is a magnificent goal which I can most heartily endorse myself. (Applause and cheering.) The Socialist Party has been working a long time toward that great goal.

ed by the present Supreme Court of the United States, I do not know any formula for adequate legislation for the goal set forth in that banner opposite me which has a chance to be enacted and to remain constitutional.

I know what the Republicans say: "If after vague further trial, we can't do anything, then maybe we will favor an amendment, giving the states the right to do something." The states aren't big enough to grapple with poverty in America. And the Democratic Platform says that if after further trial it becomes necessary, there will be—what? A "clarifying amendment." Why, the Court has been kicking that New Deal around for two years, it has declared eight out of ten laws unconstitutional. And the Democrats say now, if you keep this up, if you go on doing this thing, we will have to clarify it somehow as to where you can kick us.

It seems to me that if you people want what you say you want, whether you agree with Socialists on everything, I have a right to appeal to you to help us to enact in orderly fashion, the Farmers' and Workers' Right Amendment, which gives specifically to the Congress of the United States the power to enact the economic and social legislation which the American people believe to be necessary for their well being. (Applause.)

There is no defense of a democracy which leaves the final decision in matters of this sort, to a court, to a majority of the nine men who sit on the Supreme Court.

I think I can ask your support

in these matters without appearing partisan.

And there is another great matter in which I am sure that you and I both know that we live in a country where poverty is unnecessary and inexcusable. We both know that we live in a country where we have the means to produce abundance. Here I can quote a conservative authority. The Brookings Institution, in its famous report on America's Capacity to Produce, said that in the year 1929, a really efficient use of our then capacity to produce would have resulted in the production of enough goods so that every family income in the United States could be raised to the two thousand mark without even cutting off any at the top—which also would have been worth doing. There were in the year 1929—that year of our greatest so-called prosperity—16,400,000 American families with less than two thousand a year.

Even as I stand here in this great hall I can see them, the share croppers of the cotton country, living in shacks unfit for hogs, the dwellers in the ugly steel regions through which I came this morning, the men and women in the slums of the great cities, the tenant farmers and the agricultural workers, even in a high and prosperous state like California. Less than two thousand a year? Why, less than one

thousand dollars, less than five hundred a year, in this land where we have been paying farmers not to produce crops, the children of the cotton growers go in rags, undernourished with the food that breeds pellagra—a disease of malnutrition.

Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, a great statistician, has written a book called "Twenty-five Hundred Dollars a Year." He has a plan which I do not think is practical, to manage capitalism so as to get \$2,500 a year for each worker. But what is convincing is the first chapter or two in Dr. Ezekiel's book where he gives the figures to support the statement that, properly managed, our resources and our technological equipment would be enough to produce \$2,500 a year for each worker.

I am not a poet, and I have not time to try for any special eloquence, but there is something the matter with your understanding, yes, and your imagination, if the thought of what that abundance might mean in America does not thrill you more than any words of poetry or any music can do. We can have that abundance! (Applause.)

But please remember, we are thinking things over. I haven't much time, I want you to go on with your program, let me get through, save the applause—save the boos if you want to—to the end.

How to Get Abundance

Now let's think a little bit. Let's talk a little bit about what the Socialist Party thinks is necessary to get this abundance. We say there is no short cut to it under the capitalist system. We say that you cannot let private individuals own the oil, the coal, the iron, the copper, the dairy trust, the banking system, the great industries of America, and by any device whatsoever, get the abundance that you ought to expect. We say that profits—which the profit system rests upon—depends upon the exploitation of the labor of men and women, labor with hand and brain, in profession, in factory, in town, in country, in mine, in shop. We say moreover that profit always depends on relative scarcity.

I believe that the President of the United States honestly meant what he said when he talked about the abundant life, but the only thing the President of the United States could think of under capitalism was to pay men not to produce, to subsidize scarcity, and call it prosperity. And do you say that is the President's fault? I tell you no! That is the fault of the capitalist system, a system which rests upon relative

scarcity for its profits. (Applause.) Well, I am glad to see I have that many friends; I hope you will remember what I say now! Listen.

Therefore we say that the war for abundance, the struggle for freedom and the struggle for peace depends upon ending the system which rests upon exploitation, upon relative scarcity, the system we know as capitalism.

Now that is a job, but it is not an impossible job. While we are doing that job of establishing in orderly fashion a new and brotherly system, there is a lot we can do for men and women now. We are promising you no distant feast in Utopia on condition that you will starve now. We are promising you that if you will organize your unions, your co-operatives, your political party, you can win abundance. We are promising you that you can master machinery and carry out the dreams of the patriarchs, the sages, the prophets of all ages in the production and sharing of abundance. But it is a job to be done, and we don't think that job can be done—I am telling you now frankly, understand—by the proposal that is so dear to your hearts.

Old-Age Pensions

We believe that capitalism can pay a much bigger old age pension than the President's "insecurity" Bill proposes (applause.) We Socialists have always said that. We are the pioneers for old age pensions. I have heard Democrats admit it when they finally gave us a bad law in New York. They said,—"Well, of course the Socialists always advocated this, but it took us to finish it."—Yes, they finished it—they finished it the wrong way. We are for a bigger pension than is now paid in any state. In principle we are for the Frazier-Lundeen Bill for security for the aged, the unemployed, and the invalid.

Why do I then say "No" to the Townsend Plan? I will tell you.

Because I don't think you can keep capitalism and make the capitalist system pay you twice as much for not working when you are sixty as you got on the average for working before you were sixty. I think you have got

There is one admirable thing about the jackass. He doesn't use his head to veto the right of his tail to brush the flies off his after-deck on the ground that the right is reserved to the ears, which are too short for the purpose."—Oscar Ameringer.

Louisiana 'Democracy'

I can endorse also the expression that has often come from you in favor of democracy, but here I have a question to raise. If I am correctly informed, one of your leaders is the Reverend Gerald L. K. Smith, of Louisiana, and I hope Mr. Smith perhaps can satisfy me on something before I leave. I want to know how Mr. Smith expects his candidate, Mr. Lemke, to be on the ballot in the State of Louisiana. The State of Louisiana, long controlled by Mr. Smith's hero, Huey Long, is perhaps the state where it is hardest of all states for a minority party to get on the ballot. It has been so for years, and years, and years. Even Robert LaFollette could not get on the ballot in 1924. How is Mr. Lemke going to get on?

And I would like to ask this convention, whatever you think about candidates, isn't it fair in America that minority parties should be on the ballot without

such difficulties as to make it impossible? (Applause and cheering.) Whatever differences I might have with Mr. Lemke, who is to address you tomorrow, I venture to say that he and I would agree that while there ought to be reasonable rules for getting on the ballot such laws as require 327,000 signatures in Ohio, such laws as prevail in Louisiana, such laws as prevail in North Carolina and in Florida make it impossible to get on the ballot fairly, or at best you can only get on as an independent, or perhaps have your name written in. Even that cannot be done in Louisiana.

