

Repeal
Unemploy-
ment!

AMERICA FOR ALL

Vote
Socialist!

No. 11

OCTOBER 15, 1932

Chicago, Illinois

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S LIE EXPOSED

(See Editorial—"All in Same Boat"—Page 4)



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



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



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



CHICAGO, SECOND CITY OF THE LAND, gives unemployed the grand sum of \$2.55 a week the relief of a family of four. Here is the interior of a Chicago worker's home whose "bread-winner" has been out of work 23 months. Roosevelt recently praised Chicago to the skies.

Look at the pictures on this page.

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

They are shap-shots of all America today—

For there are 12,000,000 jobless—and more than twice that many are dependant on them.

Yet—

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

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

The Socialists say:

"This system is neither American nor everlasting."

VOTE SOCIALIST!

AMERICA FOR ALL

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Edward Levinson, Editor

For President

For Vice-President



NORMAN THOMAS



JAMES H. MAURER

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"ALL IN THE SAME BOAT"

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

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

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

And dividends and interest going to the capitalist class were three-quarters of a billion dollars HIGHER in the depression year 1931 than in the year 1929! In the first half of the current year, 1932, dividends and interest were 170 per cent HIGHER than in the prosperous year of 1926!

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

Meanwhile, whereas the cost of living has dropped but 17 per cent, the payrolls of those who work for their living have fallen 54 per cent.

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

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

Million Platforms Fund

In a letter sent last week to party secretaries Clarence Senior, Socialist campaign director, urged contributions to a fund to distribute 1,000,000 platforms through the mails. Each Socialist worker or organization contributing \$2.50 to this fund will receive 1,000 congressionally printed platforms, ready for mailing.

"America for All"

Approximately eight out of 10 Socialist branches answering the national executive committee's request for an advisory referendum on continuing the campaign paper, America for All, asked that the publication go on after the campaign. Final action on the question will have to be taken by the committee.

HOW ROOSEVELT WOULD "REGULATE"

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

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

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

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

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of America for All, published weekly at Chicago, Ill., for Oct. 1, 1932. State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.

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

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Socialist Party of America, 549 Randolph, Chicago, Ill. Editor, Edward Levinson, 549 Randolph, Chicago, Ill. Managing Editor, Edward Levinson, 549 Randolph, Chicago, Ill. Business Manager, Elden La Mar, 549 Randolph, Chicago, Ill.
2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given.

If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Socialist Party of America, 549 Randolph, Chicago, Ill.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

(Signed) EDWARD LEVINSON, (Signature of editor, publisher, business manager or owner.) Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of October, 1932. (Seal) BARNETT LARKS, (My commission expires Jan. 27, 1934).



Making It Plain

American Working-people: "Say you hypocrites! We're tired of your chatter about drink. What we want is WORK and FOOD."

Drawn by Art Young

X-Rays

Vote for Socialism--Or for Poverty

By JOHN M. WORK

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

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

He stood beside each voter—with drawn sword—in 1928. In their ignorance the voters flouted him. And the heavy blade of Poverty descended upon their heads, leaving scars on nearly all working class families in America. This curse could have been warded off by electing the Socialist candidates in that year.

The cause of poverty is the private ownership of the industries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Socialism and Churchmen

By GEORGE A. COE

THE open support that groups of clergymen are giving to Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer is one of the surest signs that a big upheaval is in progress. For clergymen, as a rule, are reticent in public concerning party politics; when they discuss political morality, they ordinarily employ innocuous generalities, and when they vote they usually give their quiet support to the party that seems to stand for what is old, established, and respectable.

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

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

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

brings out the things that often are hidden. Hence, the significance of the various parties comes in for a sort of cross-examination in the light of the question, "What does this mean for the mass of exploited men, women, and children? Is this the way to a just society?"

In all this there is an obvious endeavor to avoid the pussy-footing that has characterized ecclesiastical approaches to questions of economic justice. Consequently a new political alignment is seen to be inevitable.

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

The resolution then goes on to say:

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