May I ask you, not as partisans, but as Americans, if you mean what you say about democracy, mean what you say about dictatorship, why in God's name don't you give us democracy in the states where you live? (Applause and cheering.)

And that is the first appeal I make to you.

The Supreme Court

There is a second appeal I want to make to you: I would like you to consider the situation with regard to judicial supremacy in America. I know some of your leaders who have given much thought on the matter won't agree with me, but I should like

solemnly to warn you, with the present Constitution as interpret-

Socialism—The Hope Of Young and Old

Cleveland Townsend Convention

to begin by saying: pay workers what they earn and make that cardinal in your program. (Applause.)

Wait a minute, I have only a little time and I have got to go fast:

You say—keep capitalism—some of you say—and just give us this pension. Do you think you can perform vivi-section on Wall Street? Do you think that capitalism, not killed, will stand still while by legislative fiat you pay to some seven or eight per cent. of the population an amount which in 1935 would have been equal to between a third and a half of the national income?

You can conquer capitalism, you can take power in the state for a new system, but you cannot keep capitalism and do this trick—I don't think so and I am being honest with you. Moreover, I don't think you can raise \$200 a month by a two per cent. cash transaction tax. (The convention booed the speaker.)

All right, I am glad to know what you think and I expected that. (Laughter.) Now you have told me, and I will tell you why you say that, and I will tell you why I say what I say.

I wish you could cure everything by a revolving pension. I would be a happy man if I thought that all you had to do was that. Life would be much easier for me. It is because I don't think it that I will tell you so.

My friends, Dr. Townsend is a physician. There must have been many times when a man came to him with tuberculosis and wouldn't admit it, and some friend said, "Just try this cough drop and you will be all right." Dr. Townsend, I suppose said, "My friend, I am sorry for you, you can get well, but you cannot do it by this cough drop."

Right or wrong, I feel about this plan of yours the way he felt in a case like that. I tell you that you can get well, but you cannot get well under the capitalist system, by this particular method.

Why?

Who is going to pay that two per cent tax? (The convention booed.)

Sales Tax

Wait a minute. How many people are there—.... (The convention would not be in order.)

By the way, Father Coughlin spoke to you and you cheered him to the echo, but Father Coughlin never to my knowledge retracted the statement that he made that branded this plan as "economic insanity." Why not ask him what he thinks of the plan? And don't forget to ask Mr. Lemke.

I am going on—I am saying that this tax is a transaction tax, and that there are many transactions between the farmer that breeds the sheep and the coats you and I wear, and if you and I have to pay the two per cent on each, you and I will have

"It is the very height of folly and depth of humiliation for the working class to beg the representatives of the capitalist class to legislate in the interests of the working class."—Eugene V. Debs.

FAVORS EVERYTHING



Here is William Lemke, Union Party candidate for President, as he appeared before the Townsend convention and promised everybody everything.

more taxes to pay than coats on our backs. (The Convention continued to boo the speaker.)

DR. TOWNSEND: Friends, please let us show courtesy to a man whom we have invited. Please be quiet. (Applause and cheering.)

MR. THOMAS: I want to thank you, Dr. Townsend, for that, but I have no reproaches to make to any of you, I am talking frankly and you are talking back. Let me go on and we will soon be through.

I am saying that the reason I take the stand I do is that as candidate for President of the United States I cannot endorse the possibility of the effectiveness of the Townsend Plan, that is \$200 a month financed by a cash

transaction tax, first because I don't think the money can be raised, second because when it can not be raised by a tax that will ruin consumers, you are likely to get inflation which will make \$200 equal to about \$20 in purchasing power as it once happened in France. (The Convention booed.)

Third, because I think you are taking your magnificent enthusiasm and your time, and using it when you might use it more profitably for your real emancipation.

One more word and I am done. I was concerned the other day at the nature of the attack that Father Coughlin made on the President. I am fighting the Democratic Party, I am fighting the Republican Party, but I do not think America is going to

be helped by a campaign of personal hate and bitterness. (Applause and cheering.)

As nearly as I make out, President Roosevelt followed Father Coughlin's advice in devaluing the dollar; it wasn't bad advice. Why does Father Coughlin blame him so severely when it hasn't worked miracles? Why doesn't Father Coughlin outline precisely the kind of plan which would finance relief and not create debt? I can do it as a Socialist. I can tell you about the capital levy, but if I believed in capitalism I would have my own troubles doing that.

Why, by the way, hasn't Father Coughlin talked more constructively? I ask you, whatever you think of the Socialist Party or of me, to think of these things for the sake of America and for

the sake of the future, for which all of us care.

And one last thing: All over the United States people have said to me that one reason for the objection to President Roosevelt on the part of Father Coughlin is Father Coughlin's feeling that President Roosevelt did not intervene sufficiently in Mexico on behalf of the Roman Catholic Church. (Applause mixed with boos.)

I believe in religious freedom; I believe in protest against every breach of religious freedom, but I do not believe in intervention in Mexico under any pretext whatsoever. I want now to ask Mr. Lemke, tomorrow, or Mr. Landon, to say whether or not they will support the President's policy of non-intervention in Mexico. And that is a question I have a right to ask.

The Socialist Goal

And now I come to the end. You don't agree with me, most of you. I wish you did. Any candidate would be glad to have an audience like this agree with him. You don't suppose I stand up here and talk with you frankly because it is fun. Do you think I don't know how to make speeches you would applaud? I would not have to tell you that I didn't agree with you in every respect. I could make a speech about liberty, about freedom, about abundance about "down with the bankers"—I can make them, and they would be true.

But I want to talk honestly with you, my American friends, and I want to say to you there is freedom and peace and plenty, there is a conquest of poverty, there is leisure, there is emancipation from the power of monopolistic control. It is an emancipation, a freedom, a peace, a plenty you have got to win by nothing less than by making

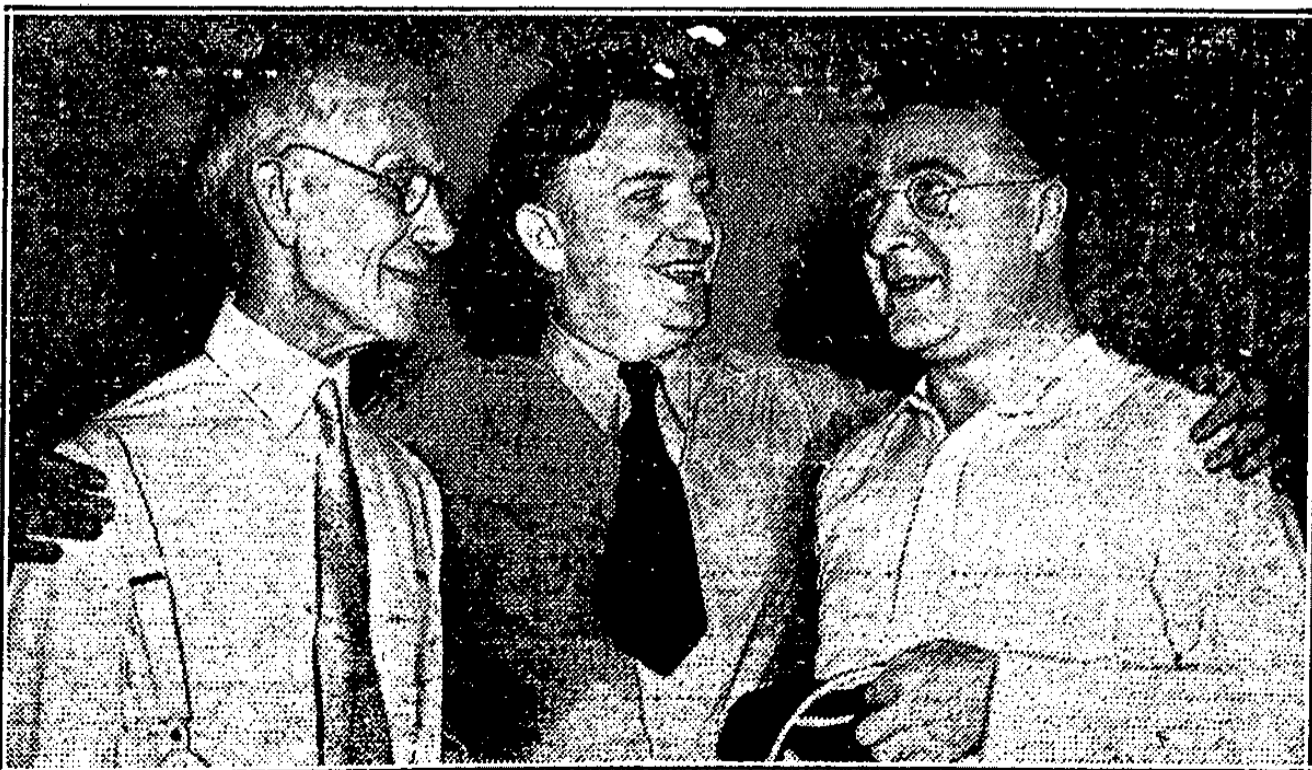
America yours, by taking collectively and cooperatively the great sources of wealth into your hands and managing them democratically for the common good.

Let the experts work for you and not for the private owners. Let that be your slogan, and I think then that we shall win such victories as the imagination of man has scarcely dared to dream; I think then we shall break down the dark prison house of poverty; I think then we shall break the shackles which now bind our freedom in a world where the few own what the many need.

I congratulate you on your purpose. I congratulate you on the democracy which has let me speak to you. I plead with you, stand for that democracy all the way against every sign of dictatorship. If you must support Lemke, make the Lemke party democratic and not merely something born over the radio. Stand for that democracy and though we disagree today, the time may come that we shall meet on some glorious field of victory for plenty, for peace, for freedom, for the emancipation of youth from toil, and old age from fear.

I thank you. (The convention cheered and applauded.)

JUST A HAPPY FAMILY



And here, lad-e-s and gentlemen, we see assembled arm in arm exactly three-quarters of the Union Party—the union of Fascist and demagogue. Candidate Lemke is the rest. Just in case you don't recognize the pictures, they are from left to right: Dr. Francis E. Townsend who would cure tuberculosis with cough drops, the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, who aspires to Huey Long's mantle and waves a Bible when he can't think of anything else to say, and Father Charles E. Coughlin, who built his church with scab labor.

Party Activity:

Thousands Request Radio Talk

Thousand's of requests for information have been received by the National Office as a result of the Norman Thomas broadcast. Printed copies of the speech are being sent on request together with a copy of the Socialist platform upon receipt of 5 cents. Campaign headquarters are located at 549 Randolph Street, Chicago.

Urge Campaign Support
CHICAGO, Ill. —Contributions to the campaign fund of the Socialist party have started coming into national campaign headquarters, 549 Randolph Street, Chicago, as a result of the speech of Norman Thomas, candidate for president, over a nation-wide hook-up.

"The clear and concise manner in which he put forth the Socialist platform, brought many of his listeners to the realization that it is Socialism that they want and the Socialist party is the party which they intend to support in this campaign," said Marjorie Kipp, newly appointed director of the Socialist drive for \$100,000."

California

Despite the power of reaction in this state, Socialists are carrying on a vigorous fight. George Graydon, Socialist candidate for Congress in the Seventh District, was forced to abandon his candidacy by being dropped from WPA rolls under a regulation adopted by the authorities aimed at keeping the unemployed from running for public office. An aggressive fight is being planned with the help of the Party's national office to prevent such discrimination.

Illinois

The summer school has been postponed from the week of July 27-August 2 until the week of August 24-30. The school will be held at the place originally announced, Gillespie.

Tennessee

With Mrs. Kate Bradford Stockton as the Socialist candidate for Governor and Howard Kester as candidate for Senator, campaign plans are moving forward. Herbert Harris, national party organizer, will tour the state with a red special sound truck all through the campaign. A \$200 a month fund is being raised to cover expenses.

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IN ILLINOIS



George Nelson, dirt farmer and Socialist candidate for vice-president, who will tour Illinois next week, bringing the message of farmer-labor solidarity to that state.

Tour Nelson In Illinois

CHICAGO—The Illinois tour of George A. Nelson, Wisconsin farm leader and Socialist Vice-Presidential candidate, has met with an immediate and enthusiastic response in Illinois. Nine instead of the original seven engagements have been scheduled. The first meeting will be in Rockford, July 27, another in the Yorkville High School gymnasium, July 28, the third in Bloomington, July 29.

Thursday afternoon, July 30, Nelson will speak at a farmers' gathering at Pocahontas along with John Fisher, Socialist candidate for Governor in Illinois and mine workers' leader, who will accompany Nelson on the tour of the state.

The tour will climax with a La Salle County Picnic at Starved Rock Park, Sunday, August 2, with Nelson, John Fisher, and Harold Kennedy, Socialist candidate for legislature, as the main speakers. This event is being placarded over the entire county and the meeting is confidently expected to be the best in the history of the Socialist Party in La Salle County. Comrades of Peru, Oglesby, La Salle, and Dazell are cooperating.

UNIONISTS HONOR NELSON
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—With Myles Dunn, an official of the militant truck drivers' union, No. 574, as toastmaster, and George A. Nelson, Wisconsin dirt farmer and Socialist vice-presidential candidate, as guest of honor, the banquet tendered Nelson by the Twin City Socialists exemplified the unity between workers and farmers.

Several union officials spoke in support of Nelson and Norman Thomas. John Bosch, president of the Farm Holiday Association, sent a message to the gathering. Nelson was recently elected vice-president of the Farm Holiday.

Books

In Fascist Italy

By BRUNO FISCHER

From the mouths of Fascists is Fascism damned. In "Under the Axe of Fascism" (Viking, \$3), Gaetano Salvemini, Italian anti-Fascist leans heavily on Fascist sources—documents, speeches, statistics, records—for his indictment. The result is an annihilating study of modern Italy. Salvemini was Professor of History at the University of Florence before he was exiled.

Hochman Declines Aldermanic Post

NEW YORK—Julius Hochman, vice-president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, declined the nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen, tendered him by the city convention of the New York Socialist Party. He declared that he could not place himself in opposition to Labor's Non-Partisan League and asserted that his work with the Committee for Industrial Organization would keep him from running.

Jack Altman, executive-secretary of the party, on learning of the declination, said:

"The Socialist Party of New York receives with regret Julius Hochman's refusal to accept the nomination for a position for which he is well fitted. Mr. Hochman was nominated mistakenly, his letter would make it appear, but in good faith, on assurances, first, that he would accept the nomination, and second, that it would be approved by those labor elements interested in building a genuine Labor Party.

Work With CIO

"It was never our intention to take him away from his important work with the Committee for Industrial Organization, work for which the Party would gladly release him as it has released Leo Krzycki and Powers Haggood. That the work of the CIO and the organization of the unorganized is of utmost importance was made clear in a nation-wide radio hook-up by the Socialist Party candidate for President, Norman Thomas, on Friday, July 10th.

"In filling its nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen, the Socialist Party will be guided by its desire to push for this office a competent candidate, genuinely representative of labor, who can command the utmost possible support from all elements desirous of a labor party independent of the two capitalist parties.

Seek Labor Party

"Mr. Hochman, who did not hear the nominating and seconding speeches, and who judges them only from newspaper excerpts, is entirely mistaken in thinking that they constitute an attack on the progressive elements of labor. On the contrary, they expressed hope for a future Labor Party, although they did restate the well known and logical position of the Socialist Party that it is impossible for a party to serve the best interests of labor by endorsing candidates of the capitalist parties."

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Ripamonti, was stabbed to death in his shop while selling some sugar, while the other, Carlo Venneroni, was killed by a dagger-thrust in a tavern whither he had gone to hide."

Strikes, needless to say, are forbidden. During the period of half a year (1926) 8,000 people in Italy were found guilty of the crime of striking.

Real wages are carefully examined in this book and found to be even below the miserable wages of pre-Fascist Italy. Unemployment figures are shown to be falsified by Mussolini's lackeys.

Every now and then capitalist newspapers—especially the New York Times with its pro-Fascist correspondent—announce that capitalism is about to be abolished in Italy, and gravely discuss editorially the fact that Mussolini is going left. This, of course, is sheer nonsense, as Salvemini shows. Fascists have a way of talking one way for the ears of the masses and acting another way for the pocketbooks of the capitalists.

Capitalism rides in the saddle in Italy with, as in our own free Democratic state of Arkansas, a gun in one hand and a whip in the other.

The Modern Monthly

The July issue of the *Modern Monthly* features an analysis of the Austrian situation called "Will Austria Go Nazi?" by Ludwig Lore, foreign editor of the New York Post, and an article on the Socialist national convention by Aaron Levenstein, editor of *The Call*.

Summer Beer Party and Dance

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WILLIE SUE BLADGEN

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Read Carefully!

RULES

1. Every one with the exception of employees of the Socialist Call is eligible.
2. Only yearly subscriptions will count. (THIS MEANS THAT RENEWALS OR LESS THAN YEARLY SUBS DO NOT COUNT IN THIS CONTEST.)
3. Every subscription sent in to the Contest Editor, Socialist Call, 21 E. 17th St., N. Y. C., bearing post mark after July 10th and before August 12th will be credited to the person sending in the sub.
4. Every sub blank should bear the name of the contestant sending in the sub.
5. The bound volumes will be distributed while they last.
6. The post mark on the letters containing the subs will be used in judging the winners. THIS WILL PUT THE CONTESTANTS ON THE Pacific Coast on an equal footing with those on the eastern seaboard.
7. Winners will be announced in the August 22nd issue of the Socialist Call.
8. The management committee of the Call will be the judges and their judgment on all questions will be final.

DON'T FORGET! All subs must be sent to the Contest Editor and be postmarked after July 10 and before August 12.

Dear Contestant:

Some subscribers are complaining, that they are not getting the Call from the date they subscribe. Remember, it is not necessary to send in all 20 subs at once. We are keeping careful record of all subscriptions as they are received. So send your subs in every two or three days.

CONTEST EDITOR.

A Russian Melodrama

New Soviet Movie

Based On Triangle

"ANNA," Produced by Mosfilm, distributed by Amkino. At the Cameo.

"Anna" centers around the hackneyed triangle of a hero, a heroine and a villain. The hero loves the heroine but she succumbs to the bland lures of the villain. At the end of the picture, the hero enters to save his love from the final disgrace and the villain fades out. Closeup: So they lived happily ever after.

It isn't too much of a plot, at that. Pavel, the villain, kills a Soviet organizer in his Siberian village and flees to Moscow. There, by dint of hard work and an insatiable lust for power which brooks no opposition, he rises to the status of shock-trooper and a respected communist. He is married to pretty Anna, a revolutionary daughter of a revolutionary family, whom he won after she jilted Yasha, a young communist.

Yasha, who in his sorrow had enrolled as a farm worker in Siberia (and by a strange coincidence in the very district from which Pavel had fled) rushes back to Moscow after three years to expose Pavel as a murderer. While the people lead Pavel off, Anna turns to Yasha in the best Hollywood fashion.

It isn't much of a plot—but why the director had to bring in a spy

angle is beyond understanding. To treat Pavel merely as an egocentric, ambitious worker to whom the Communist Party and the Soviet Union are but stepping stones for his own personal good fortune would have provided a good Bolshevik moral: that there is no place within the Soviet Union for anti-social individualists of his sort. Yet . . .

When the movie is two-thirds over, we suddenly discover that Pavel is a most despicable sort of a spy and—just in case you doubted it—an actual scene showing Pavel in the conspirators' den is photographed. Who are the conspirators and who paid him is not told.—SR.

Blagden Speaks

NEW YORK—Willie Sue Blagden, victim of Arkansas floggers, and Aron Gilmartin, secretary of the Workers Defense League, will speak on conditions in Arkansas on Thursday night, July 23, at the New School for Social Research.

Miss Blagden is being toured by the National Defense Committee for the Southern Tenant Farmers Union. Organizations interested in booking her should communicate with Leo Rosenblum of the Committee at 112 East 19th Street, N. Y. C., or phone Algonquin 4-5865.

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SINGER



Ruth Urban, who will sing the leading role in "Rose Marie" at the Jones Beach Stadium presentation of this world-famous Rudolph Friml musical comedy.

'Start 'Em Young' Is Bosses' Theory; Comics Offered Free

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Milwaukee Leader, Socialist daily, was the recipient of a letter from a feature syndicate offering them a comic strip called "Uncle Abner" without charge, because the letter says, "The cost of the service is being defrayed by the National Association of Manufacturers."

The manufacturers believe in starting on the young. The object of the feature, hidden behind the sayings of a bewhiskered old farmer called Uncle Abner, is to knock government regulation and taxes.

If your paper carries it, you will know it is working with the manufacturers' association. Needless to say, the "Milwaukee Leader" refused to accept it.

Musicians Union Hits 'Doubling'

NEW YORK (FP)—With New York Local 802 victorious in its fight for closed shop and working conditions in New York music publishing houses, the American Federation of Musicians has taken another step which, until the recent victory, had been considered impossible. Local 802 has passed a ruling that no band musician may double up on more than one instrument, except in dance bands on non-commercial broadcasts. In cases where musicians wish to play more than one instrument, they will now be obliged to pay for a standby man for each instrument beyond the first one: standby man gets union wages. Widespread distribution of new work to a broader number of musicians is foreseen through this move.

Going To The Theatre?

Why not consult the Call's special THEATRE BUREAU for expert advice on matters pertaining to the theatre. Choice seats obtained.
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Rebel Arts: Posters Ready For Soap-Boxes

The Graphic Arts group of Rebel Arts has made available to Socialist Party branches and Yipsel circles, official designs on cloth and cardboard suitable for decorating meeting halls and street-corner platforms. The group is also at work creating several posters for use in the fall campaign.

Plans continue for the formation of a symphony orchestra and brass band next September. Instrumentalists who have at least two years of training should apply at once by communicating with Albert Lehrer at 35 East 19th St. Send name, address, telephone number and name of instrument.

The Rebel Arts Chorus is holding auditions for new members on Wednesdays at 7:00 p. m. Rehearsals continue. The sight-singing class, led by Aaron Mezisky, director of the chorus, is meeting on Wednesdays at 6:00 p. m.

The summer session of the Rebel Arts Dance Group is being well attended. The group meets every Monday at 6:00 p. m. In the absence of Frances Leber, director, who is on vacation, Edith Turgell is in charge.

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CALL Party
NEW YORK—A social affair at which New York Socialists will raise funds for the CALL Drive is scheduled for Saturday evening, July 25, at the home of Esther Hoffman, 1667 Grand Avenue, Apartment 1H, under the auspices of the 2nd A. D., Bronx, Branch.

LABOR EDUCATION
NEW YORK (FP)—Twenty locals of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union now have their own educational directors.

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Hard Economic Facts For CALL Subscribers

Socialists are realists. They face the facts. That was why Norman Thomas got up before the Townsend convention and told the delegates the facts, the bitter truth about their program. Nothing is gained by concealment, but much is to be won by a hard-headed approach to a situation.

The CALL believes in facing the facts. Just as Thomas forced the Townsends to hear the hard, cold, bitter truth of economics, we want to make you, our readers and friends, face the economics involved in the publishing of the CALL.

This paper which comes to you week after week doesn't just happen along. It gets to your mail-box or to your news-stand because men and women have sacrificed to get it to you. It represents the nickels and dimes and often the dollars that workingmen have skimmed to collect in order that the voice of Socialism might be heard in America.

But we can't do it unless you help us, unless you help in the very prosaic way of getting the funds to meet printers' bills and the other inescapable financial burdens of putting out a paper.

And that leads us to remind you about your collection lists. We are still waiting for them. This week has been terrible. Wake up! Revolutions don't wait on the season; they come in February, October and July. Get out and do your stuff. Send in your collection lists. We want them full or empty; try to make them full rather than empty.

The contest is going along. You've still got your chance to earn your bound copy of the CALL'S first year of issues by sending in your twenty subs. Don't wait until you have all twenty.

THEY'RE OFF

Below is the list of CALL Boosters who are out to get a bound copy of the CALL. There is still time for you to catch up. But you will have to work fast.

SUBSCRIPTIONS	
Rueben Jones, S. Norfolk, Va.	6
Ben Horowitz, Brooklyn, N. Y.	6
D. Palmieri, Peoria, Ill.	6
Rodney D. Snyder, Portland, Oregon	6
Seldon Osborne, California	4
Lewi Tonks, Schenectady, N. Y.	4
Hoot Rasmussen, Indianapolis, Ind.	3
Martin Bernstein, Newark, N. J.	3
Mrs. A. M. Prescott, Sioux City, Iowa	3
Mrs. Sid Tippins, Gillespie, Ill.	2
N. S. Levin, Chicago, Ill.	2
F. A. Halsted, Bay City, Mich.	1
Mac Wolff, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1
J. Jay, White Plains, N. Y.	1
A. Belkin, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1
Minnesota XFSL	12
National Office, S. P.	11
Local New York, S. P.	11
Anthony Zager, No. Chicago, Ill.	4
S. P. of Kentucky	4
F. S. McCormick, Denver, Colo.	2
Alice Hanson, Philadelphia, Pa.	2

Bob Delson, New York City	2
H. F. Kromer, Auburn, N. Y.	2
Harry Silverman, Bronx, N. Y.	1
B. Rudick, Youngstown, Ohio	1
M. P. Douty, Baltimore, Md.	1
Hyman Rivkin, Bronx, N. Y.	1
Henry Weiss, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1
Harry Fertik, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1
Saul Parker, New York City	1
Total for this week: 197.	

DONATIONS	
William A. Salmon, New York	1.00
Upper 6th A. D., Bronx, N. Y.	5.00
Hanley Clapp, Richmond Hill, N. Y.	3.00
Anonymous, Los Angeles, California	5.00
A. Furlan, No. Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Total: \$16.00	
Pa. loosely received	\$1,376.10
	\$1,376.10
	\$1,392.10

From Grumbling to Roaring

A WORKER in a factory, grumbling about his long hours and poor wages, is already started on his way to a better world. The mumbled tones of his complaint will some day be a loud roar in the ears of his masters.

The great French revolution of 1789 started with petitions. It ended by sweeping away the rule of monarchs.

From day to day, workers are interested in getting a few more pennies in their pay envelopes. To do this, they have to cut their share from the amount that their employer takes. In other words, they've got to hit the boss in his most sensitive spot, the profit-bag.

Protecting Profits

One of the most effective ways to do this is to organize into unions. Very often strikes are necessary. The workers leave their machines and picket lines are rallied around the plants. It is the beginning of a bare-fisted struggle.

In his desire to crush the strike and protect his profits, the employer will stop at nothing. He will make use of all the legal tricks that are possible. He will ask the judges elected by Democratic and Republican parties to issue injunctions forbidding the workers to picket or strike. As a general rule, the judges are on his side. After all, they come from the same class of people, the wealthy. They belong to the same political parties and huge campaign funds help the parties elect the judges.

Very often troops are called out to force the pickets away from the plant. The National Guard is ordered to the scene of the strike by the Governor to "preserve the peace." When the tin-hats fire on strikers, wounding and killing them, it is only to "maintain law and order!"

Injunctions are signed by judges, troops are called out by governors, picket lines are broken up by police, because the law is on the side of the employers. It is they who have made the laws, since they control the law-makers by contributing to their campaign funds and by running the political parties that elect them.

Very often, however, all of these weapons of law and order are not enough. The strikers still stand fast and continue to fight for better

conditions. Without hesitation, the employers turn to illegal methods. They hire gangsters to shoot down the strikers. They get their district-attorneys and private detectives to frame evidence against strike leaders, sending them to prison and even to death on perjured testimony. This is what happened in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti in Massachusetts. Tom Mooney and Warren Billings are still in jail in California, after being falsely charged with a horrible crime that they never committed.

Ending Profit

Labor will always face the hatred of the worshippers of profit as long as the religion of blood and greed is allowed to exist on the face of the earth. That is why workers who begin by grumbling about conditions and then go out on strike and face the violence aimed at them by their employers, must wind up in the end by fighting not for a little more wages and a little shorter hours but for a new kind of world.

The workers who fought to cut down their boss's profit by getting more wages for themselves now have to fight to wipe out profit altogether. Instead of just asking for a "fair day's wage," they ask for the "full product of their toil." That means the end of the profit-system, capitalism. If they get the full product, there is no profit left the boss.

In order to win real security for them selves, the workers have got to get rid of the private ownership of the factories through which the owners control their jobs and their lives. The real wealth of the nation—the shops, mines and mills—must become the property of all who are willing to help in the creation of wealth, of all who are willing to work.

To build this new kind of world, we must organize the strength of all who believe in the justice and reason of the workers' demands. We must build the trade unions in order to give more power to the workers. We must strengthen the political party of the workers, the Socialist Party, so that it can take over the powers of the state and build a workers' government.

[The above is one of a series of articles on various phases of the Socialist problem.]

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The Story of the Frame-up

A LETTER FROM 'Gene Debs

Twenty years behind prison bars—a complete generation—tell a story of capitalist injustice perpetrated against Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, California trade unionists, framed for daring to organize their fellow-workers.

The history of this crime against workers began on July 22, 1916, when an unknown hand let loose a bomb in the midst of a Preparedness Parade in San Francisco, killing nine persons. Tom Mooney and his wife, and Warren Billings were indicted, together with several of their friends. The others were acquitted or never brought to trial but Billings was sentenced to life imprisonment and Mooney was condemned to death. Demonstrations throughout the world, however, forced the hand of injustice to yield a little, and Mooney's sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Twenty years have now gone by.

Judge Asks Freedom

Since the trials, the jurors who convicted Mooney have asked that he be given a new hearing stating that if they knew now what they should have known then, they would have acquitted him. The judge who sentenced Mooney to death has become one of the most ardent advocates of Mooney's innocence. A commission appointed by President Wilson has stated solemnly that he did not receive a fair trial. The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, better known as the Wickersham Commission, recently investigated the case and concluded that Mooney's charges against his prosecutors were true.

The fate of Mooney and Billings has passed through the courts of California, has been in the hands of governors, has even haunted the chambers of the Supreme Court of the United States. At the present time,

BEFORE—AND AFTER



Here is Tom Mooney, young Socialist and labor organizer, as he appeared on July 27, 1916 when he was first arrested to be framed in the Preparedness Day bombing in San Francisco. And at the right is Tom Mooney today, after 20 years spent in the tomb of the living dead in San Quentin.

Tom Mooney sits in the County Jail of San Francisco, while another tribunal designated to pass upon his case is recessed.

With the passage of the years the facts, instead of growing dimmer, have become plainer, spelling in ever sharper letters a verdict of Mooney's innocence as well as a verdict of California's guilt.

From the very start the case of the prosecution labored under a cloud. The gathering of the "evidence" was placed in the hands of a private detective, Martin Swanson, agent of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company and the Public Utilities Protective Bureau. He had attempted to railroad Mooney and Billings before on dynamiting charges, succeeding in the case of the latter. He had said of Mooney that he would "get something on him some day." The Preparedness bombing proved to be his chance to rid California employers of the union organizers. In violation of law, the victims

were seized by the authorities, held incommunicado, denied the right to counsel, singled out for identification by witnesses without the safeguard of a line-up. Swanson collected the witnesses, coached them with testimony to the effect that they saw Mooney and Billings bring to the scene of the crime a suitcase which later exploded. Other witnesses, brought forward by the defense after efforts to conceal their testimony had been made by the prosecution, told the story of the death-bomb being tossed from the roof of a near-by building. These witnesses included a San Francisco physician who had participated in the parade, marching with the Sons of the American Revolution. At least four other persons observed the dropping of the bomb and had notified the authorities, but the police preferred to disregard their unbiased evidence in order to frame the labor leaders.

Invited Perjury

Besides suppressing such testimony, the prosecution deliberately invited the perjury of others, particularly that of Frank C. Oxman who identified Mooney as being at the scene of the crime. Oxman himself was not even in San Francisco and was later indicted for perjury but escaped conviction. Judge Franklin A. Griffin, who presided at Mooney's trial, has declared that it was "Frank C. Oxman who, in my judgment, convicted Mooney," and that "Oxman was not within ninety miles of the scene of the crime."

Not content with his own perjury, Oxman, to aid Swanson's case against Mooney, invited a friend in Illinois, Ed Riggall, to share in the rewards of false testimony. He wrote to Riggall:

"Dear Ed:

Has been a long time since I hurd from you. I have a chance for you to cum to San Frisco as a expert witness in a very important case. You will only haf to answer 3 to 4 questions and I will Post you on them. You will get mileage and all that a witness can draw probly 100 in the clear so if you will come ans me quick in care of this Hotel and I will manage the Balance it is all O. K. but I need a witness. Let me know if you can come Jan. 3 is the dait set for trile Pleas keep this confidential.

Answer hear

Yours Truly

F. C. Oxman."

In a later letter he promised to wire "Transportation in Plenty of time allso expce money." He added:

"You will only haf to say you saw me on July 22 in San Frisco and that will be easey."

Other witnesses who supported the frame-up of the District Attorney and his boss-paid private detective Martin Swanson, were shown to have perjured themselves. In later years, some of them swore to affidavits, describ-

ing their own testimony as pure fabrications suborned by the district attorney or his agents.

Admits Perjury

One of them, John McDonald, recanted his testimony in affidavit form. But his affidavit, like those of others, was disregarded by the higher courts that passed on the Mooney case. Thinking it impossible, the judges demanded the production of this witness who could not be located. But through the efforts of liberal newspapers, McDonald was finally discovered in Baltimore. He was taken before the Supreme Court of California in a special hearing, but the learned judges declared of McDonald "that a more abject spectacle of debased and degenerated manhood was never before presented to a body of judicial or quasi-judicial investigators," and that his confession of perjury could not be believed; in 1916, however, he must have been a more honest man, and therefore the story he himself labeled as false should be believed!

Time has torn to pieces the thread of lies woven by the District Attorney in the court-room. It has done more than that. While the prosecution has failed to prove its case against Mooney and Billings, the defendants have actually been able to prove their innocence by affirmative evidence, testimony even more conclusive than any words from the lips of witnesses. Actual photographs taken of the Preparedness Parade show Tom Mooney and his wife on the roof of the Eilers Building, where they lived; watching the parade. Across the street, a large jeweler's clock on the sidewalk showed the time in several of the photographs, when enlarged, revealing that Mooney was on the roof of his own home at 2:04 p. m. The explosion occurred at 2:06 p. m. Mooney would have had to travel an impossible distance to set off the bomb.

These photographs were in the hands of the prosecution, which deliberately withheld them from the defense at the Billings trial.

If evidence means anything in American law courts, Mooney and Billings should be free men today. But more than evidence is needed, when the greed of big business dictates the verdict. Mooney, sentenced to death, was saved from execution by the organized demonstrations of labor which compelled a commutation of the penalty. Labor, united and determined, can accomplish the final liberation of its martyrs by continuing the struggle until justice is done.

In the last analysis, it is the workers who hold the key in their hands. They can swing wide the gates for Mooney and Billings. The truth is clear. The workers must make justice a reality.

[The following article is reprinted from Tom Mooney's Monthly of March, 1922. It is a letter written by Eugene Victor Debs, the beloved leader of American Socialists, upon Debs' return to his home in Terre Haute after his stay in Atlanta Penitentiary for anti-war activities.—Editor.]

"I have thought of you a thousand times, you who have been more brutally maltreated and who have been compelled to suffer more than any of us.

"I am sure I need not tell you that my heart is still in prison and will be there until the last, the very last, of the political prisoners and the class-war prisoners is liberated. It will be some time before my physical condition will allow me to take the platform but meanwhile I'll do what I can with my pen, and in every other way I know to increase the agitation and to augment the demand and pressure for serving the working class."

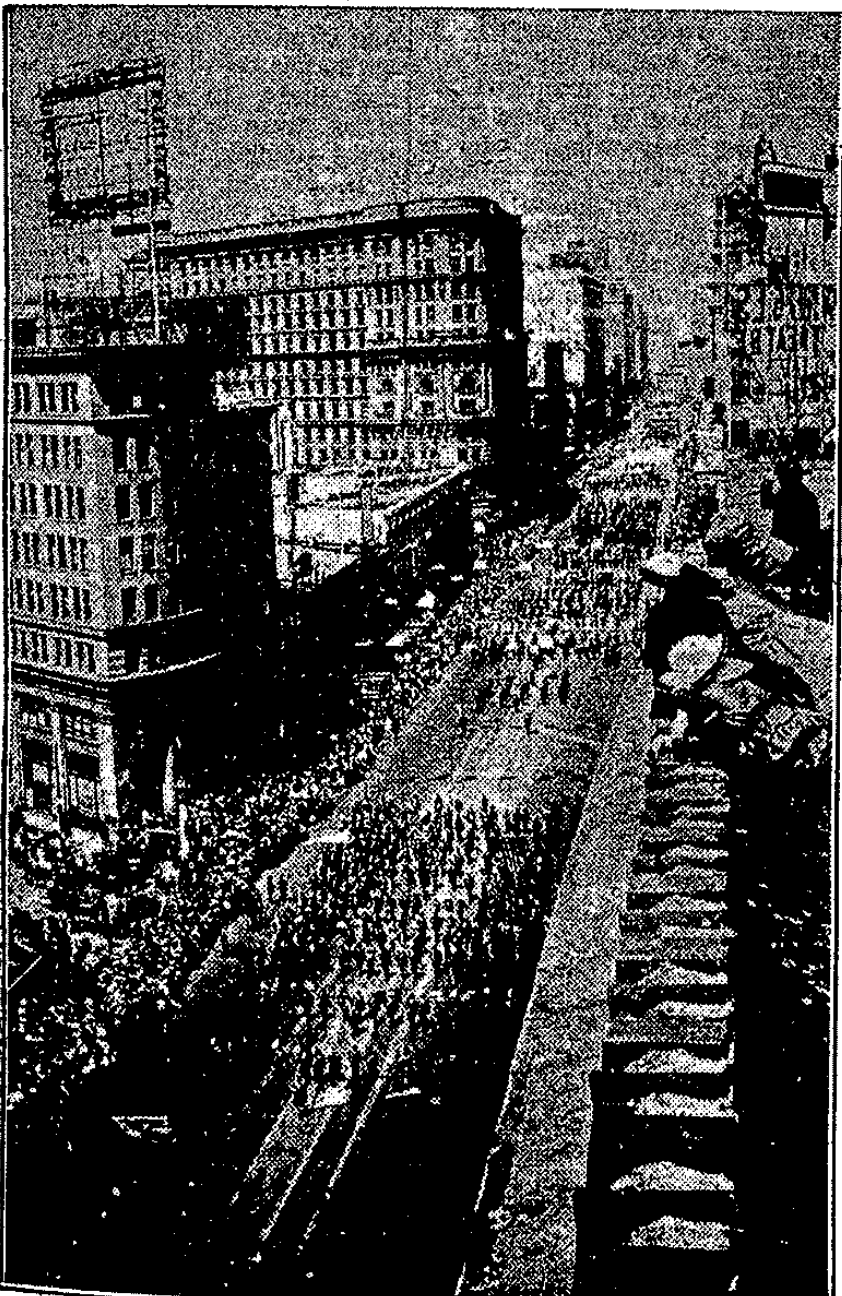
Eugene V. Debs, himself buffeted about by the dark forces of reaction which sought to stifle his voice in defense of the workers of America, penned the above letter to Tom Mooney.

"Your holiday greeting," writes the veteran Socialist leader, "which came into my hands with thousands of others on my return, seemed to seek me out for it found me early and gave me unspeakable joy. For reasons you understand, it held something of its own from your heart to mine.

"It has been in my heart to drop you this line ever since my return, but there has been no chance. You cannot imagine what a time we have had since my return. It will be the same with you on your release. You will know then how the comrades love you for the living death you have suffered to give life to the working class . . .

"I am not saying good cheer to you, dear Tom! You do not need it for you are winning every day and your day of liberation and complete victory is drawing near."

PICTURE PUZZLE



When the San Francisco detectives first came upon this picture of the Preparedness Day parade of July 22, 1916—the day Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings were framed—they had a hard time trying to make it jibe with their perjured evidence. For the two figures at the right are Tom Mooney and his wife, shown bending over the corner of the roof. The clock says "2:04 O'clock." Yet the arrow near the top) shows the spot of the bombing which took place at 2:06. But this picture puzzle didn't bother the detectives. They just didn't produce it at the trial.

NO PRIVILEGES

FORFEITURE OF SPECIAL PRIVILEGES

JAN 7 1920 191

No. 31921 Name *Mooney, Tom*

Offense *Cont. arms in prison in his possession*

Reported by *Carl Rindolph*

631

This document, dated January 7, 1920, ordered prison guards in San Quentin to refuse Mooney special privileges because they found contraband—an onion—in his possession.

Norman Thomas
Address to
Townsendites
 ON PAGE 6

Socialist Call

Vol. II—No. 71

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1936

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SPANISH LABOR ARMIES CRUSH FASCIST THREAT

U. S. Relief Crisis Near, Lasser Warns

BY HENRY ZON

WASHINGTON — (FP) — A first class relief crisis is brewing that threatens to engulf the entire country within four or five months, according to David Lasser, president of the Workers' Alliance.

Lasser made this prediction following a six weeks tour of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland. "It is the sort of thing we predicted when the federal government threw direct relief back to the states," he declared.

Direct relief clients are being shunted from the federal government to the state, to the localities and finally back into the faces of the unemployed themselves, Lasser asserted.

The reason for the growing crisis is the inability of the states to care for their own needy, Lasser said. These states were barely able to carry on before having the additional load of direct relief thrown on their shoulders. "Relief has been cut to the bone and there seems to be a drive to liquidate the relief problem without liquidating the unemployed," he charged.

The Workers' Alliance, according to Lasser, will continue fighting in the states for more relief. A third hunger march on Harrisburg, Pa., is being planned to force state politicians to carry out promises made.

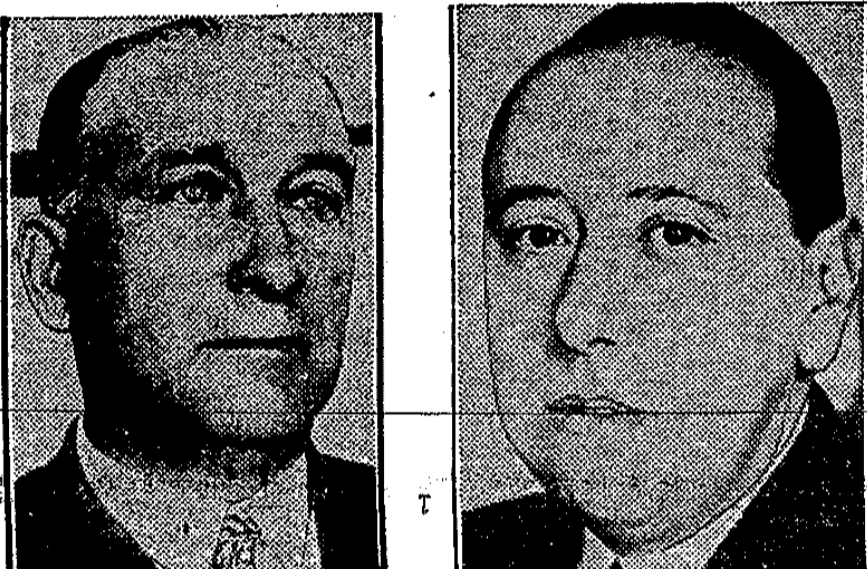
Fire Socialist

NEW YORK — Fannie Heltzer, leader of the New York Workers' Alliance, and well-known Socialist, was discharged this week from a WPA needle trades project with seven other workers because of organization activities. The pink slip notifying them of their discharge gave as the reason "exciting the workers, insubordination, causing disturbances during working hours."

5,000 Protest

CHICAGO — Five thousand workers marched through Chicago streets to demand the recall of a 50 per cent cut in Illinois relief, brought about by Democratic Governor Horner. The demonstration, led by the Workers' Alliance, stormed past the City Hall and down swanky Michigan Boulevard to shout their demands under the windows of Governor Horner's headquarters in the luxurious Congress Hotel.

REBELLION CRUSHED



Largo Francisco Caballero, Socialist trade union leader of Spain, was one of the leaders of the labor militia who crushed the revolt inspired by Gil Robles (right), Fascist chief.

175 Arrested as Growers Fail to Smash Citrus Strike

SANTA ANA, Cal.—One hundred seventy-five citrus pickers on strike here are facing trial on riot charges with possible sentences of two years in prison and \$2,000 fines as both the sheriff's office and the growers joined in a hysterical attempt to smash the strike.

The California State Chamber of Commerce has written to the business men in the state, "hopeful that your company will be willing to contribute \$100.00 to aid the State Chamber of Commerce" in the work of "purging our state of the undesirable elements that are fomenting strife and trouble."

California Socialists are playing an active part in the organization of the agricultural workers. Food and money are sorely needed by the strikers and should be sent to the Strikers Relief and Defense, 116½ West Ninth St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Socialist Militia Defeat Rebellion

MADRID. — Socialist workers' militia were among the chief forces in the successful suppression of an abortive Fascist revolution here over the week-end. Although sporadic fighting still continued throughout the peninsula, it was evident that the leftist Government, relying on armed labor forces, had the situation well in hand.

The insurrection had its roots in Spanish Morocco, having no popular support on the mainland. Engineered by higher officers in the army led by General Francisco Franco, the uprising found itself

Fight Extradition Of Sharecropper

H. L. Mitchell, secretary of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, and Claude Williams, Socialist who was recently flogged in Arkansas, are now in Chicago addressing meetings arranged to popularize the case of Sam Bennett, Negro sharecropper who is being held in Chicago for extradition back to Arkansas on a trumped up charge of "assault to kill" an overseer who tried to force Bennett to work during the recent cotton chopper strike.

Mitchell and Williams also appeared at the special hearing before De Witt Billman, representing Gov. Horner, July 14 in Springfield on the request of the Workers' Rights League to withdraw the extradition warrant.

doomed as the rank-and-file of the soldiers refused to support their commanders and rallied to the workers' banners.

All over the country, Socialists, communists, syndicalists and republicans took to the streets, armed with rifles, revolvers, shotguns and whatever weapons they could lay hands on to suppress the Fascist coup. In many cases, their arms were supplied by government officials.

In Madrid, working class women took their places with their husbands and sons as they marched with rifles ready. Battalions of workers' troops stormed the barracks, which soon surrendered, raising the white flag.

Barricades dotted the city streets and intense fighting resulted in the capture of General Fanjul and other Fascist officers.

Robles in France
 The outbreak of violence found its Fascist fomentor, Gil Robles, sitting in safety across the border at Biarritz. Two days before his henchmen gave the signal for the uprising, the reactionary leader took to his heels.

Robles' move produced one instantaneous effect. It brought all of the labor groups, until this time in bitter controversy with each other, to join ranks in a united defense. Even the syndicalists, who have been grimly opposed to the Socialists and communists, announced that they would support the government in repulsing the Fascist army men.

As gun-fire sounded throughout the republic, the composition of the cabinet changed several times. Three different premiers held office in as many days, the newest cabinet being headed by Jose Giral. It is believed that the political complexion of the government, in spite of the fact that it has been protected by the workers from the Fascist rebels, is now more conservative than before the uprising.

With the subsiding of the insurrection, however, the situation finds the masses well armed and prepared by their fresh victories over the reactionary forces for any future eventualities.

'NO POLITICS WITH HUMAN MISERY'



Here are some of the 400 "hunger marchers" who gathered in Harrisburg, Pa. to demand that the Republicans and Democrats stop playing politics and provide money for unemployment relief. The leader of the demonstration was David Lasser, (front row, left), Socialist president of the Workers' Alliance of America, militant union of the jobless.